

FOREIGN TERMS, USED BY ARMY, TO GO IS THE ORDER

"Over the Top," "Liaison" And Other Borrowed Expressions Left Out of New Manual of Arms.

Washington, March 17.—Such phrases as "over the top" and "liaison," which were a common part of the parlance of war literature and conversation, are doomed to disappear from American military phraseology and will not be included in the army text books of the future. The new field service regulations of the United States army and the manuals of the various arms of the service, now being prepared by the general staff, will differ in but minor details from the regulations in force before the world war, and will show practically no traces of the passing vogue of foreign methods.

The formulation of a strictly American doctrine of tactics, and the establishment of a system of uniform instruction in all military schools, is the aim of the training section of the general staff, according to high officers here. So-called "trench warfare" was only a passing episode in military history, in the view of the officers, while the fundamental principles of war are the same as those employed by Napoleon at Austerlitz and by Grant at Gettysburg.

This policy was stated to students of the present class at the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth Kan., by Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, director of the line school, who was chief of staff of the First army overseas.

Foreign Terms Go.

"Our experiences in the European war have been sufficient and the results so creditable," General Drum said, "that we have little or no need to borrow tactical doctrines from a foreign country." General Drum said that such terminology as "open," "position," "stabilized" and "trench" warfare would not be recognized or employed, as the same tactical principles apply to all of those so-called classes of warfare.

Just as General Pershing insisted on training the American expeditionary forces for "open" warfare, so at the service schools, General Drum said, "the inculcation of an offensive spirit, which must be the primary object of the course, is best obtained by the study of open warfare in offensive situations."

At the same time, it is the plan of the general staff to make due allowance for new weapons developed in recent years, especially infantry weapons such as the one-pounder, guns, automatic rifles and machine guns. These weapons have made necessary the creation of several new units and slight modifications of old infantry formations.

"Liaison" Must Go.

Foreign words will be eliminated from the terminology of the manuals. For example, "information" will take the place of "liaison." "Liaison officers," a war product, will be known hereafter as "information officers."

The service schools will compile their own text books. General Drum said, and German authorities studied before the war will be discarded.

While the use of new weapons has caused some changes in organization, it must not be forgotten, officers emphasize, that infantry remains the principle branch of the army and that other services are auxiliary arms. In this connection it was recalled that General Pershing, in a letter to the chief of the air service commenting upon functions of airplanes, said that "an air force by itself cannot obtain a decision against forces on the ground."

"An air force," the general added, "acting independently, win a war at the present time, nor, so far as we can tell, at any time in the future."

Shriners Convention to Open in Portland June 22

Portland, Ore., March 17.—Portland expects to make or break its reputation on the Shrine convention to be held in this city beginning June 22. Four distinct conventions will be in progress in this city at the time the Shriners come here to hold their annual meeting. Living quarters for more than 100,000 persons must be had.

Every available hotel and boarding house room in the city has been booked for the convention by the advance agents of the Shriners, it was announced at their headquarters yesterday.

The convention will continue four days. Thousands of dollars will be spent by Portland temples of the Shriners to make the convention a happy one for all concerned.

Elgin's "Welcome Home" Arch Down at Last

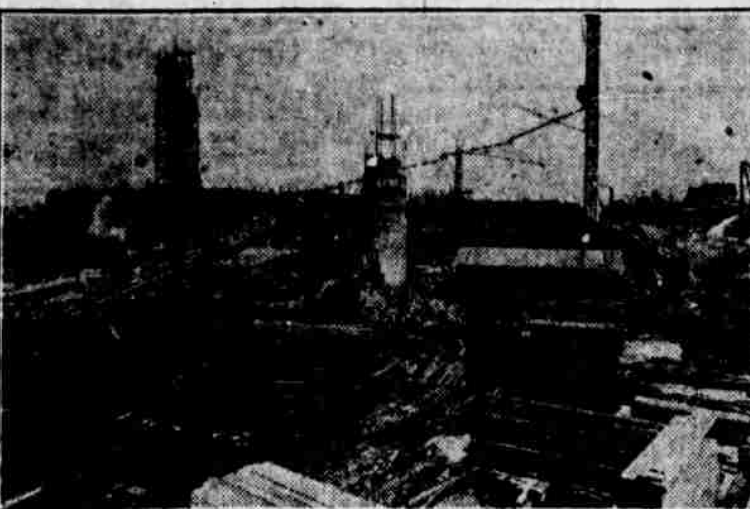
Elgin, Ill., March 17.—Elgin's "Welcome Home" arch, erected by the mayor in the town's main thoroughfare to greet returning A. E. F. heroes, has at last been pulled down after a controversy over it which lasted many weeks. Many citizens objected to it on the ground that it was an unsightly object and offended their aesthetic sense. Recently a number of frankly unappreciative A. E. F. heroes tried to burn it down. The mayor threatened to have 'em jailed, but finally capitulated and made a present of it to a city employe, who took it home for kindling.

Koenigsdorf's Eggs Start Miniature Panic In Court

Kansas City, March 17.—In Order to test the veracity of a witness in the case of Horace Johnson, complainant, and B. K. Koenigsdorf, grocer, defendant, an egg was broken in the south municipal court here the other day. A miniature panic followed, while a bailiff was hastily ordered to remove the egg from the courtroom. Koenigsdorf drew a fine of \$100.

Johnson bought a dozen eggs from Koenigsdorf, found eight of them to be bad, and had Koenigsdorf arrested when the grocer refused to refund his money.

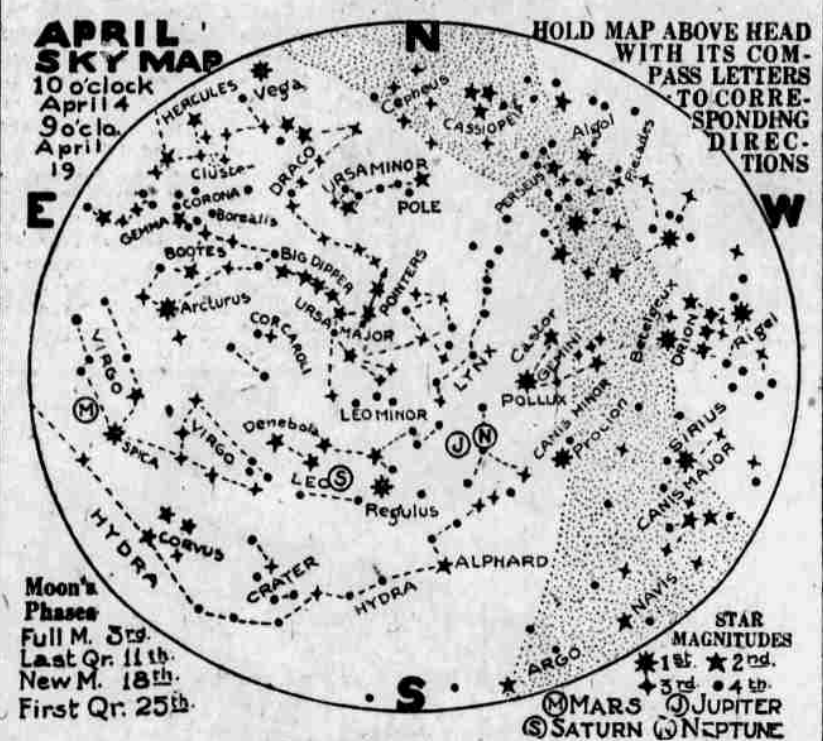
Plant Under Construction



As the New Skinner Packing Co. Plant Looked On March 7, 1919.

Four New Planets Are Now Visible in the Sky During Early Hours of Evening

Mars, Jupiter and Saturn Are All Easily Visible With Neptune Less So—Communication With Bodies Possible in Future—Life on Mars is Doubtful by Astronomers.



By DR. C. S. BRAININ, Of the Columbia University Observatory.

The present evening sky is certainly a "planet" sky, for the map shows us no less than four planets above the horizon in the early evening. And of these, three are the best known and most remarkable planets of the entire solar family—Mars, the ruddy planet; Jupiter, the giant of the system; and Saturn, the wonderful ringed planet. The fourth is, as in the previous few months, Neptune, whose orbit lies farther out from the sun than any other planet. It is so far away that it cannot be satisfactorily observed, even with the largest telescopes, and very little beyond its movements is known about it.

The other three, however, are the easiest planets of all to observe, for Venus and Mercury, which would be not unfavorable for close study on account of their distance, are always too near the sun. Venus is at present a morning star and can be seen shining beautifully several hours before sunrise. Mercury also will be a morning star for about 10 days before and after the 16th, and can be looked for near the eastern horizon within an hour before the rising of the sun.

Visible in Northwest.

Among the newcomers on the April map you will find in the extreme northeastern sky the brilliant Vega once more above the horizon. In the east the Northern Crown, Corona Borealis, with its central jewel, Gemma, forms a unique group which is unmistakable. Spica, the sparkling white first-magnitude star of Virgo, is now well above the horizon and will be found above Mars in the sky. Spica is what is known as a spectroscopic double

star. It appears as a single star, of course, to the naked eye, and even the telescope fails to resolve it into its components. But the spectro-scope shows a doubling of the spectrum lines in its light, which reveals its true nature. The Spica system is approaching us at the rate of 9.2 miles per second.

This past winter the question of the possibility of talking with the planet Mars and the attendant question of the existence of the much-spoken-of Martians have occupied the public mind to a large extent. The statement of Marconi that he had again received with his wireless-receiving instruments messages whose terrestrial origin he doubted has brought forth opinions of many experts in the science of radio-communication as to the feasibility of sending and receiving over interplanetary distances other waves such as are used in wireless telegraphy.

No Reason for Doubt.

From the purely physical standpoint there seems to be no reasonable doubt that such interplanetary communication is possible, either by radio or, as some have suggested, with a greater promise of success, by means of gigantic search-lights. The question of the possibility of starting some wave impulse which will travel from Earth to Mars can hardly be raised; it is simply necessary to have the radiating source powerful enough and the receiving apparatus sufficiently delicate. It seems to be in the power of the modern terrestrial scientist to have both if he be permitted to utilize the terrestrial resources to the utmost.

That is the first phase of the great question; the second is the more important. Is there anyone to communicate with on the other planets of the solar system? Every man, including the astronomer, would like to answer this question in the affirmative, for it would extend science to an unimaginable degree.

Evidence Not Direct.

The evidence which Percival Lowell, mainly, and a few others have laid before us in favor of the existence of intelligent beings on Mars is still the only testimony in the affirmative, and it can hardly be called direct. It has so often been reviewed in the press that it is hardly necessary to go into detail here. It depends entirely upon the acceptance as true of the so-called Martian canals.

These were observed by only a few astronomers; the very large majority, and among them the men having at their disposal the largest and most up-to-date instruments, have been unable to observe them at all. If the "canals" exist, the next step in the argument is not difficult to make, for they would certainly be anything but the handiwork of nature alone. But can we, under the circumstances, just take them for granted?

Other facts concerning the physical condition of the planet should also be considered; the atmosphere, the presence of water

vapor and the surface temperature. We can sum up the result of the astronomer's work so far in these directions by saying that Mars seems not to possess the necessary physical qualifications for supporting the kind of life which has developed upon the earth. An entirely different kind of being may have been developed, however. We can give our imagination free rein, but this is beyond the realm of the astronomer. The astronomer world strongly doubts, to put it mildly, the existence of life on Mars.

Mars Smaller Than Earth.

Mars is considerably smaller than the earth, its diameter being only 4,339 miles, compared with 7,918 for the earth, and its volume is, therefore, approximately one-quarter that of the earth. As its mass, however, is only about one-tenth that of the

earth, the average density of the material making up its substance is only about 3.6 times the density of water, whereas the earth is on the whole 5.5 times as dense as water. The force of Martian gravity on the surface of the planet is only about a third of the force of gravity at the earth's surface. It is upon this fact that imaginative people base the statement that the possibility existing Martians would be three times as tall as we Earthians, which is absurd, as the force of gravity does not affect the height of animals on the earth, or they would be found to be slightly taller, on the whole, at the equator than nearer the poles. The Martian day is about half an hour longer than our day and the Martian year is as long as 687 terrestrial days. The average distance from the sun is about 141,500,000

miles, and as a consequence the strength of sunlight falling on the Martian surface is only about 4 of what it is here.

"Perfect Jewel" Makes Off With Family Jewels

Chicago, March 17.—"Edith" was a "perfect jewel of a maid," so it was believed by Mrs. Walter Scott, a Chicago society woman, when she employed her. But Mrs. Scott quickly changed her opinion when "Edith" celebrated her first day off by disappearing with family gems and heirlooms valued at \$20,000. The police suspect "Edith" of being an apparently well educated woman who is accused of victimizing other mistresses here.

Salesman Gives Bankers A Speed Demonstration

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—Three wealthy Oklahoma bankers and a fast demonstrating car, piloted by a speed-loving salesman, proved to be a combination that was almost too much for Matt Clark, motorcycle squad "ace" here, a few nights ago. When the car was finally overhauled by Clark after doing 60 for several blocks, the bankers could only gasp: "Thank the Lord you stopped him; we couldn't." In the market for "speedy" cars, the Oklahomans admitted the salesman's product was entirely satisfactory. It is also understood the salesman will never miss the \$20 bond he forfeited.

One Large Omaha Firm Congratulates Another

We congratulate The Skinner Company on the opening of their great industry—another great plant in Omaha's list of food producers. PAXTON & GALLAGHER CO.



Skinner's Macaroni is part of the stock of this great wholesale grocery store.

WHEN you arrive at the Skinner opening reception you will alight on a pavement of Puritan Paving Block that totals about ten thousand yards. It was laid by us—notice it.

Upon walking through the plant you will be supported by one hundred and twenty thousand square feet of mastic, asphalt flooring that was also laid by us. Notice it also.

This floor and pavement represent the highest grade of construction that is known to modern science. Laid by experts, such as we employ, no better flooring or paving can be procured. Such is the quality of every factor that entered into the construction of The Skinner Company Packing Plant.

We will be pleased to make an estimate on any work that you contemplate. Wanting the best of everything, it is only natural that The Skinner Company entrusted their work to

PHILLIP McARDLE

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