OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men

THE FEATHERHEADS By Osborne

Clean Out

FINNEY OF THE FORCE By Ted O'Laughlin

Charity

Thanksgiving '36

FOR the moon and the stars that shine,
For the stout heart that beats with mine,
For my home and its daily cares,
For dreams that grow along the years,
For those friends whom I hold most dear,
For my senses, e'er keen and clear,
For the seasons which come and go,
For the books that I've learned to know,
For music and its lovely way,
For the sun pouring out gold all day,
For the hills of my native land,
And the clasp of my children's hand,
For the life that binds me to these
Let me be thankful, dear God—please!

Doth in Detroit News

GOOD stuffing for the Thanksgiving bird is of prime importance to the success of the yearly feast. It must, first of all, be well selected, a delicately flavored stuffing for the roast chicken and turkey, a more strongly flavored one for the roast goose or duck, writes Helen Robertson in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Second, it must be perfectly seasoned. Not too strongly to overwhelm the deliciousness of the bird, nor yet so bland in taste as to be uninteresting. Third, it must be of the proper consistency, not too moist, nor yet too dry. And fourth, there must be enough.

Bread being the usual foundation of the dressing, let us talk of it first. All kinds of breads may be used in the dressing providing the white bread predominates. Cold biscuits, pieces of corn bread, slices of toast, slices of whole wheat and of rye may all be used. Use part crust too, as well as the crumb. The bread should be dry and if part or all is lightly toasted, so much the better. And bread cut into small cubes makes better dressing than when crumbled.

For the very large turkey, upward of eighteen or nineteen pounds, two and one-half to three pounds of bread will be needed for the dressing, while for the smaller bird of around ten pounds, one and three-fourths to two pounds of bread may be used. And for the smaller bird, one pound and under should be sufficient.

Celery, oysters, mushrooms, chestnuts, the other ingredients you will use are of course dependent upon your own personal tastes and upon the bird you are serving. Here is a basic recipe for dressing for the twelve to fifteen-pound bird.

Bread Dressing.

8 qts. stale bread cubes
1 tbsp. salt
1 tsp. pepper
1 tbsp. chopped parsley
Sage to taste
1 cup melted butter
2 cups chopped celery
Cooked giblets

Prepare bread, sprinkle with seasonings. Pour over them melted butter and enough boiling water or stock from cooking giblets and neck to moisten. In adding butter and stock, toss the ingredients together lightly with a fork. Never press them together.

If you like onion in dressing, saute one or two slices in a portion of the butter before adding it to the dressing.

For oyster dressing omit giblets, add one pint of oysters cut in half and the oyster liquor, well strained.

To make mushroom dressing saute one-half pound mushrooms, sliced, in a portion of the butter and mix with bread crumbs. In using the mushrooms celery may be omitted or a smaller amount used.

Chestnut dressing is usually liked. To make it, prepare one-half pound chestnuts, chopping them rather fine. Mix with bread.

Sausage dressing is another favorite. One-half pound is sufficient for this amount. Cook it over a low fire fifteen minutes before adding to the dressing.

For the roast duck or goose you will find this rice and prune stuffing tasty:

Brown three tablespoons of finely minced onion in two tablespoons butter. Add one cup well washed, drained rice. Let simmer until rice is slightly browned. Then add four cups soup stock or water in which bouillon cubes have been dissolved, eight or nine cooked prunes, pitted, and one teaspoon salt. Cook over a very low fire or over hot water until rice is tender. Season well.

Bread Cut Into Small Cubes Makes Better Dressing.

URGED THANKSGIVING

TRADITION has it that a woman was responsible for establishing the modern Thanksgiving day on the last Thursday of November. According to that story, President Lincoln issued his proclamation in answer to urgent pleas from Sarah J. Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book.

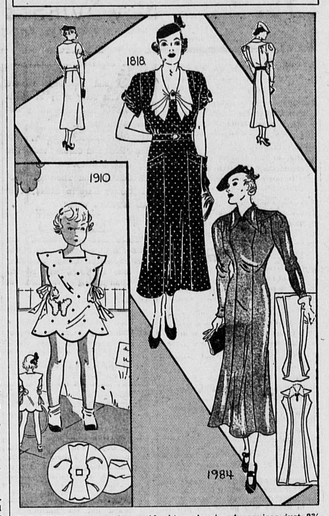
"That Yankee Holiday"

President Andrew Jackson refused to give Thanksgiving day the customary presidential sanction because he would have nothing to do with "that Yankee holiday."

Pioneers Always Prepared for Attacks

Never was death far from the Seventeenth century pioneers and even into so pastoral a scene as this must the ugly, sinister muzzle of a gun intrude. On the walk to church, while plowing or planting, even while courting there was the evil face of death looking on and the man must have in his hand the tool to beat it off.

Delightful, Modish Models



MATRON, miss, or tiny maid—you'll find here the answer to your wardrobe needs. These three delightful and modish models, specially designed for those who sew at home, cover a wide range of sizes and take high honors for style and economy combined.

Pattern 1818, an unusually graceful and flattering double duty frock for the mature figure, features a softly draped collar in contrast and set in skirt panels topped with pockets. Appropriate for any of a wide range of fabrics, it will serve with equal grace as a morning or daytime frock; can be cut twice for double wear. The pattern is available in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39 inch material plus ½ yard contrast.

Pattern 1984, the princess frock, has everything it takes for success. This slick number features front and back panels extending from yoke to hem and can be fashioned with long or short sleeves as you prefer. With a world of zip and a fitted waist, this simply made pattern is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, ,2, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yards of 39 inch or 3 yards of 54 inch fabric, and there are just six simple pieces to the complete pattern.

Pattern 1910, the adorable apron, is an early reminder that Christmas is just around the corner and it's time to start now on the frocks you are planning to make for your baby daughter or a favorite niece. Your selection of materials is unlimited—percale or gingham or pique or crepe or shantung or linen. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years, the pattern in size 4 requires just 2⅝ yards of 32 or 35 inch fabric.

All patterns include illustrated sewing charts to guide you every step of the way. You'll find making them a joy. Send for yours today.

Send for the Barbara Bell Fall Pattern Book containing 100 well-planned, easy-to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send 15 cents (in coins) for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third St., New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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KEROSENE OR GASOLINE MODELS

Protect your sight with this eye-saving Coleman

Light! Kerosene and Gasoline Pressure Mantle Lamps provide up to 300 candlepower of live light... nearest like natural daylight... kind to your eyes.

You can enjoy the finest light for only 1¢ a night. Some can afford to be without a Coleman. Buy it from your local Coleman Dealer. FREE Folders—Send Postcard Now

THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO. Dept. W178, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Pattern 1302

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Household Questions

To braise roasts, steaks or chops first brown in the meat, then put in a tightly covered utensil with very little water either on the top of stove or in the oven and continue cooking slowly until meat is tender.

• • •

After removing the tough portion of the center of a grapefruit and separating the pulp, place an after-dinner mint in the center of each half and chill. The mint gives the grapefruit a delicious flavor.

• • •

Handle doughnut dough as little as possible. When frying, doughnuts should quickly come to the top, browned on under side, and they can then be easily turned to brown upper side. The fat should be kept of uniform temperature during frying; if too hot the doughnuts brown before they are cooked inside, and if too cold the doughnuts will be flat and grease soaked.

• • •

To clean fireplace bricks, cover them with a paste made of powdered pumice and household ammonia. Let it dry for an hour, then scrub with warm soapy water.

• • •

A little salt added to pumpkin sauce will greatly improve the flavor.

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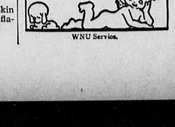
SORE MUSCLES MADE HER ACHE ALL OVER Feels like a new woman now

Why suffer with muscular pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, or chest cold? Thousands say Hamlin Wizard Oil brings quick relief to aching legs, arms, chest, neck, back. Just rub it in—rub it in. Makes the skin glow with warmth —muscles feel soothed—relief comes quick. Pleasant odor. Will not stain clothes. At all druggists.

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL For MUSCULAR ACHES and PAINS Due to RHEUMATISM - NEURALGIA LUMBAGO - CHEST COLDS

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Sweeter than Swinburne's miraculous lays,
Sweeter than Shelley's melodious flights,
Sweeter than you can imagine I fear
Are the poems I make up myself in the night.



WNU Service.

The Story of a Famous Thanksgiving Picture

BY ELMO SCOTT WATSON

NOW that Thanksgiving Day will soon be here, you may be sure that you'll be looking at a certain picture rather frequently. You've seen it many, many times—in books, in newspapers, in magazines, in poster displays, in school exhibits, in art stores. It's one of America's favorite pictures and because it has been reproduced or displayed so regularly around Thanksgiving time, it has become almost as much a symbol of that day as roast turkey, pumpkin pie and cranberry sauce.

The celebration of Thanksgiving Day is a distinctively American institution. Therefore it would seem appropriate that all of the symbols connected with it should also be purely American. So this picture of an early American scene should have been the product of an American artist and painted in this country. But it wasn't. It was painted by an Englishman in England, and Englishmen gazed upon it long before it had the admiring approval of American eyes.

George Henry Boughton was his name and his painting, which was destined to become such a favorite in America, was first shown in London at the Royal

EARLY PURITANS OF NEW ENGLAND GOING TO WORSHIP ARMED TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM INDIANS AND WILD BEASTS (Pilgrims Going to Church)

Academy's exhibit in 1867. When Boughton painted it he had no idea of associating it with the American Thanksgiving Day celebration nor did he ever dream that it would become a symbol of that celebration.

Moreover, he gave it an entirely different title from the name by which we know it. He called it "Early Puritans of New England Going to Worship Armed to Protect Themselves From Indians and Wild Beasts." But we Americans, preferring "something short and snappy," even in the titles of our historical pictures, shortened that to "Puritans Going to Church." Then with a fine disregard for the historical difference between the Puritans and the Pilgrims, we changed that title to the one by which the picture is now best known—"Pilgrims Going to Church."

Inspiration for the Painting.

Of course, it's possible that the artist himself disregarded the difference between those two groups of Massachusetts pioneers. For the theme of the picture was suggested to him by a passage in Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers" which reads: "The few villages were almost isolated, being connected only by long miles of blind pathway through the wood . . . The cavalcade proceeding through the forest to the church, the marriage procession (if marriage procession could be thought of in those frightful days) was often interrupted by the death shot of some invisible enemy." Other Boughton pictures dealt with the Pilgrims rather than the Puritans, so perhaps his was the original error in using the word "Puritan" rather than "Pilgrim" in the title of his famous painting and we Americans unconsciously corrected that error for him in renaming it.

In regard to those other pictures, it is interesting to note that Boughton painted one which might better have been associated with Thanksgiving than his "Pilgrims Going to Church." It is the one he called "The First Thanksgiving in America" (reproduced in this article) but for some reason it has never become so well known nor so popular as any of his other paintings of life among the Pilgrims. Perhaps the fact that there are no women in it may account for that. Boughton was especially successful in painting female figures and the appeal of most of his pictures, notably his "Pilgrim Exiles," "The Two Farewells," "Return of the Mayflower," "John Alden and Priscilla" and "Priscilla," is due largely to the women depicted in them.

Boughton was born in Norfolk, England, in 1833. When he was six years old his family came to America and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he passed his youth. His parents intended him for a business career but he showed little interest in that and spent most of his spare time making pen-and-ink sketches. Once when he went to a general store to buy fish-hooks his eye was attracted to some tubes of oil colors and he bought them instead. With them he produced a painting on an old piece of canvas and this marked the beginning of what was destined to become a distinguished career as an artist.

From that time on he continued to paint, in an unsystematic way, however. Realizing the need for technical training, he succeeded in selling several of his paintings in Albany and with the money obtained thus he went to London to study. After a few months he returned to Albany and subsequently moved to New York city where he remained for two years and soon made himself known as a landscape painter. He also worked as an illustrator, one of his commissions being the illustrations for Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." In 1858 he exhibited his first picture, "Wives of Twilight" at the National Academy of Design and was frequently represented there, being made an academician in 1871.

Returns to England.

In the meantime, however, he had left New York for study in Paris and travel on the continent and in 1861 he returned to his native land and settled in London. But he took back with him a great fondness for the United States, where he had spent his boyhood, and this emotional attachment included not only the America of his own time but extended back to the romantic era of the first settlement on the shores of the New World. Those adventurous days were very real to him and because of his reconstructive imagination and an art with which to express it, he has made them very real to later generations of Americans. In fact, it is not too much to say that Boughton's paintings, more than any other single force, have shaped the ideas of Americans concerning the kind of people who settled New England and made it easy for them to visualize the life of those pioneer times.

Certainly it is true that we get a more vivid impression of those early New Englanders from Boughton's famous painting, which is seen so often at Thanksgiving, than we do from Bartlett's words which provided the inspiration for it. Boughton set to work on this picture in 1866 and finished it in time for the Royal Academy's exhibit the next year. It was his only contribution to that exhibit but it was enough to establish his reputation as a real artist.

Concerning it one English critic said: "The pathos and dramatic strength of the composition and the vigor of the technical treatment made this work markedly successful and put Mr. Boughton finally among the most prominent of the younger artists with original ideas and skill much above the average." But even more illuminating is the comment of an American critic: "It requires no art education to understand the hold the painting has from the first had upon the public. The picture of that brave

THE TWO FAREWELLS

company of pioneers, whose religious fervor was so great that it brought them reverently through the snowdrifts each Sabbath morning, every man carrying a Bible and a gun, somehow appeals irresistibly to us at Thanksgiving time.

"We gaze upon Mr. Boughton's picture of the firm manner in which the Puritans faced their everyday perils with some degree of thankfulness to those there represented for having the wisdom to establish a day upon which we should recall our dependence upon God, even before we had the glory of establishing a day upon which we should celebrate our independence of other nations."

Boughton himself has left this record of how this famous painting came about:

"The first few small pictures which I had painted under the instruction of Edouard Frere in rural France, and afterwards in London under the same pleasant but clinging influence, had always been praised, when noticed, by the kindly critics for just their Frere qualities. This was agreeable enough but not quite satisfying. I got rather tired of the 'dividends' that I did not feel quite entitled to; so I left the pleasant track, and bethought me of the Puritans and the sad but picturesque episodes in which they played parts. To insure a 'pilgrimage' with another range of subjects entirely, I chose a larger canvas, and planned a composition with a greater number of figures. The picture was painted in the depths of an English winter and a sufficiently snowy one."

Real "Atmosphere"

That last sentence is significant of Boughton's method of putting "atmosphere" into his paintings, especially when taken in connection with an incident early in his career. As a beginner in America, while still doing landscapes, he was planning to sketch some snow scenes. In order to acclimate himself to the rigors of the New England winter, he did his drawing for a time in a fireless studio. One day while working there an elderly man visited him and became so concerned over the seemingly pitiful plight of the struggling young artist, who was apparently too poor to afford coal for a stove, that he reported the matter to a wealthy woman of the neighborhood in the hope that she would help Boughton.

She promptly called upon him and ordered an expensive picture, leaving a check for a large sum of money to bind the bargain. Incidentally, the subject of the painting was to be a summer landscape—about as far removed from snow and ice and a fireless studio as one could imagine. A week later the kind-hearted woman returned to the studio, hoping to see for herself some cheery evidence of her benevolence. She was very much surprised to find it as cold as ever. This led to pointed inquiries which soon convinced her that this struggling young artist was working in a cold studio from choice rather than necessity. She was very much amused to learn how artists taken she had been about his situation and she became a staunch friend and enthusiastic patron of the young Englishman.

An International Reputation

Boughton died in 1905 but before his career ended he had established an international reputation as an artist of great versatility. Not only was he famous in both England and America for his pictures of the Puritan era and the Knickerbocker days in New York, but he was also unusually successful in painting pictures of French peasant life.

Several of Boughton's pictures have become parts of public collections. One of his Dutch subjects, "Weeds of the Pavement," is in the National Gallery of British Art. "When the Dead Leaves Fall," an autumn allegory, was purchased by the king of Italy for the Municipal Art Gallery in Rome.

The Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C., has two of his pictures. One is a small affair on the Lord Fauntleroy order and the other is a historical painting entitled "The Edict of William the Testy."

Although his "Pilgrims Going to Church" was painted in England and first won acclaim there it is now in the land where it is most beloved. It became the property of Mrs. K. L. Stuart of New York and is now in the Stuart and Lenox art collection which forms a part of the New York public library. There it is seen by thousands every year but it is a familiar picture to millions more—because Thanksgiving would not be Thanksgiving without the reappearance somewhere of this famous Thanksgiving picture which was not intended to be a Thanksgiving picture at all!

© Western Newspaper Union.

On Congeniality—

Companionship Plus Adjustments Is Far Better Than Loneliness

IN EVERY family, whether little or large, and however small or spacious the dwelling may be, there are times when conflicts arise because of unwanted contacts. Some special place may be desired above all others by one, or possibly two, in conference and a second or a third person coming in and wanting that particular room also is a cause of dissension. There may be no lack of affection between the people, but a temporary ruffling of personalities which is disturbing. When living quarters are congested, these occasions arise frequently, but they are not limited to such conditions. There are these convergencies, with their annoying discords, regardless of space, or the lack of it, and numbers of persons, or the fewness of them. It would appear to be partly a similarity of tastes as well as the popularity of the spot, whatever it is, that was an element of the magnetic force drawing the people together.

Transient Dissension.

It is true that instances are rare in which such trouble is more than a passing dissension. But this is enough to set the persons in bad humors for a few moments anyway, unless one or more of them has enough understanding of the situation to smooth others, or has a keen sense of humor, which sense is like oil to machinery in keeping things running without friction.

Congeniality.

It should be remembered that congenality is one cause for this convergence of persons. The same things are liked, the same impulses are present, and enjoyment and discord are both caused by much the same things. Each of these persons is drawn to the same things and to the same places, and so naturally meet in the same room in the home, or the identical spot. If there is the desire to be alone, resentment is stirred by the presence of another. It is at such times that tact and kindliness are needed. I am assuming that love is not lacking. Without this essential element in home life, there will be discord anywhere and at any time, if not, indeed, at all times.

Loneliness.

When harmony is desired, and clashes of temperaments of those caused by such things as are under discussion today, exist, it is well to bring oneself up with a round turn by thinking of the loneliness that would be felt if we did not have our family about us. During absences from home, or when one is left there when others are away, the realization of what it means to be alone and also together, creeps into the mind and it is warmed by the very thought of companionship of dear ones.

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Understanding Happiness

The happiest man is he who best understands his happiness, and h who understands it best is he who knows profoundly that happiness is only divided from sorrow by a lofty, unwearying, humane and courageous idea of life.—Maeterlinck.

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● Nervousness, constipation, poor appetite know no age limits. They prey upon the energy of thousands when diets lack sufficient amount of the precious Vitamin B which is supplied in Quaker Oats. So serve the whole family a bowl of Quaker Oats every morning.

*If poor poor condition is due to lack of Vitamin B

QUAKER OATS

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The longest barricade on record was the 100,000 miles of fence built in Australia about 20 years ago to protect it from a plague of rabbits, tens of millions of which overran the country and at times devastated vast areas of fertile land, not only eating all crops, grasses, roots and bushes, but even the bark of the trees.—Collier's Weekly.

JOHN BECOMES A FIRST CLASS SCOUT!

OF COURSE, children should never drink coffee. And many grown-ups, too, find that the caffein in coffee disagrees with them. If you have headaches or indigestion or can't sleep soundly...try Postum. It contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened.

You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days you'll love Postum for its own rich, satisfying flavor. Postum comes in two forms—Postum Cereal, the kind you boil, and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. Either way it is easy to make, delicious, economical, and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

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