

—Dietz on Science—
**EARTH SWINGS
IN SIX-LAYER
OCEAN OF AIR**
Both Animal and Vegetable
Life Depend Upon
Atmosphere.

By DAVID DIETZ
Science-Howard Science Editor

We live at the bottom of an ocean. Ordinarily we forget this fact. But when we come to study the weather, we are reminded of it. We walk around on the bottom of the oceans of water. And when we ride in airplanes or airships we are swimming in the ocean of air just as fish swim in the oceans of water.

Our weather is the result of currents and shifting conditions in this ocean of air. And, of course, life itself is possible because of this ocean. Life requires the oxygen in the atmosphere. But if the atmosphere were pure oxygen, life would not last very long.

If we breathed an atmosphere of pure oxygen, it would increase the chemical activities of our bodies to a point where we could not survive. Fortunately, the atmosphere is only about one-fifth oxygen. The remainder is chiefly nitrogen, an inert gas which takes no direct part in the chemical activities which are associated with breathing.

But the other constituents of the atmosphere have their roles in the scheme of life. Plants require the carbon dioxide which is in the atmosphere.

Plants also require the nitrogen, but they can not use it in its pure form. It is available to them only after certain bacteria, the so-called nitrogen-fixing bacteria, have changed it into soluble salts which the roots of plants can absorb from the soil.

Pull Saves Air

The force of gravitation is responsible for the earth retaining an atmosphere. The tendency of the molecules of gas which compose the atmosphere is to fly off into space. This tendency is counteracted by the earth's gravitational pull. The atmosphere is densest closest to the earth's surface. As one ascends into it, it grows thinner and thinner.

If the atmosphere had a uniform density from top to bottom, it would extend only to a height of five miles above the earth's surface.

At a height of thirty miles, the air is only one-hundredth as dense as it is at the earth's surface. At a height of fifty miles, the atmosphere has become so thin that it does not exert any appreciable pressure. There is some air at this height, however, as is proved by the refraction or bending of the sun's rays, and by the fact that meteors or "shooting stars" become visible at this height.

Just how far the atmosphere does extend is a matter of opinion. Some authorities think that there may be slight traces of air at a height of 200 miles. Dr. Willis Luther Moore, former chief of the United States weather bureau, is of the opinion that the atmosphere gives out at a height of about 100 miles.

Meteorologists are very much interested in studying the upper reaches of the earth's atmosphere, because they think that it does not affect the weather conditions at the surface are the result of what is going on at high altitudes.

Six Atmospheric Layers

Meteorologists divide the earth's atmosphere into six layers, or to state it more technically, into six concentric "atmospheres."

The innermost layer, the one next to the surface of the earth, is called the troposphere. It extends up to a height of about six miles.

The second layer is called the stratosphere. It is sometimes called the isothermal layer because its temperature is everywhere and at all times the same, about 100 degrees below zero on the Fahrenheit thermometer.

The third layer is known as the auroral layer. It is extremely thin and extends upward from a height of six miles. The auroral displays are thought to occur in this layer.

Some authorities place a sixth layer beyond the auroral layer. It has been called the empyrean layer, and gradually trails off into the emptiness of outer space.

**MAN AND HORSE DEAD
IN RACE TRACK MISHAP**

Spectator Victim of Fatal Heart Attack in Kendallville Excitement.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—A man and horse were dead and three harness race drivers were in Lakeside hospital here today after an accident at the Kendallville fair ground track.

In a 2:16 miles pacing event Friday, seven drivers were unseated. Marion Eddy, 68, a spectator, died of a heart attack Friday night, brought on by physicians said, by the excitement.

Injured drivers were Darry E. Jones, Van Wert, O., broken collar bone and bruises; Walter Wilson, Hicksville, O., bruises and possible internal injuries, and Ben Ogers, La Porte, broken leg.

Wilson's horse died of injuries. Sixteen horses were in the race, which was won by a mare, Laura Belle.

\$125 STOLEN AT HOTEL

Money Taken From Office Desk in Ambassador.

A thief "registered" at the Ambassador hotel, Ninth and Pennsylvania streets, Friday, according to reports to police.

Robert Shanklin, employee of the hotel, said that \$125 was stolen from a desk in the office. He named a young man as a suspect and asked police to search for him.

SPANISH YOKE LIFTED FROM CUBA
Americans Step In and Liberty at Last Comes to Isle

The battleship Maine was blown to bits with the loss of 266 lives Feb. 15, 1898. Scarcely had the explosion's low thunder died away over a startled Havana before Spanish "Volunteers" decisively drank "Maine Soup" in a waterfront bodega and in the northern republic the cry "Remember the Maine!" swept unprepared America into war. Following is another of the series on Cuban history.

By FORREST DAVIS
Times Special Writer

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—A "Thin Blue Line" with "Teddy" Roosevelt charging valorously somewhere near its head, swept up San Juan hill against acute Spanish Mauser fire and the worse odds of gargantuan General Shafter's staff blunders. Victory!

On the seaward side beyond Santiago de Cuba, Admiral Cervera ventured to run the blockade for a strategic dash down the coast to Cienfuegos. His men-of-



Above, The battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, the tragedy that precipitated the Spanish-American war. Right, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as commander of the Rough Riders.

war were the pride of all Spain, but Sampson and Schley promptly shelled them to the bottom of the beach.

This took place in the first week of July, 1898. We had declared war for Cuba's liberation in April. On May 1, Dewey, in far Manila, had ridden Spain's Asiatic fleet.

Nothing but victories. By mid-August, Spain, weary, half-starved and impoverished, had been harried out of the last of the colonial possessions that went to make up the sixteenth century's most splendid empire.

Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines had fallen to the casually trained, scandalously fed, but straight-shooting Americans.

In the jungles surrounding Santiago—an ancient city incased by mountains toward the easterly end of Cuba's southern coast—the "boys in blue" romantically sang the national anthem as the Stars and Stripes appeared over enemy positions.

When the inviolated expeditionary forces reached Montauk Point, L. I., later in the summer, such as had survived shrapnel, when the Mausers, yellow fever, "Alger" beef and incredibly bad sanitary provisions, roared "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

In retrospect, as the Rough Rider "Teddy" dickered with Boss Platt for the free republican nomination for Governor, the Cuban adventure appeared a lively summer's outing.

On Broadway, Dewey, Schley, Hobson and divers "boys in blue" were heroes. Statesmen, clergy, editors piously thanked providence that we expeditiously had so routed the Spanish tyrant.

ONLY Colonel Bryan, the commoner, bereft of the silver issue by the cyanide of potassium treatment of gold ore and the Klondike discoveries, sought in his tent. In 1900 he would be urging self-denial on an America suddenly turned expansionist.

Thus lightly did the country enter its second, and overseas, phase of imperialism.

Cuba, constructively, was free, although General Shafter, gouty, inept and a burden to any horse with his 300 pounds, blatherskirted insurgent generals, worn by three years of insurrection, when they attempted to enter Santiago with the Americans.

The lone star flag of Cuba flew over fortified cities for the first time since 1512, but Cuban patriots were disarmed by contemptuous Americans.

The war of freedom of Madrid, the hated Captains-General, "Butcher" Weyler; the "reconcentrado" camps were disbanded and the pitiful, brutalized remnants of the imprisoned peasantry returned to their ruined villages.

Cuba Libre had exchanged the iron rule of the great power for a lighter, but no less tangible, rein. The centuries of stark despotism had come to an end; the era of tutelage from abroad had begun. From being a possession, Cuba had become a dependency.

FOR the United States the southward march of empire which had embraced the Floridas, Texas and the southwest again had been reversed.

Cuba, the Gibraltar plugging the Gulf of Mexico, the strategic island standing athwart America's access to any isthmian canal to the Pacific, had been coveted for nearly three-quarters of a century by Americans.

First, Jefferson, in 1807, hoping that in the event of war with Spain, Cuba might join and pledge his influence to mark "the plus ultra" on the island's southern shores as the southerly limits of our expansion.

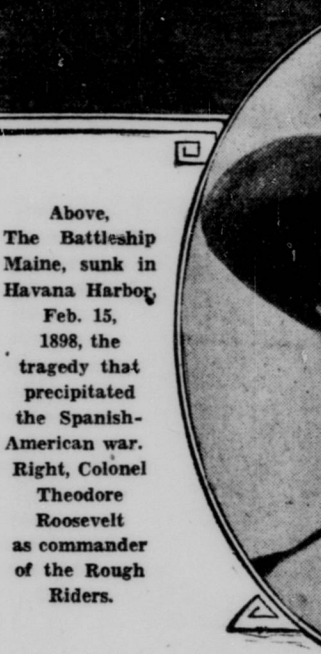
Then John C. Calhoun, urging on John Quincy Adams' cabinet annexation that we "take the goods the gods provide us."

Slave state senators honed for Cuba's partition from Spain and admission to statehood as an offset to the entrance of free states in the Missouri valley.

In all times, as Elihu Root pointed out in recommending the Platt amendment to the reluctant Cuban constitutional convention, the American government had held steadfast to the principle that no strong European power could establish itself in Cuba without conflict with us.



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THE Spanish, instituting the "no quarter" campaign adopted and amplified by Weyler in the 1890s, executed 2,927 prisoners and exiled thousands of political suspects to the African prison camps.

Thirteen thousand estates, including De Cespedes', were confiscated and dozed, but nobles Spanish families enriched by the spoils.

This rebellion ended with the treaty of Zanjon, wherein General Campos, the "great pacificator," offered liberal exchange for surrender.

The insurgents surrendered, many were imprisoned and deported and the reforms failed to materialize. But the rebellion had forged leaders for the Cuban cause: Thomas Estrada Palma, who retired to Central Valley, N. Y., and a boy's school, but became first president of the liberated republic; General Maximo Gomez, military hero of the 1890s, and scores of others high and humble.

The free Cuba of 1898 satisfied them as an accepted compromise. Most of them lived to shape its development in close association with the giant of the north through whose military offices they had sundered the Spanish bond.

Next: America's interventions, 1902-1933, in Cuba.

LESLES AGAIN TO BE LAFAYETTE RESIDENTS

Former Governor Leases House; Son to Attend Purdue.

Former Governor Harry G. Leslie soon will be back in familiar surroundings, having leased a house in West Lafayette, his residence before he became Governor.

The Leslies, who have been spending the summer at Michigan City, are moving back to West Lafayette preparatory to admission of their oldest son, Jack, to Purdue university. The two younger sons, Dick and Bob, will return to Howe military academy.

Since leaving the Governor's office, Leslie has become connected with the Steelcraft Corporation, Michigan City, and a coal company at Terre Haute.

Under direction of Dr. Ralph Noyes, dean, all courses have been reorganized.

This year the Burris School, the campus laboratory school, where college students observe experts teach in classes from kindergarten through high school, is entering its fifth year.

The arrangement between the college and the Ball memorial hospital, which adjoins the campus, for interchange of classes, will be continued.

Students in the college have the opportunity to enjoy many extra-curricular activities, including band, orchestra, glee club, dramatics, intercollegiate sports and games, newspaper, annual, outstanding concerts, lectures, and plays, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., field trips, hikes, departmental clubs and social organizations.

GALLSTONE COLLECTION KEPT BY PATHOLOGIST

33,000 Are Acquired in More Than 100 Surgical Cases.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—John A. Williamson is believed to have the largest and most representative collection of gallstones in the country. He is an attendant in the department of pathology at general hospital here.

His collection of 33,000, acquired in more than 100 surgical and post-mortem cases, represents over thirteen years of intensive gallstone gathering.

His prize group, containing 2,815 graduated gallstones, was contributed by one person, an adult male. It is an oddly assorted line of various hues and textures. They are variously brown, canary yellow, gray, chocolate and slate colored. Some are black, while others are white or of mixed pigmentation.

Physicians have evinced considerable enthusiasm over the exhibit, declaring it provides a perfect accumulation of "evidence" for those engaged in research to find methods of preventing the formation of the hard, pebbly deposits.

Chemists find that clear, strong cokes of ice are made apparently of large ice crystals well-oriented; whereas opaque, weak ice blocks are made of small crystals with salt solution between them.

**DR. WILLIAMS
HOSPITAL HEAD
AT LOGANSPORT**

Succeeds Dr. Lynch, Who Quit Because of Patronage.

Appointment of Dr. C. L. Williams to succeed Dr. O. R. Lynch, resigned, as superintendent of the Logansport state hospital, was announced by Governor Paul V. McNutt Friday. Dr. Lynch quit because he did not agree with the state administration on making patronage places of the institutions, it was said.

Dr. Williams has been assistant superintendent of the state hospital at Evansville under Dr. John H. Harte, a McNutt appointee. He formerly was medical director of the Fletcher sanitarium here and a member of the visiting staff of the city hospital.

Graduated in 1906

Graduate of the Indiana University medical school in 1906, Dr. Williams specialized in nervous and mental diseases. His appointment was recommended by the Indiana State Medical Association, it was announced at the Governor's office.

He formerly lived at Muncie. New membership of the state board for medical examination and registration, optometry board, and board of embalmers also was announced today.

Dr. William R. Davidson (Rep., Evansville), who had resigned from the medical board, agreed to accept reappointment, it was announced.

Others Reappointed

Other reappointments on the board were Drs. Franklin S. Crockett (Dem., Lafayette); J. W. Bowers (Rep., Ft. Wayne), and Cecil J. Van Tilburg (Rep., Indianapolis).

New members are Drs. E. O. Peterson (Dem., La Porte); N. E. Harte (Rep., Indianapolis), and Leslie C. Sammons (Dem., Shelbyville).

There are four Democrats and one Republican on the optometry board and one Republican and three Democrats on the embalming board.

Drs. R. V. Victor, Evansville, and Dr. Booth, Valparaiso, were reappointed to the optometry board. New members are Drs. Don Harpham, Angola; J. P. Davy, Indianapolis, and Walter Kocher, Richmond.

Embalmer's board is composed of Luther Shirley, Indianapolis, and J. U. Maynard, Winchester, reappointed; Dexter Gardner, Vincennes; John P. Ragdale, Indianapolis; and John M. McGowan, East Chicago.

For the first time in history the Jewish group on the campus will be represented in Skull and Crescent, national sophomore honorary organization. Harold Hammerman and Ben Nathanson, both of Indianapolis, being initiated.

Phi Beta Delta is expecting about thirty-five men to return to school in September. Only two were lost by graduation.

All freshmen will be expected to take part in the four-day orientation period, which precedes registration of upper classmen.

Formal registration for freshmen will take place Wednesday afternoon. Registration for upper classmen will be held Thursday forenoon, Sept. 14. All classes will meet Thursday afternoon.

The college officials are expecting approximately the same enrollment as last fall. The college is fully accredited.

Under direction of Dr. Ralph Noyes, dean, all courses have been reorganized.

This year the Burris School, the campus laboratory school, where college students observe experts teach in classes from kindergarten through high school, is entering its fifth year.

The arrangement between the college and the Ball memorial hospital, which adjoins the campus, for interchange of classes, will be continued.

Students in the college have the opportunity to enjoy many extra-curricular activities, including band, orchestra, glee club, dramatics, intercollegiate sports and games, newspaper, annual, outstanding concerts, lectures, and plays, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., field trips, hikes, departmental clubs and social organizations.

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**A BOOK
A DAY**
BY BRUCE CALTON

SUMMER seems to be the ideal time for light and frothy farces; and one which might please you very well is "Five Days," by Eric Hatch.

This tale has to do with a young man named Beadleston Preece, who discovers abruptly that the vagaries of the stock market have transformed him from a rich man into a very poor one.

He sits on the steps of his Long Island home, which has just been sold under the hammer, and contemplates suicide; but before he can transform thought into action, a burglar comes on the scene and makes a friend of him.

Then the fun begins. Preece and the burglar set forth and steal a private yacht, in which they begin an aimless but diverting tour of the waters about Long Island sound.

They pick up a girl from a New Jersey barge, recruit a henpecked millionaire who wants to escape from his wife, and find their forces still further augmented by a pretty debutante and a restless bishop.

No very good purpose would be served by relating their further adventures in detail, especially since your reviewer can't remember all of them. But they have, as you can imagine, a rather hilarious tone, and the whole thing makes pretty entertaining summer reading.

Mr. Hatch has a good touch for farce comedy of this kind. Occasionally he shows an echo of the cheerful insanity which makes Thorne Smith's characters so diverting.

Published by Little, Brown & Co. "Five Days" sells for \$2.

FRATERNITY EXPECTS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Jewish Organization Rates High at Indiana University.

Members and pledges of Alpha Theta chapter of Phi Beta Delta, leading Jewish fraternity at Indiana university, are looking forward to another successful year.

The chapter, while having been on the campus for only four and a half years, shows a marvelous progress in all forms of activity.

Scholarship record of the fraternity is outstanding of all. The house rated first twice and second twice during the last four years among the fraternities on the campus.

The house was the recipient of five new silver loving cups from the school last year for its championship teams in athletics.

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**MAJORITY OF
PURDUE GRADS
ARE AT WORK**

Many Have Jobs in Their Chosen Fields and More Being Employed.

By Times Special

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Well above 50 per cent of the 1933 graduates of Purdue university were employed on Aug. 1 in fields for which they were trained, and the percentage is considerably higher at the present time, Purdue university and alumnae association officials stated today, when a canvass of the job situation was under way.

On Aug. 1, Dean A. A. Potter of the engineering schools had replies from 313 members of the 1933 engineering graduates, and of this number 124, or 40 per cent, were working in fields for which they had been trained, and a large number were working at other tasks for the time being.

A week before, only 34 per cent were in their chosen fields, indicating a rapid demand for technically trained men.

Farm Students Have Jobs

The same thing is true in agriculture. V. C. Freeman, assistant dean, reporting that 85 per cent of this year's graduates were in agricultural work on Aug. 1, with every forestry graduate for several years back being engaged in this field at the present time.

About 30 per cent of the 1933 "ag" graduates returned to their home farms, a number slightly below normal, indicating the normal educational lines concerned with agriculture.