

## In Europe

By Raymond Clapper

### Reciprocal Trade Bargaining in Austria Illustrates Hull's Plan For Expansion of World Business.

VIENNA, Oct. 2.—What Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program could mean if it were more widely accepted may be better understood by telling what is going on here in Vienna.

When he is talking about the necessity of removing barriers, Mr. Hull has in mind hundreds and thousands of instances throughout the world, all operating in the same direction as the restriction here which allows only 80 American automobiles to be sold here annually.



Mr. Clapper

Austria's argument in favor of this restriction is that, without it, the one Austrian automobile plant would have to close down, throwing 4000 men out of work. This plant makes 2000 baby-sized cars a year.

Under the treaty that ended the World War the manufacture of automobiles and the plants turned to automobiles among other things. But recently the needs of armaments have leved new demands on production.

### Agree to Increase Quota

The Austrian Government has relented to the extent that it will let in 70 additional American cars a year if, in exchange, the United States buys additional Austrian goods to three times the value of the automobiles.

Gardner Richardson, U. S. commercial attaché here, called American automobile agents to this office and suggested that they organize a jobbing corporation to buy up and send back to the States enough Austrian goods to allow 70 extra automobiles to come in. Such a company was formed, and will soon be ready to begin operating.

As a result, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler are going to buy up Austrian cheese, leatherwork, skis, Tyrolean stuff, needlework bags, or whatever they think they can dispose of through their new jobbing corporation, which is called the International Goods Commission Co.

That seems like a lot of work, just to sell 70 cars, but it also shows how strong the pressure is for expanding international trade. And it suggests in a small way the vast potentialities for commerce if the hampering barriers could be removed.

## My Diary

By Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

### F. D. R.'s Party Finds Victoria Wet But the City Otherwise Charming.

CHICAGO, Friday.—After returning from a most interesting day, I took off from Seattle last night by air. The weather Thursday morning was most unkind and sheets of rain poured down upon us as we drove to the dock, but by the time we reached Victoria, B. C., the rain had stopped and there were some signs of clearing.

Our two grandchildren were much excited. As a result, before the end of the trip, one of them came into our stateroom with a request that he be allowed to remain there because he and his sister were making life a little difficult for each other and those around them.

After lunch we drove along the shore to the dock and I longed for the sun. It must be a beautiful drive with the sun on the water. I envied people with houses looking across the water at the Olympic range, which in clear weather stands out in full beauty.

## New Books Today

Public Library Presents—

ALTHOUGH there are many who believe the problem of child labor no longer exists in this country, abundant evidence to the contrary is presented in a recent book by Katherine Burgess Lumpkin and Dorothy Wolff Douglas, which is brought to us in their book CHILD WORKERS IN AMERICA (McBride).

Particular emphasis has been placed on the investigation of conditions among the children of sharecroppers and tenants working in cotton in Southern States and children of the migratory family groups in other agricultural pursuits, such as strawberry, tobacco, beet and cranberry production.

These two authors have made an exhaustive study of the situation, illustrating their points with descriptions of actual cases. The results will arouse concern in the mind of the most disinterested reader.

"WRITE us a book on North Africa as seen through Arab eyes," and that is what Knud Holmboe has done in DESSERT ENCOUNTER (Putman). Mr. Holmboe was well qualified to do this; for although he was the son of a Danish manufacturer, although he had previously visualized his future in a French monastery, the belief that Christianity had failed had drawn him to the Islam faith.

# Why Women of Today Live Longer—

## Cancer Is Curable if Diagnosed in Time, but Delay May Be Fatal

(Last of a Series)

By David Dietz  
Times Science Editor

MOST women regard a diagnosis of cancer as a death sentence. On the contrary, such a diagnosis may be a gift of many years of life.

Women are particularly fearful of cancer and therefore it is particularly important that they realize this fact: Cancer is curable if diagnosed in time.

The woman who avoids visiting her doctor because she is afraid that he is going to tell her that she has a cancer, may be signing her own death certificate by that action.



Mr. Dietz

Either she has a cancer or she doesn't have it—and the chances are greatly in favor of her not having it. If she doesn't have it, a negative diagnosis will allay her fears. If she does have it, an early diagnosis will enable treatment to be instituted while there is yet time. A few months' delay may mean the difference between every hope for a cure and utter hopelessness.

It is true that cancer is second in the list of causes of death in America today, exceeded in its devastating power only by heart disease. More than 125,000 men and women die annually of cancer.

But the records of the American College of Surgeons give incontestable proof that cancer is not a hopeless disease. In the archives of the college are the reports of 26,000 "five-year cures." This means the reports of 26,000 cases which were diagnosed as cancer five years ago or more, treated, and have not had a recurrence of cancer since.

TO understand the importance of early diagnosis, it is necessary to realize the nature of cancer. Cancer is an abnormal growth, but there are other types of abnormal growths which are not cancer.

Any abnormal growth, whether of bone, cartilage, muscle, fat, or skin, is called a tumor. These are divided into two classes, benign and malignant.

The benign tumor does no particular damage. If it is unsightly or uncomfortable, it can be removed by surgery without fear of its return.

The malignant tumor is cancer. Its deadliness arises from the fact that after a certain period, it reaches the stage of so-called "metastasis." When this occurs, cells break loose from the cancer and travel in the blood stream to other parts of the body, settle down and grow into new cancers.

The importance of early diagnosis lies in the fact that treatment must be instituted before metastasis begins. There are only three methods of treatment known today. They are surgery, X-rays and radium. Sometimes a combination of two of the three is used. But there are no useful serum treatments for cancer and there are no secret treatments.

Reputable medical men do not keep methods secret. It is the great law of medical ethics that every advance in medicine must be made public for the good of the whole world.

Dr. Emil Novak of Johns Hopkins, former vice president of the American Gynecological Society, has called cancer "the arch enemy of women."

THE two types of cancer which women fear most are cancer of the uterus and cancer of the breast.

One important fact that should always be remembered is that the onset of cancer is not accompanied by pain. It is only in a very late stage that cancer becomes painful. Therefore the woman suffering some slight pain and fearing to see her doctor because she doesn't want to be told she has a cancer is doing herself a double injustice.

But it should be accepted as the occasion for consulting the family physician at once.

Women are frequently referred to as "the weaker sex" and it is not uncommon for women to think of themselves as less fitted



X-rays constitute one of the three acceptable means of treating cancer. A scene in the X-ray department of a present-day hospital is depicted here. Radium and surgery are the two other methods of dealing with cancer.

and then recurred, were studied by the psychiatric department. In every case, the need for psychiatric treatment was revealed.

In conclusion, let us repeat that women of today may be thankful that this is the 20th Century. The advances of medicine have benefited particularly to their benefit.

CHILD-BIRTH, once left to incompetent midwives, has become one of the chief concerns of the medical profession. By proper prenatal care, the health of mother and child are both guarded.

Modern obstetrical methods make cases simple which would have been sure death two centuries ago. Suffering is reduced

to a minimum and both mother and child are guarded from infections.

Sensible public health measures and a sensible modern attitude upon the subject of exercise, dress, and the like, give girls the opportunity to lead healthy, robust lives.

The development of knowledge of the functioning of the ductless glands is giving the medical profession a new insight into the factors which control the normal cycles of life.

Thein, one of the hormones or drugs produced by the ovaries, is now available to physicians and can be used as a therapeutic aid when indicated. The other ovarian hormone, progesterin, is more difficult of preparation but probably will become more available in time.

The advances of psychiatry are giving the medical profession a better understanding of the neurotic personality and of those maladjustments, which to a greater or lesser extent, affect many women.

Finally, those diseases not yet completely conquered are being made the subject of intensive investigation. Only this summer, Yale University received a gift of \$10,000,000 to set up a program of cancer research while the U. S. Congress passed a bill providing an annual appropriation of \$700,000 for cancer research under the direction of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Medicine moves steadily toward its goal of healthier and happier lives for all.

See this page Monday for "THE NEW DEAL—AN INVENTORY"

## Roosevelt Sees Great Change in Dam Projects Since 1934 Western Trip

By NEA Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A great deal of water has flowed over the dams since President Roosevelt made his western trip in 1934 inspecting the giant irrigation and power projects of the West.

Three years ago, only the foundations and cofferdams of Bonneville were to be seen. Today the dam and its 7 million dollars worth of fish ladders are almost ready for the test.

The salmon fight their way up the Columbia River each year to spawn. Then the little fish float back to the sea. Bonneville Dam, 170 feet high, is a little too much for even a salmon to jump.

So the 10 million-dollar salmon industry insisted that means be provided for the salmon to get past the dam. The fish ladders are the answer.

But Grand Coulee is really big stuff. Here the Government is spending between 113 and 180 million dol-

ars, depending on what you reckon into the cost as integral parts of the project.

HERE the work is far from finished, though a year ahead of schedule and already bigger than Boulder Dam. When finished to its 550 feet of height and three-quarters of a mile of length, it will be the largest concrete dam in the world.

Here, to irrigate a potentially-fertile region of 2 million acres, a lake stretching 151 miles northward upstream to the Canadian border will be created.

At the Fort Peck Dam, 50 million dollars of PWA allotments are already stacked up in the greatest earthen dam in the world, and probably more than 80 million dollars will be spent before 180 miles of artificial lake begins to pile up back of the broad earth embankment.

Here flood control and river regulation are the chief objectives.

## Side Glances—By Clark



"I tell you this is no longer a model home! I bought it—I live here."

## A WOMAN'S VIEW

By Mrs. Walter Ferguson

"DEAD END" is a great picture. It unrolls before us the life drama of a man doomed by perverse fate—or would it be true to say by a short-sighted generation?—to sure disaster.

The senselessness of our materialistic concept has never been revealed more sharply.

Those who cry out against the parole system, and who pass appropriations to build larger prisons, ought to look a long time at the evil thing exposed by this play, the breeding place for crime. Every slum is a dead end for morality.

If we only used as much common sense in getting rid of crime as we do in the distribution of mite from tubercular cattle. Yet in the end it might be no worse for America's future for these plagues to go unnoticed than it is to let our slums remain.

Because of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of small groups, millions of Americans can't afford decent homes for their children and other millions live huddled together like animals in shanties.

The Government has at last taken notice of the housing problem, but it can't be dumped completely into Uncle Sam's lap. The people have to furnish the will behind the enterprise. A campaign to get rid of the slums in the home town would be a swell job for any woman's club this fall.

## Our Town

By Anton Scherrer

'Cheap John from Texas,' Dealer in Notions, Carried Small Coffin Under His Arm on Trips to Europe.

MAX GIBBS was his real name, but as far as I know everyone called him "Cheap John from Texas." Even the sign outside his place called him that.

Cheap John ran a market stand on the northeast corner of Delaware and Market Sts. long before anybody thought of putting up Tomlinson Hall. I don't know where he kept himself while the building was under construction, but I remember how relieved I was to find him back at the old stand when Tomlinson Hall was opened.

Cheap John's stock consisted of thread, pins and buttons, and the hundred other mysteries that go to make up what are known as "notions." Occasionally, however, he also sold bustles, laces and cigarets, and once I remember he had a stunning stock of soiled ostrich feathers.

Sold Watches on the Side

On the side, Cheap John also sold watches, and they, too, were unlike anything around here. There was a rumor at the time that he bought them in Vienna and Budapest, in cafes frequented by impeccable noblemen and the like.

Well, believe it or not, nothing whatever happened to him on the dozen or more trips he took to Europe. As far as I know, he died right here in Indianapolis.

## Jane Jordan—

Wife Told to Forgive and Forget? Perhaps Marriage Will Succeed.

DEAR JANE JORDAN—My husband and I have been separated for about eight months. We have two boys, one 5 years old and the other 10 months. This is the reason we are separated: Before my last baby was born my husband used to go out one or two nights a week and stay until 1 or 1:30 in the morning. Every Sunday he would leave in the afternoon about 1 or 2 o'clock and come home at 11 or 1:30 the next morning.

Answer—I haven't the least idea what your husband wants. I do not know enough of your affairs even to make a good guess. I only know that when marriage ceased to be fun and became trouble your husband made a desperate attempt to regain his bachelor freedom, and he still insists that this is the life he wants.

Now the man has had eight months of trying to get back where he was before life became so worrisome. He knows now that it can't be done. The pull of the children prevents it. He comes home and goes away; torn between the family he left and his wish for irresponsible happiness. His sad conscience gives him trouble.

I believe you have a chance to win him back if you can find a way to make the prospect more pleasing. If you can forgive him for being a man, biologically entitled to more freedom than you ever will have, and if you can content yourself with less than you expected when you first married, perhaps you could begin again and make it work.

DEAR JANE JORDAN—I have been going with a fellow over two years. I would rather dance than eat, but he doesn't care for dancing. He would rather play poker or gamble. There are four of us girls who go dancing on Fridays. My boy friend says that I can't go to these dances and still go with him. He thinks I will let some other fellow bring me home although I told him I wouldn't. Mother has gone with us and watched us and she knows we do no harm or she would object to our going. I told my boy friend if I gave up dancing he would have to give up poker, but he says there is no harm in poker. We are not engaged.

Answer—Your boy friend is a selfish young man who wants everything his own way. He has not the slightest right to object to anything you do; but he can stop coming to see you if he wants to. What you have to decide is whether you would rather go with him or dance. I can't decide for you because I don't know which you prefer. JANE JORDAN.

Put your questions in a letter to Jane Jordan, who will answer your questions in this column daily.

## Walter O'Keefe—

WHEN Franklin D. Roosevelt visits another country he doesn't need balloons, bombs, cannons and a preview of the next war to put on a good show. Wednesday he turned loose his million-dollar smile on the Canadians, tossed off a few gracious remarks and got a much more sincere ovation than Mussolini did in Berlin.

Now that Benito is home the Nazis can pull their right arms down out of the stratosphere and this week explained why Germany has been breaking its neck in the armament race. They needed all those munitions so that Adolf could charm his Russia.

"So you think I wouldn't be in the rough if I was a good shot, but you'll take a chance anyway!"

## Jasper—By Frank Owen



"So you think I wouldn't be in the rough if I was a good shot, but you'll take a chance anyway!"