

Today's Science By David Dietz

TODAY, a chemical laboratory is considered a necessary building upon every university campus. Yet it was only about 150 years ago that college authorities first concluded that chemistry was of sufficient importance to justify its inclusion in the curriculum.

Some interesting facts about the rapid rise of chemistry and its influence upon education are pointed out by Dr. William McPherson, professor of chemistry and dean of the graduate school at Ohio State university.

"Early in the last century, chemistry was a required study in the course of liberal arts at Columbia, Harvard and Princeton," he tells.

"This new-born infant, however, was not received with any great cordiality into the family of studies that had long constituted the essentials for the baccalaureate degree. There were times when there was some fear as to whether it would survive the rigors of doubt and suspicion to which it was exposed."

YEARS were to pass before laboratory work—now the normal adjunct of every high school as well as college course in chemistry—was considered a normal part of the work in chemistry.

As a sample of the change in conditions, Dr. McPherson calls attention to the reports of a professor of chemistry of fifty years ago in a university which today has a laboratory costing more than \$1,000,000 and in which more than 3,000 students now are studying chemistry.

This is what the professor of fifty years ago wrote:

"Five students took the course in general chemistry; in analytical chemistry we have two students, one of whom is ready to begin his course in quantitative analysis.

"At present the chemical library of the university consists of Watt's dictionary—a valuable work, but not fully supplying our needs. We have begun to take a chemical journal.

"A chemical hall is needed. This need not be an expensive structure."

BUT the march of scientific discovery and the consequent arrival of the Machine Age have brought about a new condition today. Dr. McPherson says:

"Opposition to the study of science gradually gave way and interest grew apace, so that the present century and especially the last decade has witnessed a growth in the appreciation of chemistry and in the provisions for its study in our schools and colleges far beyond any expectations.

"Laboratories, a number of them costing in excess of \$1,000,000, have been built and furnished with all the equipment necessary for instruction and research.

"The enrollment has increased correspondingly. In the twenty-nine universities belonging to the Association of American Universities there were registered in one or more courses of chemistry during the last year more than 25,000 students."

Questions and Answers

Q—Name the highest mountain in North America.

A—Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 20,300 feet.

Q—How does Texas compare in area with Mexico?

A—Texas contains 265,896 square miles and Mexico has 767,198.

Q—When and by whom was aluminum first produced in commercial quantities?

A—In November, 1888, by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, later reorganized into the Aluminum Company of America. The method was based on the invention of Charles Martin Hall, patented April 2, 1889. He produced aluminum electrically instead of chemically, greatly reducing the cost.

Q—Is the volcano Stromboli active?

A—Almost perpetually.

Q—Is there a horizon at the North Pole?

A—Yes, the same as at any and all points on the earth's surface.

Q—If a woman's first husband died and she remarries, is she still called a widow?

A—Widow is defined in law as "an unmarried woman whose husband is dead."

Q—What does *Via Dolorosa* mean?

A—Road of sorrow.

Q—Give the address of William Lyon Phelps.

A—110 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Q—What species of eagle is portrayed on the great seal of the United States?

A—The bald eagle.

Q—Who discovered the Hudson river and why was it so named?

A—It was discovered by Verrazano in 1594, but was first explored by Hendrik Hudson in 1609. At first it was called North river, to distinguish it from the Delaware, or South river, but the English renamed it in honor of the explorer. The Indian name was Shatemu.

Q—When and where were the first horse cars operated in the United States?

A—The first horse car line was opened in New York City, Nov. 14, 1832. The cars resembled stage coaches and accommodated from eight to ten passengers. The line was operated by the Harlem Railroad Company, and the tracks were laid on Fourth avenue between Prince and Fourteenth streets.

Q—In which states is hitch hiking prohibited by law?

A—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Q—What is the source of the quotation "It is written, My House shall be called a House of prayer, and we have made it a den of thieves?"

A—Matthew 21:13, and quoted from Isaiah 56:7.

Q—Did Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan have doubles for the trapeze swinging among the trees in "Tarzan and His Mate," and are real lions used in the picture?

A—They had doubles for the more difficult trapeze work. Many real lions were used, but there also were dummy lions in the scenes where they are shown attacking "Tarzan" and Harry Holt.

Q—How many vessels entered and cleared the port of New York in 1933?

A—Entries, 3,273; clearances, 3,390 vessels for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

Q—When was Samuel Pennypacker Governor of Pennsylvania?

A—1903 to 1907.

Q—Who played the part of "Kitty" in the motion picture "Three Cornered Moon?"

A—Joan Marsh.

Q—Did Rudy Vallee and his orchestra play in the motion picture "Glorifying the American Girl?"

A—Yes.

Q—When did the twelfth congress meet?

A—Nov. 4, 1811.

Q—What estimate did President Roosevelt give for the public debt in his last budget message to Congress?

A—He estimated that by June 30, 1934, the public debt might reach \$29,847,000,000. Since that message was delivered, government receipts have exceeded expectations and the debt is now about four billion dollars less than the President's estimate.

Q—Is the fact that a shark follows a ship a sign that a death is imminent?

A—Yes.

Q—Is a Canadian woman who married an American citizen in 1932 eligible to vote in the elections next fall?

A—Marriage to an American citizen did not confer American citizenship upon the wife, and unless she is naturalized she can not vote.

SEES FRENCH ROYALIST TRIUMPH

Paris Will Turn to Monarchy 'Very Soon,' Is Belief of Pretender

BY MORRIS GILBERT
Times-NEA Service Staff Writer

BRUSSELS, June 18.—Rudyard Kipling wrote a story called "The Man Who Would Be King." Here is a story of a man who may be king—provided that will-power, training and forces of the time in France work for him.

He is the count of Paris, 25, direct descendant of Hugh Capet, who ruled France almost 1,000 years ago; of Saint Louis; of Henry IV; "le Vert Galant"; of Louis Philippe; scion of the most famous royal house in Europe, the House of Bourbon.

The count of Paris "will reign" after his father, of course. For the Count is Dauphin. It is his father, the Due de Guise, who would rule as Jean III if France should turn again to monarchy.

Asked how soon he thought this would happen, the count of Paris answered: "Very soon. If you could estimate the quantity and the quality of evidence which my father and I receive of how weary France is of the present regime, you would be astonished."

Pressed to mention his idea of a definite period still to pass before the change might take place, the count firmly answered, "A maximum of five or six years."

The count of Paris received this correspondent in his study at the Manor of Anjou as a guest. There was no formality. When the visitor forgot to address his host as "Monsieur" it didn't seem to make any difference.

Only once was there direct indication that protocol existed. That was when, the talk finished, the count stepped through the doorway of his study first. But in the hall, outside, he dropped back casually on even terms with his visitor.

THE Manor of Anjou is a five-mile ride from the center of Brussels. The estate, leafy and charming, is surrounded by a brick wall. The count's study is a plain room, simply furnished. One wall is filled with maps of France on rollers.

The count came rapidly into the room, shook hands firmly and cheerfully, and said: "Isn't it cold? Would you like whisky, port or sherry?" He spoke a precise and fluent English.

The count is built like an athlete, broad of shoulder, narrow of waist. His wrists are powerful and his hands big and capable. They are the hands of a man of action who, unless otherwise occupied, would be an excellent mechanic.

News from "home" reaches the manor often, and nowadays it is pretty good news for the dwellers there, unless they are badly deceived. Centers of royalism in France are working among the

In fact, he is one, and an aviator, carrying a French pilot's license. He rides, plays tennis and swims.

Students of French history say the count of Paris recalls his Capetian ancestors in appearance, which is striking. His forehead is wide, his cheekbones high, nose straight and fine. He has extraordinary eyes. They are long and almond-shaped, fringed with heavy lashes, deeply blue, friendly and keen.

THE count sat down and began to speak in detail the tragic Feb. 6 in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. He told what was done and what was not done, and how, and why. "You talk English," he said, "and I talk French. We can keep our ideas clearer that way."

He analyzed the political situation in France, as it concerns his father's chances of entering Paris some day as Jean III. He referred to his father as "papa."

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Little Prince Henri, held in the arms of his father, the count of Paris, takes a healthy tug at the goatee of the Due de Guise, pretender to the throne of France.

laboring classes, not merely the nobility.

"The people I'm most interested in," said the count, "are workers, men who are accomplishing something, forging ahead, thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, men

who are working with their hands and their brains. We see a great many here. Every Sunday delegations arrive from France to visit us. They come unsolicited, and they pay their own way. There have been groups that journeyed

to Belgium.

Instead of which, in the manor of Anjou the ancient motto of the royal house of France is cut boldly into the stone of the great fireplace—"MONT JOIE — SAINT-DENIS." At the entrance gates of the estate, the regal fleur-de-lis is worked in metal into the lamps, and the lamps themselves are topped with crowns.

And over the highest tower of the manor flag gallantly floats. But it should be noted that the flag is not the white "oriflamme" of the old French royalty. It is the tricolor!

They might not need any juleps or rickies or wine to keep them in shape for their work because they are lucky enough to be engaged in physical occupations which produce in them the same effect that the dancing of the can-can produces in their sedentary protectors in Washington, D. C., and, besides, there is a matter of expense.

They might not care to spend that much to keep themselves fit for their appointed work in this world, wherein they differ from their devoted servants who do not care what it costs them to fight the battle of the citizens. Not to mince words, the farmer and steel worker and many other workers are rather short on patriotism in their refusal to buy a \$9 bottle of wine now and again and thus contribute their something in taxes to a famishing treasury. Perhaps if this were put up to them in a candid, friendly way on a patriotic basis, they would see their fault and loosen up occasionally.

THE friends of the people in Washington do not dress quite the same as the people whose friends they are. But that is a mere matter of local custom.

A farmer would not wear a white monkey-jacket and dress trousers to swill the pigs or plow his cotton under or grease his flivver if he could buy a cent little number purchased in New York for no more money than it would cost to keep her daughter in college for a semester.

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ANOTHER illusion has vanished. It's as disappointing as the explosion of the Santa Claus myth, and the realization that the handsome young man in the drug store wears a toupe.

Men's stag parties really aren't the wicked affairs that wives and sweethearts have been led to believe. The woman reporter found that out recently.

There was an invitation for three persons from the office to attend a stag party and only two reporters could be found without previous engagements. The two offered the "femme" a chance to accompany them. She took them up.

She had heard about these parties indirectly before. There had been rumors of dancers, naughty movies, and off color jokes. The rumors had her worried.

The scene of the party wasn't appalling. It was merely a sumptuous cottage, near a stream. There were honeysuckles climbing on the fence, and swings and chairs in the shade of huge trees.

SHOUTS came from the rear of the cottage. One of the guests came limping around the corner, explaining that he had interrupted a horseshoe in the game under way. He was a well-known lawyer.

There were genial, plump men sitting in lawn swings, discussing the possibilities of the coming political campaigns. Under the grape arbor there were tubs of ice, with bottles wedged in them.

But the main feature of the party was in the rear of the yard. There, flanked on one side by an orderly vegetable garden, was an open-air stove. There were sizzling steaks, steaming hot dogs, great kettles of baked beans and spaghetti. There were huge platters of sliced tomatoes and radishes.

But there were no dancers; no naughty movies, and the stories might have served as bedtime tales for the smallest youngsters.

THE woman reporter ate steak with huge chunks of cinders in it. She ate it because the other guests not only cooked for her, but stood by, like small boys, for her approval.

It was to concentrate on internal problems and leave foreign nations to do likewise. He implied that Germany intended to arm herself as a great power, despite the Versailles treaty, but to attack no one.

"We must be so strong that all others will forego their intention of attacking us," he said.

JOURNALISTIC GROUPS WILL ATTEND DINNER

National Sorority Delegates to Be City Fraternity's Guests.

Members of Indianapolis chapter, Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, will be host to delegates of the Theta Sigma Phi, national journalistic sorority, Friday night at a dinner in the Spinck Arms.

Theta Sigma Phi is holding its annual convention here this week. Officers of the fraternity are E. R. Clifford, Indianapolis Star, president; Griffith B. Niblack, of the News, vice-president; William H. McGaughy, of the Times, secretary, and J. Douglas Perry, Butler university journalism department, treasurer.

JOSEPH BULLER NAMED STATE DE MOLAY HEAD

Officers Elected at Conclave in Murat Temple.

Joseph Buller, Marion, is the grand master councilor of the Indiana DeMolay. Other officers