

Four High School Students Go 8,000 Miles in Overland

Win Never Tardy Record for Year Despite Unusual Conditions of Road and Weather.

The part played by the automobile in bringing all the benefits of city life to rural America was demonstrated by the record of an Overland car which was used by four high school students living in McDermott, O.

The four youngsters, Leo Waller, his sister, Dorothy, and Violet Higgins and Edwin Duncan did not last fall that they would attend high school in Portsmouth, O., during the coming year. But the question arose as to how they could be sure of getting to Portsmouth each day, Portsmouth being a 34-mile round trip if they took the long road, which was the better one, or 26 miles round trip by the short road.

Best Road Purpose.
As four miles of each road was unimproved and a half mile of the short road subject to very bad conditions in the event of rain and snow, it was decided that the Overland 4 was the best car for their purpose.

From last September until June of this year the car carried them to school each day on time, winning them a no-tardy record. Often they were forced to break the trail, which involved breaking the ice in the mud holes. But they traveled 7,894 miles, getting a gasoline average of 13 miles to the gallon under the worst conditions of road and weather and 20 miles to the gallon in the dry seasons.

To Use It Next Year.
After the close of the term, the car was in such good condition that young Waller took on the job of driving a traveling salesman for a stone company on a tour of several states. On this tour the car covered 1,499 miles, averaging 125 miles a day. The gasoline consumption was one gallon to each 22 miles. The total costs of the trip for gasoline, oil and all garage bills was \$22.81.

The same foursome will use the car next fall when school opens again.

E. W. Seaholm Made Engineer of Cadillac



E. W. Seaholm has been appointed chief engineer of the Cadillac Motor Car company.

Mr. Seaholm began his long and intensive engineering career in New England, where he obtained experience with eastern companies which excellently fitted him for the high-grade workmanship which is associated with the Cadillac car.

He joined Cadillac in 1913 and in a short time was promoted to the position of assistant chief engineer. In this capacity he has become intimately familiar with the various phases of Cadillac's engineering activities.

During the war, Mr. Seaholm was associated with the committee for the development and test of the Liberty motor and was closely connected with Cadillac production of Liberty motors.

1,000 Men Added to Factory Force of Cadillac Company

More than 1,000 men were added to the working force of the various plants of the Cadillac Motor Car company in Detroit in August.

The huge new Cadillac plant on Clark avenue is now operating on a site covering over 49 acres. In addition there are two other plants in Detroit engaged exclusively in the production of Cadillac automobiles.

In most sections of the country, sales of the Cadillac cars have been holding up well during the past several weeks, although there usually is a slump in summer sales. The Detroit and Michigan area sold twice as many cars in July as it did in the month of June.

A total of more than 4,000 men are now employed in the production of Cadillac cars.

Loose Stud Bolt

It sometimes happens that in taking off the valve cover plate one of the studs may slip out and the loss will not be discovered. This leaves an opening into the intake passage, and the leak will prevent the suction through the carburetor needed to draw the fuel into the cylinders.

4 New Enclosed Drive Cars Added By Pierce-Arrow

Coupe and Three Sedan Types Are Introduced on Refined Dual-Valve Chassis by Makers.

Announcement of the fall and winter manufacturing program of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car company of Buffalo, N. Y., features the introduction of a group of enclosed drive Pierce-Arrow dual valve cars. Coupled with the refinement of the new dual valve chassis, says the company's announcement, is a notable advance in closed car design.

Sills Narrowed.
The newly-introduced enclosed drive models are an addition to the standard open and closed types of cars manufactured at the Pierce-Arrow factory. They include a coupe, a four-passenger, four-door sedan, a seven-passenger sedan and a seven-passenger vestibule sedan.

Upright sills have been narrowed greatly without sacrifice of rigidity, enabling unhampered vision. A novel form of roof construction—not apparent to the eye, however, eliminates "drumming" sounds. Instead of being a sounding board, the new Pierce-Arrow roof deadens all sound.

Duplex Windows.
Special attention to ventilation has approximated the airiness of the open car in these new models. Duplex windows in the rear quarters lower close to the sill, door windows open fully, the windshield is adjustable, the cowl ventilator forces air along the floor boards, while a new roof ventilator which is cleverly concealed by the dome light draws a large volume of air from the interior.

This latter feature is especially appreciated in zero weather, says Mr. Corcoran, for the usual type of ventilator forces a cold draft into the tonneau instead of exhausting the inside air. For winter use heaters warm the interior.

5,800 Buicks Shipped In 12 Days in August

Lee Huff of the Nebraska Buick Auto company reports that he has been advised by E. T. Strong, general sales manager of the Buick Motor company, that 5,800 Buick cars were shipped from the factories at Flint, Mich., in the 12 full shipping days of the first half of August. This figure represents an average daily shipment of 483 1-3 cars of all models.

High point shipping days were August 3, when 635 cars left the factory and August 15, when 634 cars were placed in transit. Of the 634 cars shipped August 15, a total of 615 were placed in box cars representing 201 box car loads of Buicks.

Buick's production schedule for August was set at 12,000 cars and the factory manufacturing records indicate the company is swinging along at a pace which will more than meet this schedule.

Giddap There, Donkey! Towser Wants a Ride



Two of the Scores of Trained Animals Coming With Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey.

While the immense steel arena numbers exhibiting trained tigers, lions, leopards and other jungle animals, are the great new feature of this season's Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey circus, the demands of the juvenile patron have not been forgotten.

Dumb actors from bearland, monkeyland, dogland, ponyland and many other quarters of the animal kingdom, are now headed in this direction intent upon tickling the local youngsters and even the grownups with their endless antics.

First on the main tent program is the tremendous entry pageant, with its fairies and princely processions that promise to appeal to both young and old. Then will come the circus numbers and these will introduce scores of animal actors. There will be big and little dogs, who play at leap-frog, skip the rope, ride Shetlands and donkeys, make long leaps through the air and turn somersaults by the score. There will be monkeys who play ringmaster, jump on and off galloping ponies, bears that skate or run races on bicycles, baby elephants that dance as their comrades play upon drums or other instruments while the clowns of animal land bother everyone with their capering antics.

In addition to the animal features there will be the daring deeds of the scores of foreign artists. Aerialists, wire walkers, acrobats, perch performers and equestrians never before seen in this country will be distributed throughout the two hours of arctic action in which a total of almost 700 men and women will take part. The riding numbers are unusually numerous, and the menage and high school horses, imported by the Ringling Brothers last winter, contribute to a remarkable series of equestrian surprises. The menagerie of 108 dens has been enlarged by the capture of many new animals, while the stork has added a score of babies to the zoo. All will be on hand, from the tiniest member of "Bollivar," the world's largest elephant, when the circus exhibits here Monday, September 5, at Twentieth and Paul streets.

Rubber of a very high grade has been produced on experimental plantations in the Fiji islands by New Zealand planters.

Einstein Just New Dr. Cook, English Professor Avers

Famous Mathematician Scouts Theory of Relativity—Says Newton's Law Good as Ever.

(In the following article T. F. Graynor, the distinguished mathematician, argues that the Einstein theory is based on a blunder.)

By T. F. GRAYNOR.
London, Aug. 27.—What, in plain English, is the Einstein theory of relativity?

It is simply the elementary fact that all things in nature are changing their positions or conditions with relation to each other in varying degrees of speed, distance and time, and that nothing holds an absolutely fixed location in space.

The moon revolves around the earth, and the moon and all the other planets of the solar system revolve around the sun. At the same time, however, the sun and the whole solar system have a movement which is apparently a revolution around some other sun, as yet undiscovered—a movement of which astronomers know nothing except that in the present era it is apparently a downward or falling movement, and that the rate of this movement is approximately 13 miles a second.

These are the facts on which Einstein bases a theory which contradicts all established views.

Bending of Light.
He has adduced only two astronomical phenomena in proof of this theory—certain irregularities in the movement of Mercury and the deflection by the sun of light rays from the stars—the so-called "bending of light"—observed during a solar eclipse. From these two facts he deduces the following, among other far-fetched conclusions:

Straight lines are not quite straight, and parallel lines meet. Space is curved and finite, though boundless. Newton's law of gravitation is only partly true. Euclid's geometry is only approximately correct.

Associated with every gravitational field is a system of geometry of its own, and a structure of measuring peculiar to that field.

Gravitational fields arise in the presence of matter which is accompanied by a special geometry as though it imparted some peculiar kink or twist to space, making Euclidean geometry inapplicable.

This, in order to support an entirely untenable theory, Einstein is forced to make the absurd and wholly unscientific assumption that different regions in space have geometrical laws peculiar to themselves.

The "proof," he adduces from the aberration of the orbit of Mercury can be disposed of in a sentence. He has made the elementary blunder of regarding Mercury as globular instead of spheroidal.

The Fallacy.
The story of the discovery of Neptune three-quarters of a century ago utterly extinguishes the Ein-

stein theory so far as Mercury is concerned. In 1841 the astronomer Adams, studying the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, deduced the conclusion that they were due to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it. The French mathematician Leverrier also took up the problem. Uranus is nearly 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun. Adams and Leverrier, applying Newton's law, which, according to Einstein, is an exploded theory, located the probable position of the unknown planet 10,000,000 miles still further on in space—and there Dr. Galle, the Berlin astronomer, found it on September 23, 1846.

Thus, 75 years ago the Newtonian law found a previously unknown planet at a distance of 2,800,000,000 miles from the sun, yet Einstein would have us believe that the same law does not hold good with regard to Mercury, which is only 36,000,000 miles from the sun.

Scientists in America, notably Dr. Poor, professor of celestial mechanics at Columbia university, are beginning to believe that they have been hoaxed by Professor Einstein.

The secretary of state and the state historian of Alabama are women.

Ford Cylinder Head Plate

Ford owners should be very careful in removing the cylinder head not to dent or otherwise injure the large gasket. After this gasket has been removed both sides should be carefully cleaned and then painted with a solution of gum shellac dissolved in alcohol just before it is returned to its place. In replacing the cylinder head the bolts should be firmly tightened and the engine should be run until the metal is thoroughly warmed up and then the bolts can be given another tightening all around.

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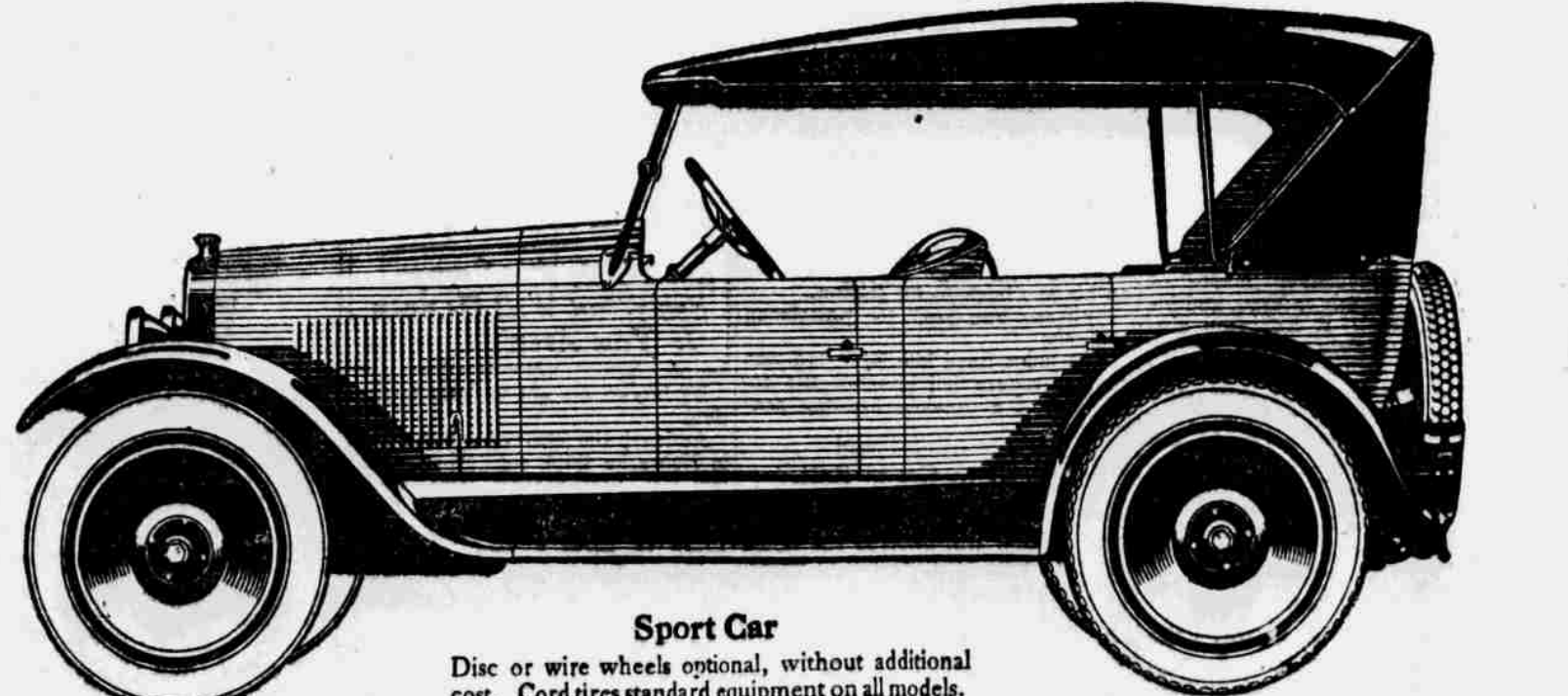
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CHALMERS

Practical Paragraphs

Shift Valves When Grinding

Every practical motorist knows that he cannot expect to make his valves seat properly if he grinds them without lifting them off their seats as he grinds. This operation is simplified by fitting a valve under the valve head so as to fit the valve when pressure is removed.

A Cause of Engine Missing

Moisture or grease on the surface of the distributor housing will sometimes cause serious missing because the high tension current skips across the surface of this foreign matter instead of going through the regular channels. The obvious remedy is to wipe off the surface. The presence of moisture may be explained by the fact that it may be drawn in with the air flowing through the radiator or may condense on the surface on a damp day. Grease or oil collects on the surface from oil spray thrown out by the engine.

Easy Starting

With some cars starting may be facilitated by stopping the engine and closing the choke on the carburetor instead of by shutting of the switch. The engine stalls because of the very rich mixture it receives. Therefore the next time the engine is cranked the cylinders are full of a mixture which is just rich enough for starting, since some of the fuel will have condensed while the engine was standing. It is hardly necessary to add that after stalling the engine in this way the switch should be turned off to prevent waste of current (assuming that a battery system is used).

Preventing Ground

A single stray strand of wire may produce a ground which will stall the engine. A preventive measure is to use terminals, but sometimes terminals break off, or it is necessary to put in a new wire without waiting to attach terminals. In either of these instances there is a chance that a single strand will become loose and cause a ground. There is an easy way out of this difficulty, however. Simply bare two or three inches of the end of the wire, loop it neatly around it, and then tape all the bare metal except the loop itself.

Luggage Carriers

Here is a simple method of carrying extra suitcases or other baggage when equipment is not provided for this purpose. On the front of the running board six small strap loops may be fastened by wood screws. Two loops are set in at the rear edge of the board about 20 inches apart. Another two are set crosswise on the board a convenient distance apart. This is governed by the size of the packing that is being considered. The remaining two are located on the front edge of the board on its under side. The reason for this is that it permits the parcel or baggage to overhang the board, and in this way a larger one can be carried than would be possible otherwise. Cord or straps can be arranged to tie or strap over the bundle, the ends being threaded under the loops in a convenient manner.

Rain Causes Shorts

When a car stops in a heavy rain-storm suspect the distributor, the tape of the coil or the plugs and wires of being wet. Water is an excellent conductor of electricity. A driving rainstorm will enter through the ventilator cuts in the hood and often manage to produce a short circuit, which stops the car as effectually as if it were robbed of its spark plugs. The only remedy is to wait for the affected parts to dry, or to locate them and dry them off with rags. The best remedy is prevention. Small covers of oilcloth made to fit over the coil and distributor, similar in effect to the leather hood which usually protects magnets, will keep out the fine water spray which does the damage and prevent an annoying stop under uncomfortable circumstances.

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