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...That only a light smoke offers

The stars of the radio have to protect their throats—naturally. But keep in mind that your throat is just as important to you... be sure you have a light smoke. You can be sure Luckies are a light smoke because the exclusive process, "It's Toasted", expels certain natural impurities harsh to the delicate tissues of your throat. So follow the stars to a clear throat! Choose Luckies.
Sirs:

I am a correspondent regarding subscription, rates, and advertising offices in the United States and Canada. I am writing in the capacity of advertising offices, 112 East 34th Street, New York.

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New York City

GEORGE DOOK JR.

The 11 mm. Vickers-Maxim machine gun, which bestowed incredible fire power and accuracy in a rapid, reliable manner, even more useful on the battlefield is the Armorer's gun, practiced in disposing of Spanish natives.

Scarsdale, N. Y.

No Ransom

Sirs:

In your issue of March 5, Foreign News section, and under the heading "Golden Frame" you give various figures regarding the prices in force for seats from which to view the Coronation Procession in London next May.

Whilst the range of prices that you quote—namely, a minimum of $49 to a maximum of $262.50—are no doubt correct as being those offered by the company whose name you mention, the impression given to the casual reader is that the minimum rate quoted is the lowest which the company is prepared to offer in the way of seats to view the Coronation. This is no doubt the case, but it is not the case to impress the person of moderate means who is contemplating a visit to England at this time.

My company, acting in conjunction with the Anchor Line, has an excellent range of first-class seating accommodation, ranging originally from $17.50 up to $105, all of which, however, are no longer available for the public. Three seats are primarily designed to meet the needs of passengers visiting in Glasgow in the Anchor Line vessels, a certain surplus is available for the public.

A further impression created by your article is that hotel accommodation in London is vir­

ually unobtainable for the public. Here again I beg to correct you, as my company has a good supply of medium-class space available at prices not ridiculously high.

Figures are above normal admittedly, but there is no reason whatever why the American de­

testing moderate accommodation should be stampeded into paying fantastic figures, either for hotel space or seats. Admittedly, accommodation is unobtainable at the first-class or de luxe hotels in London, but I have found time difficult in accom­

plishing the type of passenger desiring this grade of hotel, in service apartments where he will find the type of quarters and type of service and rate within comparatively reasonable limits.

The impression that I wish to correct is that the American of fairly modest means desiring to view the Coronation must first possess his­

self of a king's ransom, and then be satisfied with a seat on a billiard table, and I am sure that you will be willing to cooperate with me in re­

stating the fact, so far as your article may have tended to create ....

New York City

G. H. YOUNG

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FUY E:Q) WODES

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Planets from Nova?

Proxima Centauri, the sun’s nearest neighbor among the stars, is 25 trillion miles away from Earth. Even if it had a family of planets, no telescope could reveal them. According to Sir James Jeans, a star which has a brood of planets must be an exceedingly rare thing in the sky; the solar system may be unique among the billions of stars which constitute the Milky Way galaxy. To Sir James it is a simple matter of mathematical probability. He has done much to propagate the “tidal theory” of the solar system’s origin which is probably more widely accepted among astronomers than any other. In this view, some 2,000,000,000 years ago, a wandering star happened to swing close to the sun, from which, by its gravitational pull, it drew out a long filament of hot matter which subsequently broke up and condensed to form the planets. The energy of motion which enabled the planets to assume orbits of revolution around the sun originated in the sidewise pull of the wandering star on the parent filament.

The stars are separated by such unimaginably vast reaches of space that the chance of another such near-collision is almost zero.

Two years ago Dr. Gustaf Stromberg of Mt. Wilson Observatory, an able cosmologist who wears clothes like a janitor’s and plays a radio while doing telescope work, evolved a theory which would allow solar systems to be much more frequent. He believes that the whole Milky Way was once a nebulous cloud of gas in random motion, in which large clumps condensed because of differences in the gaseous viscosity. Thus a sun and its planets might be formed at the same time, and the original motion of the gas plus the forces of gravitational attraction would provide the motion for planetary revolution.

Last week another possible source for planetary systems was on the astronomical horizon. Every now and then, for no apparent reason, a star seems suddenly to blow up, throwing off shells of hot gas. Such a one was Nova Herculis, the famed “new star” of 1934. After its first brilliant flare-up, this nova dropped below naked-eye visibility, down to the 13th magnitude, then recovered to magnitude 6.7, where it remained fairly steady for months. Late in 1936, astronomer David Belolteﬁky of the National Observatory at Marseille, France, noticed that certain lines of the nova’s spectrum were double. If a source of light is approaching, its spectrum lines are shifted to one side; if receding, to the other side. Therefore the doubling of the Nova Herculis lines indicated motions both toward Earth and away from Earth. Belolteﬁky now takes this to mean that the cloud of gas around the star is rotating. If the cloud broke up into condensing masses, they would continue revolving around the parent star as planets.

No one has been spotted so far that astronomers believe every star must go through this spectacular performance once or more in the billions of years of its life. Hence if M. Belolteﬁky has interpreted his findings correctly, the universe may be full of planetary systems too distant for any telescope to detect.
Cancer Army
(See front cover)

Richard's Dr. Tucker
To his credit was not for the children.

Regenerative Lady
The Tucker Sanitarium in Richmond, Va., occupies a mansion where President James Monroe once lived. Still flourishing is a grapevine which Monroe imported from France and planted himself. Dr. Beverley Randolph Tucker, Richmond's leading neurologist, is a descendant of several First Families of Virginia. He took over the property in 1913. Thither, four years ago, was carried a strange patient, a delicate, wistful-eyed old Richmond lady who would

take a towel or any cloth, roll it up and lug it to her as if it were a rag doll. She now required liquid nourishment because she would not chew, and soon she had to be fed liquids with a spoon, taking them with a sucking movement. She also would suck the corner of her gown or sheet. She began to soil herself regularly and to be changed without giving any resistance, the nurse using large cloths in the manner of diapers. She would eat, sleep, make peculiar noises and cry. She liked to be fussed and handled by everyone. Her only recognition of her family was an expression of delight when they came to see her.

"At about four months of age she left the sanitarium much to our regret for this infant had become the pet of the nurses and doctors. She had been with us six months. She continued to regress until she assumed the foetal posture, at this time she was sent to a State hospital where soon she was gathered into the womb of her mother earth to which we all regress soon or late."

Her environment, explained Dr. Tucker, had been the protected environment of the better class in Virginia during the period shortly after the War of Secession. "She had therefore been rather petted, spoiled, admired, waited upon and had attained a fair non-collegiate education and had acquired a few cultural parlor accomplishments. From this sheltered unmarried life she had been lovingly transferred into the strong, protective, matrimonial arms of an admiring husband. Her husband was a corporation official, intelligent, efficient, alert, and at the same time exceedingly gentle and devoted toward and proud of his rather fragile and beautiful young wife. . . .

"Her husband himself did or had done her all the chores. He provided for her in short dresses rocking in her chair. She read simple things but rather badly; she lacked attention; she laughed sometimes and at others she would cry a little. She talked childishly, pleasantly or mischievously and delighted in playing jokes on or fooling the doctors and nurses. She would play with objects as if she herself were toys. When her children came to see her she would act as if she were their child.

"In a few months she was three or four years of age. Her enunciation became less distinct, she was careless with her speech, spilling food, and had to be assisted with her feeding; she would prattle at times and occasionally she soiled herself. She had ceased to read and would have crawled around on the floor had the nurse so permitted.

"In several months more she was in bed moving her hands and feet aimlessly, often whimpering and crying like a very young child and the only articulation one could understand was her frequent calling for 'Mamma, Mamma," although her mother had passed to the 'great beyond' some thirty years before. The patient would

Cancer Army
(See front cover)

Field Army* of 1,000,000 women operating in 39 States under Director Clarence Cook Little. This is the largest evangelistic movement ever loosed against a disease.

More than any other disease, cancer has terrified the imagination of mankind. It kills slowly, painlessly, and science does not yet know its causes or mechanism. Justifiable, therefore, was the emotion which surcharged Dr. Little's war cry last week.

"This is merely the beginning. It will be a great fight—a war worth living. Visions by the thousand will be prolonged or stilled—some by assured personal courage, others by the spread of knowledge to those who need it. There is no longer need to fight cancer alone. Hundreds of thousands will share the burden, understanding the sufferings which too long have seemed the very soul of men and women. At a time when our country is inclined to develop class, race or creed consciousness and the insatiable desire of fighting it together may have a sorely needed and deeply significant religions and moral force. Research, diagnosis and treatment will all reflect the increased interest and activity. Doctors will have a better chance of seeing early cancer while it is curable. It is a hard task requiring patience—trench warfare with a vengeance against a ruth-
less killer. No quarter need be given or asked.

Cancer Problem. A cancer is an abnormal growth which may occur anywhere in the body, which destroys all neighboring normal tissue, and which may spread throughout the body from some susceptible part of the body in unduly irritated by: 1) carcinogenic chemicals, 2) physical agents (X-rays, strong sunlight, repeated abrasions, as from a jagged tooth), 3) possibly, biological products produced by parasites. Carcinogenic chemicals occur in coal tar, bile acids, female sex hormone. However, no one understands the exact way in which any of these causes cause cancer in those individuals who are susceptible to cancer.

Few general practitioners can recognize the early signs of cancer when they see them. But they have been taught—as the Women's Field Army is out to teach women—to suspect the possibility of cancer when a sore refuses to heal; when a lump forms in any part of the body, particularly the breast; when the uterus bleeds persistently or irregularly.

Medical Help. Specialists in the diagnosis of cancer are now within the reach of every U. S. citizen. Some are pathologists who analyze bits of tissue cut from suspected cancers. Others are X-ray specialists who interpret radiograms of suspected bones and internal organs. To extend this diagnostic knowledge, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of Columbia University's Cancer Institute, is preparing a Diagnostic Atlas of Tumors which should be ready next year. The International Union Against Cancer sponsored the work. The Chemical Foundation pays expenses, and will market the finished atlas for $5.

Treatment of cancer is not so progressive. Five thousand years ago Egyptian doctors used caustic solutions to destroy cancers and scalpels to excise them. Today surgeons use scalpels and electric cautery to remove cancers. And radiotherapists use X-rays and radium to destroy them. An occasional patient may recover after treatment with colloidal lead or the germ of ergyptisum, or with this or that substance. But so do some patients who get no treatment whatsoever.

There are seven hospitals in the U. S. which specialize only in cancer cases. These are: in Manhattan, Memorial, and N. Y. City Cancer Institute; in St. Louis, Barnes Free Skin and Cancer; in Buffalo, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases; in Philadelphia, Oncologic; in Boston, Huntington Memorial; in Wrentham, Mass., Fitchville. In addition there are 300 hospitals certified by the American College of Surgeons as having excellent cancer clinics.

In preparation is the very first treatise on The Treatment of Cancer & Allied Diseases. Editors George Thomas Pack and Edward M. Livingstone, both of Manhattan, started the work two years ago, required the help of 940 international authors, are listing 7,000 to 8,000 printed pages, may get through this autum and give publisher Paul B. Hoeber
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they start at your Hat

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of Manhattan opportunity to market the volume for about $10.

Control of Cancer begins in a small way in 1917 when a few doctors organized the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Campaigns to teach people that cancer was not a “shameful” disease and to teach doctors to look for cancers gradually spread over the country under direction of Dr. George Albert Smith, sanitary engineer. Then Mrs. Robert G. Maud, Manhattan socialite, raised an endowment of $5,000,000 and Dr. Little, a pathologist who had recently resigned from the presidency of the University of Michigan, took charge in 1920.

Dr. Little saw that before he set out to propagandize laymen on cancer control, more doctors would have to be persuaded that an informed layman was a good patient. He also had to encourage more doctors to learn more about a disease whose treatment was plagued with tragic and humiliating failures. Three years ago, after many an appearance on the rostra of many a medical and biological society, Dr. Little felt he had the doctors back of him. Logically, his next attack was on that group of cancer sufferers which is most numerous and amenable to treatment: “If we can get all the women talking about cancer,” said he three years ago and again last week, “we will be in a fair way of controlling this tremendous cause of suffering and death.”

Women’s Field Army. The biggest organization of U. S. women is the General Federation of Women’s Clubs. According to Dr. Little, sought out Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., long a prominent clubwoman and president of the Federation in 1917. She was glad to interpret her work as dean of progressive Somerthigh College at Rye, N. Y., where she trains girls to become businesswomen, to join Dr. Little’s crusade. Because she is magnetic and persuasive (Republicans used her to campaign in New Hampshire for Landon), Mrs. Poole has been invaluable in overcoming the not inconsiderable opposition of cancerphobes, perverting club leaders to co-operate with leaders of medical societies in sponsoring a forthcoming series of lectures about cancer.

To be Field Representative of the Field Army, Dr. Little chose Mrs. Marjorie E. Higginson of Quin, Mass., wife of a General Motors executive and before her marriage a trained radiologist working for cancer specialists in Massachusetts. Mrs. Higginson has the advantage of being not only a clubwoman in charge of the Federation’s division of health, but a qualified speaker on cancer prevention.

Organized by states, and counties shoulder-to-shoulder with the state and county medical societies, the American Society for the Control of Cancer’s women’s army is first going to collect $1,000,000 from at least $1,000,000 U. S. women. With this $1,000,000, the army will finance mass meetings, lectures, radio broadcasts, newspaper and magazine articles, print and distribute tons of literature urging all U. S. women to be on the alert for unusual lumps, sores, bleeding and telling them what to do about these symptoms if they occur.

Cancer Control. So, says was the U. S. medical profession to co-operate in this anti-cancer campaign that last week the four important U. S. organizations
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A famous come-back—the phonograph record! With the modern phonograph reproducing with thrilling new perfection the music you want when you want it, sales of the discs have doubled each year for the past three years. And R & M motors are playing an important part in this revival. Super-silent, constant in speed, they insure a smoothly turning disc and flawless, distortionless music. The leading phonograph makers insist on them. If you are buying a phonograph, or any other electric appliance, always look for R & M on the motor. If you are a manufacturer, feel free to consult our engineers. . . . Robbins & Myers, Springfield, Ohio; Brantford, Ontario.

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_not if you can
smell it or
taste it in
the finished drink

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he owned (about $200,000), and at the age of 41 started life anew.

Roscoe Boulton Jackson Memorial Laboratory, founded at Dr. Little's suggestion, in memory of the late organizer and president of Hudson Motor Co., offered him a $2,000-a-year job as director. Within a few weeks visitors of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, remembering that just after he got out of college he spent four years with the Harvard Cancer Commission, that he was one of the world's authorities on the inherited susceptibility to cancer and a good executive wanting an extra job, hired him as managing director. The Society pays him $8,000 a year (out of which he must pay his travelling expenses), does not object to his work at Jackson Memorial. This renewed security enabled Dr. Little to marry a Phi Beta Kappa and Master of Arts who had been an enthusiastic laboratory assistant to him at Males and a loyal supervisor of women students at Michigan. Mrs. Little, 5, will take an intense extra-mural interest in the mice in which they live with their children: Richard Warren, 7, and Laura Revere, 3.

Back in Bar Harbor last week, preparing for a big swing around the country when the Women's Field Army drive begins this week, Dr. Little resonantly declared of his new task:

"Why do I feel so deeply about it? Because I have both experienced, understood and, I am afraid, caused too much suffering, and hate it. Because my own father died as a result of cancer. Because perhaps whatever ancestral desire I have to explore the unknown is appealed to by the research work and the wish to be a crusader which almost all of us have, is given a chance to express itself. Finally, because I believe that Americans will be happier and saner if they combine in fighting a scourge like cancer than they will be if they continue to fight each other for money and power."

Isografts

A Portland, Ore, boy of 9 and a girl of 7 stripped naked last week to show a group of local doctors how new treatments for burns had saved their lives. Immediately after their accidents, both had been bathed in tannic acid and silver nitrate. This treatment, which Portland's Plastic Surgeon Adalbert G. Bettman invented (TIME, March 18, 1935), "leatherized" the burned areas and enabled healing to start.

When the leatherized skin tore, as occasionally happens, Dr. Bettman resorted to isografts. These are razor thin strips of skin (taken from a donor whose blood matches the patient's) laid over the raw surfaces. Such isografts soon disintegrate but temporarily they act as a natural dressing and, when supplemented by a preparation called "oxyquinoline sulphate scarlet" which Dr. Bettman devised, they reduced infection and temperature, and enabled the children to gain strength. After nine days of this Dr. Bettman took autografts from healthy areas of the patients' own thighs, and after three months' hospitalization discharged them, although somewhat imperfect, nonetheless whole.