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Pattern 5193

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In pattern 5193 you will find complete instructions for making the square shown; an illustration of it, of the stitches needed; material requirements.

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Doubts and Fears

Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt. —Shakespeare.

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WOUNDED YOU SAY LIFE OR DEATH?

Whole Nation Pondered the Problem of Baby Julian Tafel, Born With Malformation Which Might Cause Life of Suffering.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

WHAT would you do? If your baby was born with a malformation of his little "insides" which would doom him to possible lifelong invalidism if an operation saved his life, what would you tell the doctor? To operate? Or to let the baby die a "merciful" death?

That is the mortal dilemma that faced twenty-four-year-old Julian R. Tafel of Chicago and his pretty young wife.

Julian R. Tafel, Jr., is dead now. His span of life here on this earth was only five days. But in those five days Baby Julian received more attention than most people ever do in an entire lifetime.

He was born September 17 in the Danish-American hospital in Chicago. He seemed normal enough at first. Indeed he was a beautiful baby. His mother said, "Have you seen my baby? Isn't he lovely?"

But it was not long until it was known that tiny Julian was not the perfect child he appeared. Part of his colon, the last stage of the intestinal tract, was missing. Without this channel for elimination he was bound to die.

Mother and Father Disagree.

Dr. Lewis K. Eastman, proprietor of the hospital, wanted to operate on the baby, to form an artificial opening. He said there was a "50-50" chance of recovery. It was probable that the child would have to have several more operations later.

Mrs. Eva Tafel, the mother said:

"I am the mother of the baby and I want him to live. He must not be allowed to die. That would not be right. Medical science is progressing yearly, and in time my boy could be made completely normal. I'm sure of that."

Julian Tafel, Sr., said:

"I am the father of the baby and I think it would be unfair to let him live. He would be a hopeless invalid and some day he would hate us . . . his mother and father . . . for giving him that horrible chance."

Dr. Eastman said:

"I am the doctor in charge of the case and I think an operation should be performed. That is my personal as well as professional feeling. The baby may die, anyway, but the off chance must not be overlooked."

Age-Old Problem.

Here was a problem as old as the Biblical story of King Solomon and the two women, each of whom claimed to be the mother of the same child. Dr. Isaac Abt, noted child specialist, admitted that it would take a Solomon to decide the Tafel case justly. He said:

"Whether Baby Tafel should live or die is not for me to say. It is a question that would require the wisdom of Solomon to answer.

"The parents seem to be the only ones who can give the answer, since under the law they must agree to [illegible] Coulter at first told him that the operation could not be made without the consent of both parents. For some time this delayed him. . . . Then he found it could be done with the consent of only one parent.

Baby Tafel, Whose Life Medical Science Could Not Save.

Meanwhile every minute counted. Because of the colon circumstance the baby could not eliminate body waste. His system was becoming poisoned—uremia, they called it. And because they could give him no food, he was slowly starving to death.

Nation Gives Advice.

The operation would provide the outlet needed. An incision in the side would be made to the large intestine, and a drain would be installed which would protrude over the hip.

Meanwhile medical and sociological experts throughout the country were sought for advise. Their comments were eagerly awaited and are still food for thought.

For instance there was Anton J. Carlson, noted physiologist of the University of Chicago. He said: "I think society should change its attitude toward the incurable. If he faces a life of suffering he should have the privilege of disposing of himself."

Dr. Joseph B. De Lee, chief consultant of the Lying-In, Chicago maternity hospital, had a suggestion to make:

"Legal, moral and religious issues enter, but primarily the question of medical profession ethics interests me. A doctor's duty is to save life.

It is our rule, our job. A doctor must invariably recommend that lives he saved.

"Lawyers must decide the legal question, ministers and sociologists the religious and moral ones. I recommend that there should be a committee to decide such matters as this."

Dr. Dafoe's Philosophy.

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, the kindly little Canadian who miraculously brought the Dionne quintuplets into healthy life, had been known to say, not long ago:

"I don't think any doctor has the right to destroy life. We can never be sure we can't get a life back, and often we can make life easier."

Dr. Noble Sprout Heaney, chief obstetrician at another large hospital, agreed:

"The child ought to be given a chance to live. A competent surgeon [illegible] since they were married in 1933.

"He would curse us for letting him live under this handicap," said Julian Tafel, Sr.

But the mother argued, "Who knows what science will be able to do in another five years — if we only can keep the baby alive now?"

In this Dr. Eastman backed her up, saying, "Surgeons know more now than they did five years ago. If we operate on the baby now, and he lives, we may be able to do more for him later and the world will be better off for this experience."

Mrs. Tafel was upheld by another mother, Mrs. Harold Lefler, twenty-eight, of Congress Park, Ill. Her four-year-old son, Dickie, survived an operation similar to that eventually performed upon Baby Julian. He has had five operations in all, and others may have to follow. From infancy until this spring he carried an incision in his side. But his mother said:

"I'd rather have Dickie than a million normal children. His father and I have been well recompensed for whatever anxiety he has caused us."

Hundreds of Successful Operations.

Another mother, Mrs. Pilar Abrairia, of Chicago, told a similar story.

"The condition of the baby born to me," she said, "was just like that of Mrs. Tafel's baby. It had no rectal opening. The doctor performed a successful operation to correct the condition. My boy would have been normal if he hadn't died later of a heart attack."

Hundreds of operations on babies having malformations similar to that of the Tafel baby have been successful, said Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"One out of 5,000 babies is so malformed," he said. "The first case on record occurred in the Seventh century and an operation performed by Paulus was successful.

"Whether the operation succeeds or fails depends largely upon the extent of the surgery. If the intestines are near the point where the incision is made the operation is easy; if they are a foot away the operation is more dangerous."

© Western Newspaper Union.

Julian Tafel and His Wife Console Each Other After the Loss of Their Child.

Cripples Get More Attention.

"It is our moral as well as our ethical duty to keep every patient alive so long as ever we can. And every humane person must naturally suppose that it is a bounden obligation upon us to relieve suffering wherever we can. But if we cannot cure disease then we want to relieve its manifestations. Our object is to bring about voluntary euthanasia. There is nothing compulsory about our proposal.

"We want a patient to be able to say to a competent legal authority that he desires release.

"We propose that there should be several interests working in concord, namely, the patient, the law and the doctors.

"It is a curious trait in human nature that if a child is a cripple, an invalid or deformed, that child receives far more devotion and attention than a normal child. We would not desire to interfere in such cases. But if the child is born an idiot and there is not the slightest chance of recovery, then the question might be considered."

Dr. Louis Moorhead, dean of the Loyola university (Chicago) medical school, opposes euthanasia, and declares:

"No individual has the right to end his own life, since he has no jurisdiction over it. It is the generally accepted practice of the medical profession to preserve life as long as possible."

Mrs. Tafel had no difficulty in making up her mind.

"I want him," she said. "I have had one normal baby. I could have others. That doesn't make any difference. This baby's here. He should be helped."

"He Would Curse Us."

But the baby's father didn't think

These Doctors Used All Their Skill In an Attempt to Save the Life of the Malformed Baby.

PINE TREE STATE

View on Monhegan Island

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THE Pine Tree state legally got its name several years before its neighbors. The "Province of Maine" was granted by the Council of New England to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason in 1622, whereas the date of the royal charter to the Company of Massachusetts Bay was March 4, 1629. So it happens that Florida, Virginia, California, New Mexico and Maine all antedate Massachusetts as state names.

At first the Province of Maine extended from the Merrimac river to the Sagadahoc, now the Kennebec, but on November 7, 1629, by an amicable division, Captain Mason received the territory between the Merrimac and the Piscataqua rivers, and with the consent of the council gave to his portion the name of New Hampshire.

It was as the outpost of early settlement that Maine offered a refuge for those who sought more religious freedom than could be found in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The settlers in the 17th century came largely from across the sea, but the wave of emigration from Massachusetts to the New Hampshire and Maine frontier began even before the movement into Rhode Island and Connecticut and these contributions, like those of the century following, were of the adventurous and independent spirits.

Trained in the French and Indian wars to defend the frontier, the men of Maine were quick to support the common cause of independence. Indeed, a month before the Declaration of Independence, the town of York sent assurances to the General Court of Massachusetts that if Congress should declare the colonies independent the inhabitants of York would "engage with their Lives and Fortunes to Support them in the measure."

And the regiments enlisted in these frontier counties made good that promise. At Valley Forge, in the terrible winter of 1777-8, there were more than one thousand soldiers from Maine who patiently endured that supreme test of their patriotism.

Almost a Boundary War

naturally arose of regaining the ancient privileges of the old province, later the district, of Maine. Sentiment for the civic change was slow of growth, but separation, finally asked by a decisive popular vote, was granted by Congress in March, 1820.

U. S. Highway No. 1, entering Maine by the Interstate Memorial bridge from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at Kittery Point passes the site of Fort McClary, erected by Massachusetts early in the 18th century to enforce its rights to commercial use of the boundary river and to protect its merchants from "unreasonable duties" exacted by the Government of New Hampshire. The highway continues for 564 miles to Fort Kent, near the northern tip of Maine.

Fort Kent takes its name from a two-story blockhouse, a reminder of Maine's own private war scare of 1839, when the state called its militia to arms and congress authorized the President to raise 50,000 troops for the defense of the country's northeastern boundary. Actual conflict was avoided by Gen. Winfield Scott, who came to Maine and established headquarters in Augusta.

This boundary dispute had continued ever since the peace negotiations following the Revolution. The Treaty of 1783 adopted as the northeastern boundary of the United States the southern boundary of Quebec and the western boundary of Nova Scotia. As agreed upon before the war, these two colonial boundaries had been, respectively, the "High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea" (Atlantic Ocean), and a line following the St. Croix from its mouth to its source and thence drawn due north to the southern boundary of Quebec.

The preliminary negotiations had been largely a debate as to rivers. The Americans had at first contended for the St. John river in place of the St. Croix, and with somewhat similar spirit the British government had instructed its diplomatic representatives to attempt to extend Nova Scotia westward to the New Hampshire line; if not, then to the Kennebec, "or at the very least to include Penobscot."

Settled By Compromise

But the identity of the St. Croix river was settled in 1798 by the old map and plan of Champlain, which was used to discover the ruins of the buildings of the De Monts colony, already covered by a forest of nearly two centuries' growth—evidence so conclusive that the commissioners were unanimous in the decision.

But argument continued, so the King of the Netherlands was selected as the arbiter. His award was in effect more of a recommended compromise than an interpretation of treaty language. Although his line was in general nearer to the United States claim than to the British, the British government offered to accept his decision, but the state of Maine entered a protest and the United States Senate accordingly refused its assent to the award.

A settlement of the dispute, which had now lasted for 59 years, was arranged by the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842. This was much less favorable to Maine than the spurned award of the King of the Netherlands. Acceptance of that award would have saved it a strip of timberland about 5,500 square miles in extent, as added territory for the future Aroostook county, which, however, is even now larger than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

United States Highway No. 1 skirts the open sea at relatively few places. From Ogunquit to Wells the motorist may look out over a low line of sand dunes facing the ocean. A mile or two beyond Portland the scattered islands of Casco Bay open up many vistas of the Atlantic. Again, in the Rockland-Camden region, the road follows the shore, with the broad Penobscot bay in full view, but east of here only between Hancock and Sullivan are there satisfactory views out to sea. So deeply indented a coast does not accommodate itself to a shore-line highway.

Pleasing as is the panorama of sunny farms, quiet villages, and shady woods along the trunk highways, to see the best of the Maine coast, detours are necessary. Of these sight-seeing excursions to the shore, some are over well-surfaced highways, others along single-track, primitive roads.

Detours to Coast Towns

One detour, over excellent roads, leads through colonial York Village, past bold Cape Neddick to lovely Ogunquit, distinguished as an artists' colony.

Another detour leads to Kennebunkport, the present literary capital of Maine, where an 18th-century village, the winding river, sheltered beach, and wooded shores unite to set the scene for an attractive summer community and an inspiring environment.

Beyond Cape Porpoise is Beachwood and Biddeford Pool, the latter once called Winter Harbor, because [illegible] passed the winter of 1616.

Beachwood is a descriptive name equally befitting many places along the coast; a short beach between rocky points with marsh or pond behind the barrier. On one side of this pond beach grasses and rock shrubs grow, and extending inland from the other shore is the oak and pine forest.

The next detour is a short one to popular Old Orchard Beach. Little could early explorers foresee that this long crescent of firm sand would some day be a crowded pleasure resort, as well as a favored take-off for trans-Atlantic airplane voyages.

Portland is modern Maine's metropolis, a busy, thriving world port, making the most of its fine harbor and its geographic position a few precious miles nearer Europe than most other American coast cities. Yet it has never ceased to be "the beautiful town" through whose pleasant tree-lined streets Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wandered when a boy.

Each summer armies of vacationists visit Portland, which well deserves to be called "The Forest City." Easily accessible are the famous fish and game forests of Maine, and within the city limits are thousands of splendid old oaks and elms.

To the white marble city hall go music-loving citizens of Portland to hear the Kotzschmar Memorial organ, one of the largest and finest in the United States. It was donated by the late publisher, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, who was born here, in memory of Herman Kotzschmar, the organist and music teacher for whom he was named.

In a walk or ride around the city one may look upon magnificent views of the White Mountains, or Portland harbor and Casco Bay, or see reminders of the many famous persons Portland has given to the Nation.

Much Like Norway's Fjords

East of Portland the coast line perceptibly changes, the fjord character becoming more marked, with islands more numerous. All this is explained by submergence of the land. The present coast is now a drowned region, wherein old valleys of the former topography have become bays and sounds and reaches. Long divides between valleys have become peninsulas stretching far out to sea, and old hilltops are the islands of today.

Norway and Maine owe their marvelous beauty, where land and sea join, to similar geologic history, and if, on those unrecorded voyages, the Vikings actually sailed along the Maine coast, the bold headlands and the deep bays, stretching far back into forested hills and mountains, must have called to mind their homeland. Similarly, the State-of-Mainer visiting southern Norway recognizes there the same type of rock-bound coast and islands he had known in the bays of Maine.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

The Completion Test

In this test there are four words given in each problem. Three of the four in each case bear a definite relationship to one another; for example, they may be the names of animals or the names of state capitals, or perhaps synonyms. Cross out the one word that does not belong in each problem.

1. Gay, merry, dejected, frivolous.
2. Edison, Whistler, Fulton, Morse.
3. Build, erect, raze, construct.
4. Phoenix, Salem, Raleigh, Macon.
5. Arrow, bullet, cartridge, shell.
6. Inaugurate, start, introduce, continue.
7. Donate, pilfer, steal, embezzle.
8. Puma, leopard, tiger, rail.
9. Candor, duplicity, openness, sincerity.
10. Bat, mallet, racquet, gun.

Answers

1. Dejected.
2. Whistler.
3. Raze.
4. Macon.
5. Arrow.
6. Continue.
7. Donate.
8. Rail.
9. Duplicity.
10. Gun.

Foreign Words and Phrases

A votre sante. (F.) To your good health.

Beaux esprits. (F.) Men of wit and humor.

Carte blanche. (F.) Full powers.

Desipere in loco. (L.) To unbend on occasion.

Est modus in rebus. (L.) There is a limit (to be observed) in all things.

Far fiasco. (It.) To make a failure.

Grande parure. (F.) Full dress.

Non constat. (L.) It has not been shown; no evidence is before the court.

Hinc illae lacrumae. (L.) Hence these tears.

Juste milieu. (F.) The golden mean.

Le roi le veut. (F.) The king wills it.

Mal'occhio. (It.) The evil eye.

On dit. (F.) It is rumored; They say.

Inter nos. (L.) Between ourselves.

Tired Shark

Of all the articles that have been found upon and imbedded in fishes, one of the most unusual was an automobile tire which encircled the body of a shark discovered floundering on the coast of Cuba near Havana. Owing to its extreme fatigue from trying to free itself of this tight and cutting encumbrance, the shark was easily lassoed and dragged ashore by two boys.—Collier's Weekly.

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