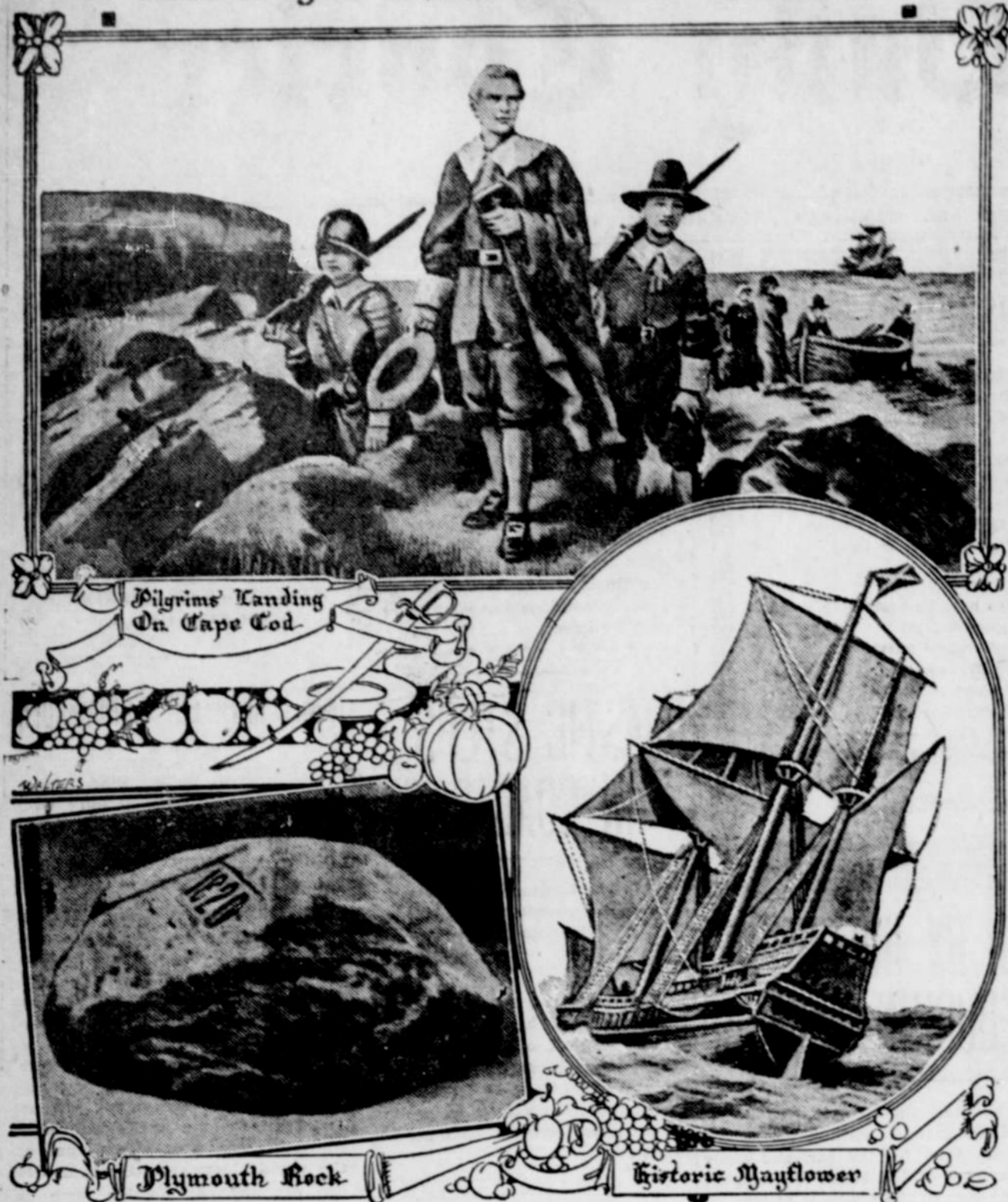


Liberty's Foundation Stones



An Old Fashioned Thanksgiving Feast

Our rural ancestors, with little blest, Patient of labor when the end was rest, Indulged the day that housed their annual grain, With feasts and offerings and a Pope's strain.

The favorite way of celebrating Thanksgiving in New England was, of course, first with prayer and a sermon, in which the minister told his congregation the many things they had to be thankful for. The church was generally decorated with fruits and grains, and when the custom became national this was continued. The idea of the Thanksgiving dinner in New England was to have all of the fruits of the harvest, and turkey became the principal meat course because this bird was so plentiful and was caught in the wild state and prepared most appetizingly by the housewives.

Then there was pumpkin pie, and as cranberries grew in great quantities in New England states the sauce of that berry was a fitting addition to the turkey course. Plum cake, or, as it has come to be known, fruit cake, was a favorite for the Christmas holidays in England and was brought over with other dainties by the first of the settlers, and the recipes for making treasured by the housewives.

Meat pies, or, as we call them, mince pies, came later in the list of good things for Thanksgiving.

With the very earliest settlers the day was, indeed, a day of prayer, and little else besides, but later it became a feast day, as well, and it was a poor family, indeed, in New England that could not afford a turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.

Confidential Communication
"I promised Matilda not to mention this to anyone, because she got it in strictest confidence from some one who was pledged to absolute secrecy, so before I tell you you must give me your word of honor you won't even breathe a hint of it."

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed.

THIS famous poem comes to mind with each recurring Thanksgiving day, and carries us back to 1621 when the land was young and our pilgrim forbears were laying the first foundation stones of our great American republic. To them belongs the credit of having celebrated the first Thanksgiving day in New England, but not the first in North America. Historians remind us of the fact that in the year 1578 an English minister named Wofall conducted a Thanksgiving service on the shores of Newfoundland. The minister was with an expedition under Frobisher which brought the first English colony to settle on those shores.

It was in this pious spirit of gratitude that the Pilgrims on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of Plymouth "prayed God" in sincere gratitude for the way in which he had delivered them from all the dangers of the deep that the Mayflower had gone through. We of the luxurious plenty of our day would feel that we had little for which to be grateful if we had no more than the Pilgrims had on their first Thanksgiving day. Dangers known and unknown encompassed them round about, and their days were filled with hard labor, while their fare was of the plainest and the future was uncertain. But they had stout hearts in which hope ran high. Of the American Thanksgiving one historian says:

"The annual celebration, as we have it in its present form, is essentially of American conception. The settlers of Jamestown, the Dutch of New York, the Pilgrims of Plymouth, and the Puritans of Boston were in every respect devoutly religious people. They were cornerstones in the great temple of republican government on this side of the Atlantic. The first written constitution in all history was an American document, in that it was written in the cabin of the Mayflower on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1620, as that unique craft swung at her anchor in Provincetown harbor, the first six words being 'In the name of God, Amen.' This phrase laid the foundation stones of our western civilization. These men brought but little with them, but left much to posterity. If this were the only thing they left us, the American Thanksgiving day, their names would be immortalized. It gives joy to the humblest of peoples. On the following autumn there was held a 'grande thanksgiving.' The most condensed account of this 'grande thanksgiving' can be found in a letter written by Edward Winslow, sent to a friend in England, as follows: 'Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent out four men on fowling, so that we might after a special manner rejoice together, after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. They killed as much fowl as with a little help beside served the company about one week. At which times among other recreations we exercised our army, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest of their greatest king, Massasoit,

with some 90 men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought and bestowed on our governor and upon the captain and others."

Many Causes for Gratitude.
We have reason to be grateful for our abundant harvests, which suffice to feed us at home and empower us to give substantial aid to the starving war-wasted peoples abroad; to be humbly thankful for the wealth that enables us to succor those who have lost all that is so precious in our own eyes. In gratitude for our manifold national and personal blessings we all have occasion to "bless the Lord, and forget not all His benefits."

Connecticut Buys Stamps

New London, Conn.—The State of Connecticut, through G. Harold Gilpatrick, state treasurer, has purchased \$1000 worth of W. S. S. as an investment for state funds. They will be held until the date of maturity. The purchase is to be credited to the city of Putnam, of which Gilpatrick is a resident.

The Connecticut state treasury subscribed for \$1,250,000 worth of Victory notes during the last campaign. This brought the total of the state's investment in government war securities up to more than \$2,000,000.

W. S. S.
With the purchasing power of the dollar lower than it has ever been, it is the part of wisdom to put some of them to work, earning interest, until the time that money is worth more. War Savings Stamps enable the wage earner to do this. Save what you can and invest it in W. S. S.

For Sale!

S ½ of NE ¼, Sec. 36-37-8W
NE ¼ of SW ¼, Sec. 36-37-8W
SW ¼ of SW ¼, Sec. 36-37-8W
SE ¼ of NW ¼, Sec. 36-37-8W
200 Acres, Price \$2,250.
S ½ of SE ¼, Sec. 16-38-7W
SE ¼ of SW ¼, Sec. 16-38-7W
120 Acres, Price \$1,100
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Sec. 36-39-5W.
137.18 Acres, Price \$950

W. F. Thomas
Roseburg, Oregon

Attention Ladies!

In our window display this week, we offer a few pleasing suggestions for "HIS" Xmas.

Now is the time to do your buying, while stocks are complete. Few replacements can be made in time for Christmas.

A small deposit will hold your selections until later.

Gifts that outlive all other gifts! At

LETCHER & SON

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"IT'S THE CLIMATE"

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

NEVER was such right-handed-two-fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.