

**Dietz on Science—**  
**MARS PEOPLED?**  
**SAVANTS HOLD**  
**OPPOSED VIEWS**

Chance of Life on Planet Called Both Good and 'Pretty Slim.'

BY DAVID DIETZ

Science Editor

Astronomers turn their telescopes upon the earth's sisters and brothers, the other members of the sun's family of planets, and speculate upon the possibilities of life upon them. Mars, the "red planet," is most frequently under discussion.

The astronomers of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., after many years' study of the ruddy planet, think that the chances for life upon the planet are pretty good.

On the other hand, the Mt. Wilson savants, using the giant 100-inch telescope and a new powerful spectrograph, think the chances for life upon the planet are pretty slim.

While the star-gazers marshal their charts and photographs, it is interesting to imagine what the inhabitants of another planet—if there are any—would think about the chances of life upon the "blue planet." For that, in all probability, is the name they would give our earth.

**Man's Work Invisible**

Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory, has made a study of "earth shine," the reflected light from the earth which illuminates faintly the darker portion of the moon at the time when it is possible to see "the old moon in the new moon's arms." From it, he concludes, that our earth shines with a blue color.

First of all it must be remembered that none of man's cities or other activities would be visible from the planet Mars. The existence of life upon this planet would have to be deduced from general conditions.

The late Camille Flammarion, great French astronomer, thought that the savants of another planet would form an unfavorable notion of our earth. He pictured their thinking as going something like this:

"Life upon that planet is scarcely possible. The lobe is surrounded by a gaseous element in constant turmoil, with swirling cloud masses, and frequently tremendous stormy disturbances. Any living creatures would be one moment overwhelmed by the terrific density of the gaseous atmosphere and the next moment left gasping by its unbearable thinness."

**Basis for Theory**

Flammarion was right in assuming that astronomers on another planet would notice the drifting, billowy cloudy layers of our atmosphere. Perhaps, if our own atmosphere was thinner, they would be misled in their interpretation of ours.

Our atmosphere is not so unkind as Flammarion imagined a Martian astronomer concluding it was. But it is a turbulent medium, beset with violent storms and temperature changes.

A hot summer day, when temperature and humidity are both very high, symbolizes how uncomfortable it can be. And that brings us to a popular topic of conversation these days, the subject of air conditioning.

Elliott Harrington, air conditioning engineer of the General Electric Company, summarizes the ideal of this new profession as "a degree of comfort and health as yet unknown; the delightful and invigorating effect of Mother Nature's perfect air in conditions on a spring morning in the open country."

However, engineers of the Erie railroad, the B. & O. and the Santa Fe all object to calling air conditioning something new. They say they started experimenting with it as early as 1857. While that may be true, it is only within the last two years that a completely air-conditioned train was put into operation.

**Cooling Not Enough**

Likewise, it is only recently that the lesson has been learned that air conditioning means much more than mere air cooling and the business of cooling the air can be carried to too great an extreme.

Theater owners, for example, have learned that too great a difference between the temperature in their auditoriums and the outdoors is uncomfortable for the patron.

Air conditioning is needed in winter as well as summer, for too often a house is merely heated in winter without any regard to the lack of proper humidity.

Professor C. P. Yagou of the Harvard School of Public Health says: "The assertion is often made that the common cold and other more serious respiratory diseases begin with the heating season, and there are good reasons to suspect that the effect may be due, at least in part, to the source and nature of radiation employed in modern heating systems."

Andre Merle, air conditioning consultant, adds:

"People subjected to dry, low-humidity air, like that of most heated interiors in the winter, are robbed of their vigor, experiencing a feeling of lassitude."

**MYSTERY TROOP CALL PUZZLES NEW ORLEANS**

Guards mobilized, then sent home as Huey Long visits City.

By United Press

NEW ORLEANS, July 31—Two companies of Louisiana national guard, suddenly ordered out and held under arms at Jackson barracks here Sunday, were dismissed today, as mysteriously and suddenly as they were called.

No reason was given for the order sending the soldiers to their homes.

Military authorities refused to comment on the sudden action of Louisiana officials, other than to say that they received orders to dismiss the troops.

The companies of guardsmen were ordered mobilized Sunday after United States Senator Huey P. Long arrived here from Washington and conferred with Governor O. K. Allen. Attorney-General Gaston L. Porter, and other political leaders.

Helps Grandpa; Reward of Child Is Death for Both

Small Daughter of City Family Killed on Buggy Ride.  
 (Continued From Page One)



**C. P. A. GROUPS  
 APPOINTED BY  
 STATE LEADER**

Directing Bodies Are Named by Madden to Serve for Year.

William M. Madden, president of the Indiana Association of Certified Public Accountants, has announced the committee appointments for the ensuing year.

Legislative—Birney D. Sprague, Indianapolis, chairman; Earl T. Thompson, Evansville, Howard L. Chambers, South Bend, Frank Carlton, Hammond, William A. Goss, Indianapolis, John E. Klem, Indianapolis, and Robert N. Dadeker, Indianapolis.

Civil Chapters—Troy G. Thurston, Indianapolis, chairman; Frederick S. Williams, Indianapolis, Joseph C. Chapman, Evansville, Benjamin H. Hartman, Ft. Wayne, and George R. Hill, Michigan City.

Public—H. C. Roney, chairman; Harlan B. Livingood, James C. Oliver, Carter, and others, Indianapolis; and chapter is to appoint local publicity committee.

Association and Certified Public Accounting Laws—Wharton, chairman.

**INDIANS' WORK  
 WILL BE SAFE  
 IN STATE PARK**

Ohio Acts to Preserve Unusual Earth Relics at Newark.

By Science Service

WASHINGTON, July 31—Permanent safety for the famed mysterious earthworks established as a national monument by the federal government.

"The Newark earthworks," said Dr. Shelton, "are the largest and best preserved of their class in existence."

There are three principal types of Indian earthworks, representing three types of mound building culture. The geometric inclosures to which the Newark earthworks belong are characteristic of the Hopewell culture which was the highest culture developed by any Indian people north of Mexico.

It is now believed that elaborate Indian ceremonies must have taken

place at the carefully planned setting.

The modern town of Newark has obscured part of the pattern, but two large portions escaped, and these form the new state park. One portion lies in a fairground. The other escaped being leveled when historically-minded golfers took it for a golf course, using the Indian ridges, ditches, and mounds just as they are to make a picturesque course.

Telling of long efforts to save Newark's important Indian ruins from being entirely leveled and lost, Dr. H. C. Shelton, director of the Ohio State Museum, here, said that steps are now being taken toward having the earthworks established as a national monument by the federal government.

"The Newark earthworks," said Dr. Shelton, "are the largest and best preserved of their class in existence."

**U. S. PROVIDES  
 \$5,000,000 TO  
 FIGHT EROSION**

Campaign Will Be Made to Lessen \$200,000,000 Annual Loss.

By Science Service

WASHINGTON, July 31—Soil erosion that removes 126,000,000 pounds of plant food annually from fields and pastures of the United States, at a financial loss estimated at \$200,000,000, will be fought with a public works fund grant of \$5,000,000.

The soil conservation plan will be under the supervision of the bureau of agricultural engineering of the department of agriculture and the special board of public works in making the grant directed that the program be completed before Nov. 1, 1934.

Terracing is the means to be used in controlling the erosion. The government will supply the technical direction and terracing equipment.

# Action!

Sears, Roebuck and Company are happy to announce their complete co-operation with President Roosevelt and the Administration behind the National Recovery Act, and further wishes to announce that

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