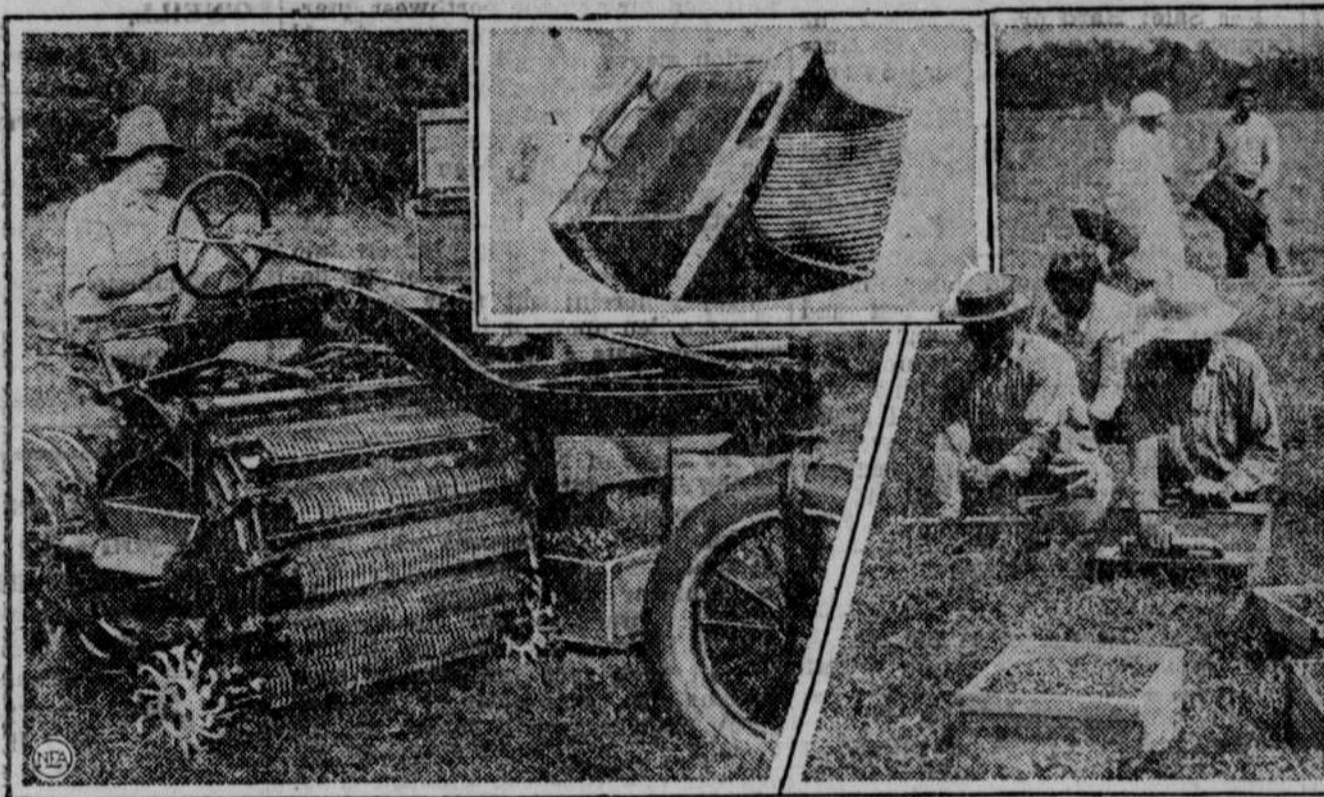


Out Our Way

By Williams



MECHANICAL PICKERS HELP CRANBERRY GROWERS PREPARE FOR HOLIDAY RUSH



The machine on the left can do the work of 10 men picking cranberries by hand, as shown on the right, with a hand scoop like that shown in the inset.

By NEA Service. Boston — Most of us know where our Thanksgiving and Christmas turkey is coming from, but few of those who know where the turkey's chief aide-de-camp, the cranberry, from which the ever-present cranberry-sauce is made, is cultivated. Massachusetts probably produces more cranberries than any other state in the union—there being only 5 out of the 48 in which the berries are grown. The other states are New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington. Consequently while there may be a surplus of wheat, corn, potatoes and other farm crops, there is never a surplus of these berries. In fact, the supply is never enough to meet the demand. For a time the industry got along as best it could, using old-fashioned methods of cultivation. But recently modern mechanical practices have been utilized, and now a number of machines have been developed, not only to sort and grade the berries, but to pick them as well. Canned Cranberries Now The berries are no longer sold altogether for consumption in their natural state. They are now canned and jellied, and shipped all over the world. Through canning, they are made available all the year round. The bulk of cranberry picking is still done by hand, with the aid of wooden "scoops," or rakes with curved teeth. A skilled hand picker, paid by the box, can earn about \$15 a day. Introduction of a mechanical picker has greatly aided the industry. It is operated by gasoline and set with rows of curved teeth on a revolving cylinder. It can do the work of 10 men with scoops. It picks a bushel of cranberries in 45 seconds and covers from two and a half to three acres a day. No Danger to Vines The machine does no damage to growing vines, due to the fact that its scoops work backward instead of forward. The pickers on the drum are in rows of 40, and as the drum revolves they move slowly through the vines, pull off the cranberries and carry them to the top of the drum. There they drop into a hopper and are conveyed to boxes on the outside of the machine. Helpers follow the machine and remove the boxes as fast as they are filled. The machine is simple to operate. It runs on three rubber-tired wheels, is run by gasoline and can easily be handled by one operator. The center of the cranberry industry in this state is the old Cape Cod section. Here they are cultivated and huge yields are obtained through careful handling of the vines. Elsewhere berries grow wild but the yield is very small compared with the cultivated strain's production. The cranberry crop in the Cape Cod territory is valued at between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The crop of the entire country runs about 583,000 barrels, of which Massachusetts produces 395,000 and New Jersey, 131,000, with the balance divided between Wisconsin, Washington and Oregon.

It would not necessarily mean a return to the relatively high prices farmers have come to believe necessary to profitable production. James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm board, says price trends for the next few years will continue downward. The anticipated adjustment of supply and demand, however, would make a steady market for a certain amount of wheat at a certain price level. In all probability that level would still further limit production to low cost areas. It is the view of the farm board member that high prices are not always necessary to profit in wheat production. If a farmer can cut his cost of production and sell at lower price, he can make as much money in wheat as if his cost remained the same and prices went higher. In the competition, to produce low cost wheat the future may see the crop concentrated in those regions peculiarly favored for wheat and adapted to the use of big scale machinery. It is believed costs can be reduced still further where labor-saving devices can be operated on large units. With the possible exception of Canada and Argentina, the United States is making greater strides than any other country in lowering the costs of mass production of farm commodities. SHIP ALFALFA SEED Faith, S. D.—(AP)—Alfalfa seed growers in this vicinity have loaded and shipped two carloads of alfalfa seed from Faith this season, and expect to ship at least three or four more this fall. One farmer is reported to have sold his entire crop from the thresher at a profit sufficient to take himself and family to California for the winter. POTATO EXPORTS GAIN Washington—(AP)—Exports of fresh vegetables from the United States increased 8 per cent during the year ending June, 1930. Potatoes showed the largest gain.

of placing faith in a voodoo's rattle or a horse's tail, the barbarian turns to the white man's gods of nostrum and incantations. The result is inevitable. LARGE CHEESE IMPORTS Washington—(AP)—The government estimates that if the 75,000,000 pounds of cheese imported annually were made in this country it would provide a market for the product of 15,000 good American dairy cows. Loan soil prevails in the celery territory of southern California.

Upturn in Values Likely for Wheat With Less Surplus

BY FRANK I. WELLER, Associated Press Farm Editor. Washington—The wheat market may be one of the first units in the American economic structure to recover from the general depression in commodity values. It is almost conclusive that current low prices will curtail production, particularly in the United States. Market stocks are heavy now, but the short corn crop is putting a large amount of wheat into livestock feed. In the meantime, human consumption of wheat is expected to continue in normal volume. The logical result would bring material reduction in surplus. While such a situation would strengthen wheat as a cash crop, Pygmies and White Men. From Louisville Courier-Journal. Mrs. Carl Akeley, as famous an African explorer as was her husband, in her remarks upon the reasons for the increase in number of pygmy tribes on the dark continent, offers a sad commentary upon the influences of the white man upon the savage races. The pygmies, she shows, have escaped diseases and ailments which have afflicted the other African tribes because the little fellows have avoided contact with the whites, and have adopted none of their ways. Living in ignorance that certain conditions were supposed to breed

the lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a heritage.—Psalm 16:6. We give thanks, O Lord, for the pleasant places, the goodly heritage. We are the heir to all the ages. Other men have labored and we enter into their labors. All the resources of industry, of science, of art, of literature, are at our command. We give thanks for the opportunities that have come to us; the opportunities to have happy homes illumined with friendship and love, suffused with the myriad sides of culture; the opportunities to do useful work, to contribute our part to the complex fabric of civilization, to serve the present age. We give thanks for the great adventure of living, with all its risks of joy and sorrow. If happiness be our portion, may we accept it with joyous hearts; if sorrow, may we find strength to fulfill our obligations with courage, knowing that, in so doing, happiness will break through. have driven hunters and trappers off the island. The island appears to be the top of a huge mountain extending upward from the ocean floor. Although increased activity has been noted on all volcanic islands in the vicinity, and several earthquake shocks have been felt, disturbances have apparently been centered on Gareloi. Q. In speaking of pictures, what is meant by prints? O. F. A. The word prints includes woodcuts, engravings, etchings, and lithographs.

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A High School Girl's Thanksgiving

When sister's beau goes out of town and daddy's stocks and bonds go down; When mother's maid gets up and quits, and grandma has her spells and fits; And brother wears his pants thread-bare Through coasting down the banister; When the furnace, too, won't give us heat, and our dog, Buster, steals the meat— In spite of all these troubles—Wow! We say Thanksgiving's here—and how! I'll tell you why it seems so queer: We all give thanks this time of year; Because for once we stop and think We've had enough to eat and drink, Enough, yep, sir, and lots to spare, That people living over there In Europe wish they, too, could be As comfortable as you and me. I'll say we're thankful on this day For all these things in U. S. A. So let's not think the world's so bad. When Marshall licks us, don't get mad. But rather think of next year's game. When Washburn's score makes them look tame. Be thankful that you have a team. I'm sure that North knows what I mean; And when you say, "More white meat, please, Then tackle pumpkin pie with cheese. Be very thankful, as I am, That you belong to Uncle Sam.

Thanksgiving

Today we honor a tradition established 308 years ago. It is an open question whether we are chiefly concerned in the habit of keeping up an old custom or moved by that sense of profound gratitude which caused the Pilgrim colonists to set apart a special day to give thanks for deliverance from famine. Lacking the tradition would we be moved this year, en masse and without a dissenting voice, to return thanks for national prosperity? It is doubtful. That first Thanksgiving day was natural, spontaneous and unanimous. It was in return for what amounted in that day and under those conditions to national prosperity. After that first hard winter, when starvation was staved off only by the bounty of the savage natives whose stores of Indian maize were levied upon, the harvest of 1621 became a matter of anxious solicitude. It meant life or death to those who had survived the exposure of the previous winter. When it turned out bountiful it was easy to see the intervention of a divine power in their affairs. It would have been strange indeed had there been no first Thanksgiving day at that time. It was a Thanksgiving which could be joined in by all with equal spirit for that harvest meant precisely the same to all alike. It did not mean the surfeit of one and a pittance for another. There were social and economic distinctions in the colony. There were the Bradfords and the Brewsters on the one hand and the bond servants on the other. But in the matter of food they were all in the same boat. They were dining to live together or to die together. The harvest promised life together and so they all gave thanks together. In the 308 years which have passed we have progressed. We have seen a massed riches unobtainable—and we have seen arise poverty and misery, hunger and degradation. We have national prosperity again. It is so nominated in the president's proclamation, but it doesn't mean the same to all alike as it meant in 1621. To the farmer who has been praying for relief it means economic discrimination that prevents him receiving the full fruit of his toil. To the small business man who sees the chain store taking away his business it means the disappearance of an old order in which every man had an equal opportunity to be his own boss. To the middle-aged plodder who has lost his job and can't find another it means something reserved only for those favored by fortune. Life has grown more complex and difficult and hence harder to understand. The intervention of the divine power is less clearly seen than it was by the Pilgrims. A bountiful crop is no longer enough to insure good times to the farmer. He must have in addition good prices for it. As often as not he does not get them and when he does the chances are it is because some other farmer has suffered a failure. Something seems to have gone amiss when we read on the same page of incomes so enormous that the Rockefeller, the Fords, the Mellons and the Harknesses pay in income taxes alone immense fortunes annually, and of those who have reached the vanishing point so that some poor devil has sent a bullet crashing through his brain because he can't solve the problem of overdue rent, strained credit at the grocery, shoeless children with water coming on and no job. Still Thanksgiving is a good old tradition. Most of us, if we think about it at all, will probably agree that in spite of the incongruities that have crept in we ought to keep it up. For all its complexities and perplexities and bewildering life has a way of providing adjustments and compensating balances among us. The economic state is after all only one phase of living and not always the most important. The hobnobbing up the sunshine in "angle" may even pity the dyspeptic millionaire.

MAY ABANDON DEVIL'S ISLAND

France Talks of Giving Up Penal Colony for One Near Pole

BY RALPH HEINZEN, United Press Correspondent. Paris—(UP)—A movement has been started to move the French penal colony, located at Cayenne, French Guiana, to the farthest outpost in the world—the Kerguelen Islands, a dot between the South Pole and the tips of Australia and Africa. Devil's Island, and its scenes of horror of fact and fiction, would be left behind for Desolation Island, the port of Gates of Hell, the Bay of Thunder and Terror reefs of the lost island. Glaciers bob in the Arctic sea just to the south of Kerguelen, which sits on the 50th rim of latitude. The heights of the island are covered with glaciers. The lowlands are healthy and rich, needing little labor to make it a rich farming place. Deputy M. Archambault is clamoring for the change from the unhealthy Guiana to the healthy, South Polar seas. The objection to Devil's Island is twofold. First, convicts escape too easily and with little money, and secondly, those who go in good health are soon physical wrecks. The unhealthy soon die. Fourteen hundred liberated convicts, obliged by law to spend as many years as freemen in Guiana as they spent as convicts, are roaming the country. They are the only labor Guiana knows. Most of them are physically unfit to work, so their production is meager. Guiana farmers ask that Indo-Chinese labor be brought in, since those Orientals are accustomed to swamp cultivation. The Salvation Islands, 27 miles off the Guiana mainland, of which Devil's Island is the best known, also includes the Isle Royale, with tiers of cold, damp stone cells for innumerable and the Isle of St. Joseph with its prison hospital. In all, France has 7,000 convicts in Guiana. Not all are prisoners. Nearly half are free men, unable to pay their return passage to France, as obliged by law, or "doubling" their penitentiary term by serving forced residence in the colony before going home.

THANKSGIVING

By Edgar A. Guest. For sheltering roof for every smile Which make the tasks of day worth while; For each glad evening's welcoming, And all to which we fondly cling; For health for play, and strength for care, Receive, Oh Lord, our grateful prayer. For fruit of earth and vine and tree In gratitude we turn to Thee, For all the simple joys of day Which drive the fretful doubts away And make it good to strive and live, Receive, Oh Lord, these thanks we give. Throughout the tumult of the years Thy bounty everywhere appears For wiser thought, for clearer sight, For truer sense of wrong and right, For each small triumph over pain, We speak our gratitude again. Lord, for the joys Thy mercy sends, The laughter and the love of friends, The tranquil home, the garden gay, The children happy at the play, For all that makes it sweet to live, This day full-hearted thanks we give.

ANNIVERSARY

Thursday is the 309th anniversary of the celebration of the first plentiful harvest by New England colonists in 1621 near the end of November. This year the holiday falls on November 27. The first Thanksgiving day was set aside by Governor Bradford as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. In 1823, a day of fasting was changed into thanksgiving by the coming of rain during the prayers. Gradually the custom prevailed of appointing Thanksgiving annually after harvest, on the last Thursday in November. During the Revolution a day of national thanksgiving was annually recommended by Congress. In 1864, President Lincoln appointed a day of thanksgiving and since then the presidents have issued a thanksgiving proclamation, designating the last Thursday of the month. The memory of Thanksgiving day's origin as a state appointment survives in the proclamations of the governors of the states, which follows that of the president each year. SAYS HE OWNS ROAD Easton, Pa.—Henry Detling, assenting that he owns a section of the Philadelphia road, one of the most heavily used in this section, has barricaded the highway with telephone poles awaiting legal action to settle his case. Meantime, the road is impassable, and will remain so until instructions are issued police to remove the barricade. The stretch of road has been in litigation several times. Turnstiles Checking Thefts from Library Cambridge, Mass.—(UP)—Those who use Widener Library of Harvard university must enter and leave through turnstiles at which they are inspected to determine whether they have smuggled books out of the building. Whereas 125 volumes were missed from the library during the summer of 1929, but six were illegally removed during the summer of 1930.