

WEALTH IS POURED INTO WEST BY TIDE OF AUTOS WAYSIDE CAMPS GIVE AID

Sight-seers Spend Cash and Towns Take Pains to Make All Travelers Comfortable.

By THOMAS WRIGLEY, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Westward the tide of automobile travel rolls its way.

Automobile tourists from central and mid-west states have distributed over \$4,000,000 over the west this summer, it is estimated, while the east has had but little of this tourist travel.

And the east, with its wonderful network of highways, its great cities, its famous Atlantic coast beaches and even with New York city as a lodestone, asks "How come?"

Out of the west comes the answer in two short words—Auto Camps. This summer marked the passing of "dressed up" auto parties for the motorists of the mid-west. Touring for them is no longer a necessitous struggle to keep clean and keep their clothes presentable for swell hotel lobbies and dining rooms. They go in comfortable camp vans, with a camping outfit, and they head west, where every town and city has an auto tourist camp for their comfort and convenience.

Auto Camps Sought.

Their tour this summer were not planned over maps showing the best

state roads. They planned their routes along the trails which offered the best auto camping grounds. They had rough traveling over many roads, but they found a real welcome in the camps and kept cool and comfortable in khaki togs.

Through Kansas City's auto park this tide of auto tourists has ebbed and flowed all summer. Hundreds of cars use the park every week and on any day the license plates of a dozen Central and Mid-West states can be counted.

"We're all bound west this summer," said a central states motorist, touring with his wife and two kiddies. "You can't tour and be dressed up no more following the trails of the auto camp."

"But eastern states have auto camps," the newspaperman replied. "Why fit these western dirt roads where a hard rain means a lay-over for days?"

"The east is asleep," the motorist replied. "Some cities have auto camps but there are long jumps between camps on many of the best state roads."

West Beats the East.

"The west has 'beat 'em to it' and has auto camps all along the route. It has drawn thousands of tourists this summer and the average family—like my own—spends \$10 per day. We've been all over the west before and the scenery didn't attract us. Certainly the roads held no appeal. I've never been east of Detroit and would like to see New York, but until they have auto camps I'll spend my vacation in the west."

It's the same with all of them. They don't stop at a garage and ask the best route to such and such a place. They look on the wall and read the list of "swell" auto camps, or they ask their camping neighbor what such and such a city has in auto tourist accommodations.

And the "accommodations" would open the eyes of the eastern tourist. All of the parks have properly drained camping grounds, running water, covered dining shelters, open-air ovens and stoves with firewood provided and an attendant who sees that you are properly placed.

Camps Are First Class.

Some parks have hot and cold water, shower baths, kitchens, laundries, mess halls where food supplies can be purchased, and filling and repair stations right on the lot.


It's all free. You pay for nothing except your supplies, and you are welcome to stay as long as you like.

And it is not because it is the "cheap" way to tour that auto camping has jumped into popularity. It is the comfortable way and the pleasant way. In any western auto park one will find beautiful cars of the most expensive makes with trailers containing luxurious camp equipment parked among the camping parties who start out with a tent and a few cooking utensils in the family flavor.

They have gone west where the auto camps have called them, to tour as they please and live the life in the open.

TWO BEAN PODS ON ONE STEM

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—(U. N. S.)—"My yard is full of them," declared Thomas J. Riley, local resident, as he displayed two bean pods on one stem. One pod was 24 1/4 inches long and the other 22 3/4 inches in length. And Mr. Riley does not claim to be a champion bean raiser.



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BOYS DON'T FORGET THE PIG RACE THURSDAY MORNING OR THE CHICKEN RACE SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT CRAWFORD'S.

When you come right down to reason, what is there to "discount" tires—

THE next time a friend comes to you all excited about some wonderful tire bargain—ask him how much value he ought to get for each dollar of tire money.

It's astonishing that any car owner today should not know all the tire service he is entitled to.

Nor how to check up between the economy of par quality on one hand—and big discounts, surplus stocks, discontinued lines and retreads on the other.

For two years U. S. Tire makers have been telling the American people all about tires. They have laid open the tire business from every angle. They have always led the fight for better tires. They have consistently maintained quality first standards with certain economy for the tire buyer.

They have established 92 Factory Branches all over the country. Perfecting U. S. distribution so that you get a fresh, live tire every time you buy a U. S. Tire.

So when a man once decides on U. S. Tires he knows what he is getting in quality—service—economy.

In support of his own judgment he gets the pledged word and reputation of the largest and most successful tire concern in the world.

A sound reason for the fact that you see more U. S. Tires on more cars than ever this year.



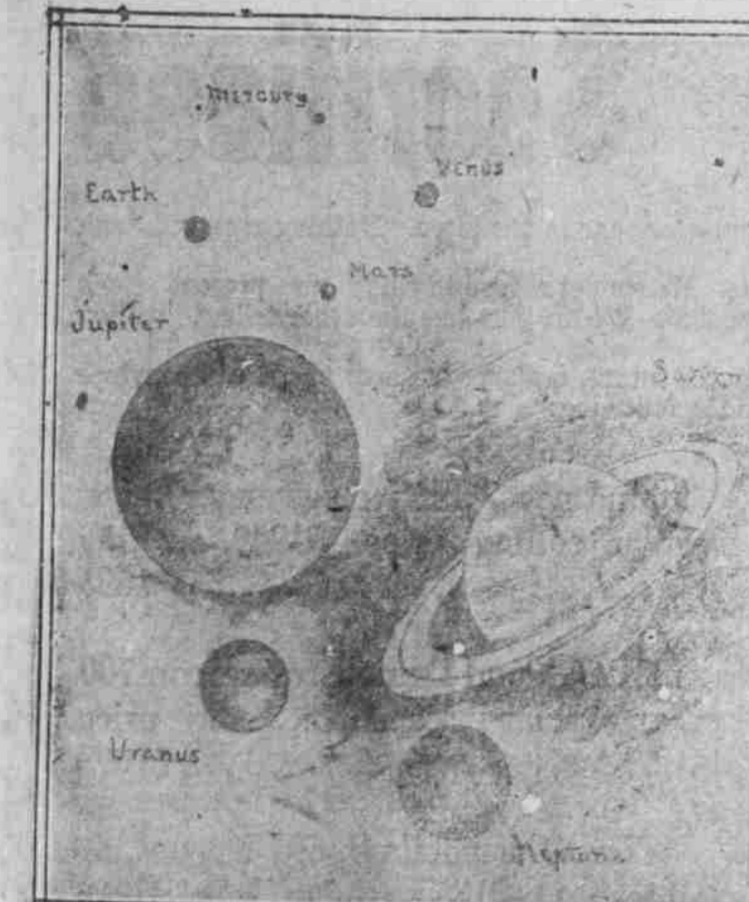
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THE PLANETS, SHOWING RELATIVE SIZES

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus.

Likely That They Will Be Inhabited Long After the Earth Has Become a Dead Globe, Dried Up Like the Planet Mars.

BY RENE BACHE

THIS is a small world." How often do we hear that said? But we do not realize what a tiny globe this Earth of ours is until we compare its size with that of the larger planets of the Solar System.

It would take twelve hundred and thirty globes the size of the Earth to make a sphere as big as the planet Jupiter. Saturn is six hundred times as large as the world on which we dwell.


Jupiter and Saturn are certainly not inhabited at the present time. They are hot and steaming. The waters of their future oceans are suspended around them in the form of vapors.

All the other seven planets rolled into one would not equal Jupiter in size.


Jupiter is an unfinished world, incapable of supporting life until it has had time to cool and solidify. That process will require hundreds of millions of years, but the time will pass.

There can be no question that at a remotely ancient epoch the Earth must have been so hot as to be unable to retain water, except in the


Future of the GIANT WORLDS



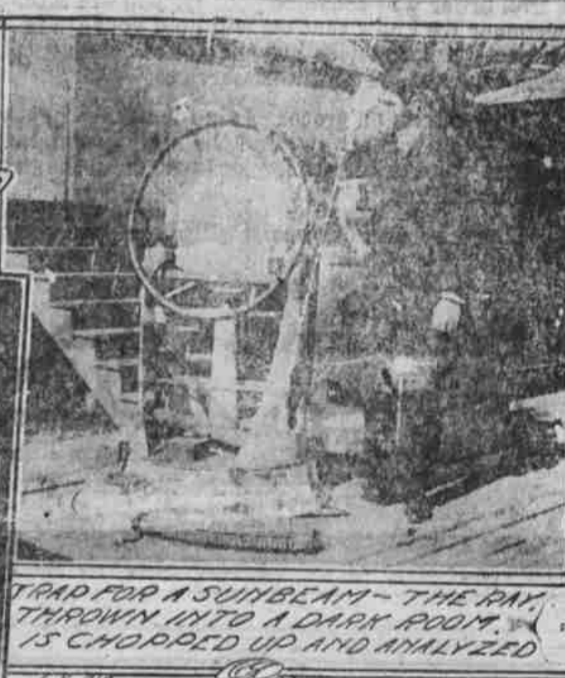
THE SUN'S CORONA (SEEN DURING ECLIPSE BY THE MOON) IS NOW KNOWN TO BE A CLOUD OF DUST



SATURN, AS VIEWED FROM ONE OF THAT PLANET'S EIGHT MOONS—IMPETUS



GREAT EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE AT NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON.



TRAP FOR A SUNBEAM—THE RAY THROWN INTO A DARK ROOM, IS CHOPPED UP AND ANALYZED

Beyond A Gap Of Space

The four little planets—Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars—are relatively close to the Sun. We are 93,000,000 miles distant from that luminary; Mars half again as far away. Then comes a great gap of empty space before Jupiter, the innermost of the four outer planets, is reached. As already stated, the Jovian orb is more than five times as far from the sun as we are.

But those four outer planets are the giants, the really worthwhile members of the Sun's family. Uranus, 28,000 miles in diameter, is more than sixty times the size of the Earth; Neptune is one hundred times as big as our own globe, or thereabouts.

Seen from Uranus, the Sun looks only one 400th as large as it does to us. It is a hot and vaporous planet, the bulk of it in a semi-liquid state—solid perhaps in the middle, but with no permanent consistency at or near the surface. On Uranus the Sun rises in the west and sets in the east. Its four little moons—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania and Oberon—rise in the north and set in the south. As it makes its long journey around the Sun, the latter shines almost perpendicularly first upon one pole and then upon the other. Measured by our time standard, forty years of continuous daylight are followed by forty years of uninterrupted night.

Neptune is nearly 3,000 million miles distant from the Sun. It is the outermost of all the planets, occupying the remotest frontier of the Solar System. Like Uranus, it is hot and vaporous, and it has about the same density.

What is to be the future of these four giant worlds, compared with which the four planets of the inner group are mere pigmies?

viewed through the telescope, the globe shows quite black where the shadow of its ring is cast upon it; which would not be the case if it retained any of its original luminosity.

Since time immemorial the ring of Saturn has been to stargazers a marvel and a puzzle. As a matter of fact, it has three rings, the outer one being 11,846 miles wide, with an external diameter of 179,116 miles. Inside of this is a second ring 17,181 miles wide and 146,828 miles in diameter; and further inside is the so-called "crepe ring," 11,583 miles in breadth. Between the inner edge of the crepe ring and the ball of the planet is a space 4,730 miles wide.

These figures (given by Prof. T. J. J. See, of the U. S. Naval Observatory) convey a sufficient impression of the nature of these rings—the material of which they are composed?

Rings Of Star Dust

Only within very recent years have the astronomers found an answer to this question. They say that beyond a doubt the rings are composed of particles of meteoric matter—star dust it might be called—which revolve about the planet in obedience to the same law that governs all satellites.

Perhaps the rings of Saturn will some day collapse into moons. Of the latter, one might think, he already possesses a sufficient number. He has eight. One of them, Titan, is much bigger than our moon, being 3,300 miles in diameter. The others are Iapetus (1,500 miles), Rhoe (1,200 miles), Mimas (500 miles), and Enceladus and Hyperion, very little fellows.

Earth travels. But eight miles a second is sixteen times the speed of a bullet when it leaves the muzzle of a modern rifle; and one gets a vivid notion of the size of the huge sphere when one realizes that Jupiter requires three hours to move through a distance equal to its own diameter.

Saturn And Its Rings

Now let us turn aside from Jupiter and take a look at Saturn, which is the most wonder-inspiring of all the planets. Though a little less than half the size of the Jovian globe, it is six hundred times as big as the Earth. Its material, however, is only half as heavy as that of which Jupiter is composed, relatively to volume, and thus the total weight of Saturn is but one hundred times as great as that of the orb on which we dwell.

Saturn, in fact, weighs little more than two-thirds as much as a globe of water of equal size. A solid sphere of equal size and weight would float on water. But unquestionably the planet is largely gaseous—though quite compactly so. The sure of its mighty bulk may be as dense as any materials that go to compose the Earth.

Saturn is certainly very hot, but not hot enough to give forth light of its own. Like the other planets, it shines merely by reflected sunlight. When

ing place, if only for the reason that an average man on that planet, owing to the tremendous force of its gravitation, would weigh several tons. How do you imagine that you could get about and attend to your business if you weighed more than this huge elephant? It must be supposed, then, that the future Jovianians will be puny in size, or else that their bodies will be of exceedingly light construction.

Important among the conditions, different from ours, in which the future inhabitants of Jupiter must adapt themselves, are those of heat and light. The giant planet is more than five times as far away from the sun as we are, and from that source it gets only one 25th as much light and heat.

There are four Jovian moons, which can be seen from Earth (though as little as one month's stay in the Solar System, being 2,380 miles in diameter. Our moon has a diameter of only 2,150 miles.

Observation of their eclipses furnished the first data for estimating the velocity of light—187,000 miles a second. That nobody has ever really beheld the sur-

face of Jupiter, nor yet that of Saturn. There are too many clouds in the way—vapors in thick layers thousands of miles deep.

Question Of Heat Supply

The atmosphere of Jupiter, as we know it today, is very different from ours. It is of vastly greater depth, and much more dense. When the planet is viewed through the telescope, it is seen to be covered by masses of vapor thousands of miles thick. The giant globe turns on its axis very rapidly, so that its day is only ten hours long, and by its swift rotation the enveloping clouds are drawn out into bands. If one watches them for an hour or two, one can actually see the planet revolving.

Jupiter's average distance from the Sun is 482,990,000 miles. Its diameter at the equator is eleven times that of the Earth, but, owing to the swiftness of its rotation and the lightness of its atmosphere, it is much belted out, so that it is only 10,000 miles wide at the poles. Its diameter from pole to pole is 9,000 miles.

The great planet, in its journey around the Sun, moves eight miles a second, or about 180 miles a minute. This is less than half as fast as the