ROBERT J. CASEY TELLS ARCHS OF ORIENT TEMPLE

Shows Motion Pictures Of Ancient Indian Edifice

A group of senior and junior architects enjoyed the distinguished honor of being guests at the home of Robert J. Casey, feature writer for the Chicago Daily News, last Wednesday evening, November 14. Mr. Casey showed them a series of moving pictures which he took in India a year ago on a private expedition through the Oriental countries.

Invites Group to Home

The occasion was prompted by William N. Alderman, '30, who was seeking a source of authentic information pertaining to the Architecture of an Assyrian Temple, which was assigned to him to draw as a Beaux Art design problem. Having heard of Mr. Casey's trip, he decided to inquire of him for the information he wanted, and as a result a party consisting of Dean Banta, '30, Charles Ware, '29, and Joe Durant, '31, and Alderman, was invited to the writer's home to view a series of motion pictures on the subject.

Built 3000 Years Ago

The most interesting part of the information was a picture, along with Casey's lucid description of its history, of the ancient Indian temple of Ankor Vat, built three thousand years ago, and then lost to posterity until it was discovered completely hidden by thick wood about sixty years ago.

Was World's Largest City

When the edifice was erected, it was surrounded by the city of Ankor Vat, at that time the largest city in the world. This city was further advanced towards civilization than any other city for the next two thousand years. The inhabitants carried on trades and commerce, their wealth was positively amazing. Every citizen of that remarkable city had at least three slaves. These menials, tiring of the suppression of their lords, banded together and revolted against the upper classes. The uprising was so successful that the upper classes were overthrown, and slaughtered by the thousands. The slaves disseminated to the forests from which they had been dragged by their conquerors. The result was that the city rapidly disentegrated into nothing more than a camp, and the jungle started its slow march back over the buildings and streets. In a few hundred years, the city was completely hidden by the thick growth, and remained unknown to modern man until the last century.

Roads Described

The temple is remarkable in that the only material used in its construction is stone, without even cement of any kind. The structure still stands as sturdy as when just completed. Leading up to the edifice are several roads, which at the time of their discovery were completely overgrown with plant life. After being cleared and again made passable, they were found to be most remarkably smooth and solid, and unsurpassed by any of our modern thoroughfares in surface and strength. Automobiles now used on these roads travel smoothly and comfortably at fifty miles an hour. These roads, in perfect condition after three thousand years of aging, form a wonderful tribute to the engineering skill of these races.

Robert J. Casey is a former student of Armour Tech, having studied civil engineering for two years. It is superfluous to add that Alderman got the information which he needed to help him with his design problem.

The Inquiring Reporter

Question: Have you ever cheated on a final examination?

Senior Electrical: No, I have never received or given any help on a final examination.

Junior Fire Protec: Yes. Especially in math and Physics.

Senior Civil: No, I have never cheated on a final examination, but I cannot say the same for the minor examinations.

Senior Mechanical: Well, I tell you,—I never got anything off anybody else's paper that proved of any value.

Junior Chemical: Never!

Sophomore Architect: No, Why do you ask?

Junior Civil: Yes, sir! I'm an old hand at it.

Senior Electrical: Have you?

Inquiring Reporter: Yes.

Senior Electrical: Well, so have I.

Freshman Mechanical: I haven't had any finals yet, but I have not cheated on any quizzes so far.

Discuss Molecules At Chemical Gathering

At the November meeting of the American Chemical Society, Dr. B. B. Freud, the chairman, introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Edward Mack of Ohio State University. His subject was "The Size and Shape of Molecules."

It was only during the last generation that the existence of molecules was established. Dr. Mack said that although no one has ever seen an atom or molecule, the knowledge of their sizes and shapes is rapidly accumulating.

Among the methods Dr. Mack pointed out for the study of the size and shapes of these tiny particles are:

1) X-Ray examination of crystals, both organic and inorganic;
2) The investigation of the structure of oil films;
3) The measurement of the viscosity of gases;
4) The velocity of the diffusion of vapors;
5) The viscosity of solutions.

The last two are Dr. Mack's contribution to the field.

M. P. Johnson, George Crapple, and George Parkhurst, A. I. T. alumni, were among those attending, as were about ten Armour students.

Boxing Instructor: "Now, have you any questions to ask?"

Dazed Beginner: "Yes; how much is your correspondence course?"

—C.R.H.

Light, Sound Inter-Relation Is Shown

Last Monday night at a joint meeting of the Chicago Section of the A. I. E. E. and the Western Society of Engineers held in the Engineering Hall, Dr. John B. Taylor, a consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, gave a lecture and demonstration of the transmission of sound by light rays and the transformation of light into sound. An audience of over 600 persons gave perfect attention to a fine analysis of the wave motions of sound and light, and gave enthusiastic response to the roar of a lighting match and the loud hum of an incandescent lamp on alternating current.

World's Fair Discussed

Preceding the lecture was a talk by Mr. Charles S. Peterson, Vice President of the Chicago World's Fair, upon this huge undertaking. The plans, accomplishments and hopes of the committee were explained by Mr. Peterson.

Earlier in the evening, the officers of the Chicago Section tendered the speakers a dinner at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. At this dinner, as guests of Mr. P. B. Juhnke, Chairman of the Chicago A. I. E. E. Section, were C. J. McDonald of Armour, and A. Gaimari of Lewis Institute. These chairmen of the Student Branches at their respective schools were invited —to quote Mr. Juhnke—"as the first step in an attempt of the Chicago Section to cooperate with and assist the two Student Branches within its jurisdiction to secure the fullest benefits of membership in the A. I. E. E." McDonald was very much pleased with the treatment received and expressed a hope that a considerable measure of cooperation might be initiated between the Armour Branch and the Lewis Branch, as well as with the Chicago Section of the A. I. E. E. Professor E. H. Freeman, Head of the Electrical Engineering Department, and V. C. Mironowicz, '29, E.E., were also present at the meeting.

C.E.'s Hear Survey Of R. R. Engineering Field

"Railroad Engineering" was the subject of a talk given by Professor R. L. Stevens, '08, of the Department of Civil Engineering, at a meeting of the Western Society of Engineers held last Friday in Science Hall. The speaker was introduced by Ed Mohr, '29, president of the student branch.

In opening Professor Stevens said, "In previous years railroading absorbed most of the available engineering talent. Today, in spite of the great improvements along other lines of endeavor, there is still a large demand for engineers in railroad work."

Professor Stevens analyzed the situation in which a graduate engineer finds himself when starting to work for the railroad. The work divides itself into two portions, the field work and the office work. The former more often attracts the younger men because of its apparent glamour, whereas the office division offers a much better chance for advancement into the higher positions of the organization. Valuation engineering is a relatively new and very important branch of engineering application that is now an important division in the organization of all railroads.

It was pointed out by Professor Stevens that in order to succeed in such a large organization or to prevent "being shelved" it is necessary to keep one's ideas before the organization.

After the talk, Ed Mohr announced that there will be a Society Smoker on December 12. The place will be determined later.

HUGE ROCK ON CAMPUS IS NICKEL-GOLD ORE

The following article was taken from the first issue of the "Integral" which appeared in 1899. The "Integral" is the pedecessor of the "Cycle," the present yearbook.

"To Armour students, many of whom have passed by the large stone lying on the campus across the street from the Institute, it might be interesting to know that the stone is nickel bearing and the largest specimen known to have been taken from the mine and transported. Its weight is nearly two tons. It was sent to the World's Fair, where it formed a part of the exhibit of the Canadian Copper Co., of Sudsbury, Ontario, Canada, which firm presented it to the Armour Institute of Technology at the close of the Fair.

"Sudsbury supplies nearly all the nickel used throughout the world, excepting that which is mined by the convicts of the French Penal Colony.

The ore at Sudsbury is converted into a mass compound of nickel sulphur, etc., which is shipped to the United States or Europe and refined, metallic nickel being thus obtained. Assayists tell us that aside from the nickel bearing properties of this rock, it contains about eight hundred dollars' worth of gold.

"Mutual" Insurance Topic of F. P. Talk

Lester Castle, '27, addressed the semi-monthly meeting of the Fire Protection Engineering Society Friday morning the 16th, at 9:30 on the subject of "Mutual Fire Insurance." He showed the development of mutual insurance from the days of the great fire of London to the present day. He gave statistics to show the present financial and economic status of the mutual companies, and compared their services with those of the stock fire insurance companies.