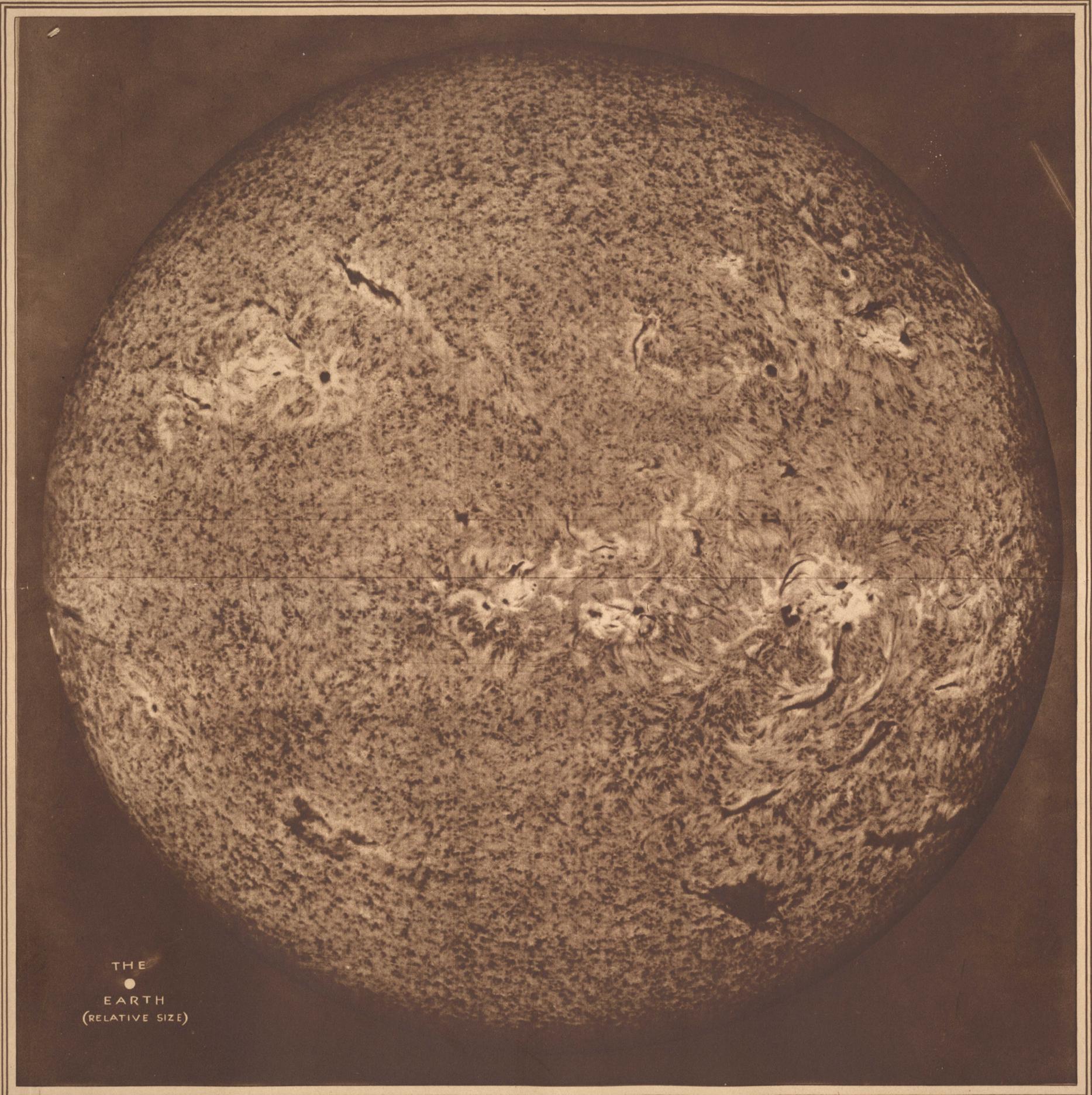


LATEST AND MOST REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SUN



THE
●
EARTH
(RELATIVE SIZE)

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN WITH THE SPECTROHELIOGRAPH OF THE MOUNT WILSON TOWER TELESCOPE, MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, USING THE RED LIGHT OF HYDROGEN, WITH EVERY PERFECTED METHOD INTRODUCED SINCE THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE KIND WAS OBTAINED ON MOUNT WILSON IN 1908.

The sun is here shown as it would appear to an eye capable of seeing only the red light of hydrogen, revealing the solar atmosphere thousands of miles deep, with its whirling storms, resembling tornadoes on the earth, but of colossal size, centring in sun spots. This atmosphere is perfectly transparent to ordinary vision. The large, dark objects, irregular in shape, are prominences, some of which occasionally attain heights of 200,000 miles or more. The

diameter of the earth on the same scale, as shown in the lower left corner of this reproduction, would be thirteen-hundredths of an inch.

This photograph, with the sun's present spots clearly defined, draws added interest just now from the evidently groundless but apparently serious alarm which has swept over parts of the country over predictions, attributed to Professor Albert Porta of the University of Michigan, that the earth may be visited between Wednesday and Friday of this week, with the worst electric

and weather catastrophe in history, due to an expected sun spot of unprecedented size, caused by the combined "electro-magnetic pull" of the six planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Neptune, which will be ranged about that time on the same side of the sun. "Interesting, if true," has been, in effect, the comment of leading astronomers of the country, who have discussed the prophecy, though admitting that the relative positions, on next Wednesday, of the planets named will be as stated. The sun's diameter is 860,000 miles.