

U-BOATS SUNK AS RAPIDLY AS BUILT

Ships Destroyed Last Month Only Half Number for Same Period in 1917.

GERMAN REPORTS UNTRUE

Sir Eric Geddes Reports to Parliament on Marine Situation—Attention Called to Fact That U. S. Output Is Slow.

LONDON, March 5.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address in the House of Commons today, said:

"We believe that we and the Americans for some months have been sinking submarines as fast as they are built."

Sir Eric said the rate of exaggeration in the German reports of tonnage alleged to have been sunk was increasing steadily.

The exaggeration in the second quarter of the period of unrestricted submarine warfare was twice that of the first quarter. The rates in the third and fourth quarters were three and four times that of the first quarter, and in January 4 1/2 times the first quarter.

The trend of the figures of loss of shipping by enemy action was steadily improving, Sir Eric stated. The loss to the world's tonnage during February was little more than half the loss during February of last year, he said.

Mediterranean to Great Attention. It became increasingly evident, the First Lord went on, that as the resources for combating the submarines improved, it would be possible to turn attention more to the Mediterranean. He continued:

"I recently went to Rome for a meeting of the allied naval committee and the inspectors of naval establishments in the Mediterranean, including those of the Greek navy."

"British naval officers are assisting the Greeks in reorganizing their navy, which already is co-operating in the Mediterranean and rendering valuable service."

"It was perhaps natural," Sir Eric Geddes said, "that co-operation between Great Britain and the United States should be extremely close."

On behalf of himself and his colleagues he wished to pay tribute to the wholehearted and generous devotion to the prosecution of the war which governed the action of every representative of the United States with whom they came into contact. The personnel of all ranks, he said, had the respect and esteem of the officers of the British navy.

Shipping Output Lags. Concerning shipbuilding he said that there was no lack of materials at the present time and that there were more men in the yards, but the output reached only 25,000 tons in January, although it should have been much larger. It was true the weather was exceptionally bad and also the January, owing to the holidays, always was a bad month for the output of ships. One week or one month could not be taken by itself.

He expressed the opinion that February would be shown to have made nearly twice as good a record as January, although only about two-thirds of what the same yards had done previously with fewer men.

Submarines were being destroyed in increasing numbers, he continued, and as the methods employed against them were developed, the numbers would be enlarged still further. There was a growing reluctance on the part of German crews to risk the chances of return being one in four.

The loss for the five months ending with February was 16 per cent less than the loss during the corresponding months of the year previous, he added, although four months of the latter period unrestricted submarine war had not been broken by the enemy.

Losses Still Decrease. "I have stated," the First Lord continued, "that the curve of losses of merchant shipping continues downward. That statement is as true today as when it was first made. It is true there have been bad weeks and bad months. February was, in comparison with recent standards, a bad month. But, on the other hand, January was a good one."

"As to the curve of the loss in the world's tonnage, only two months of the current quarter have elapsed, but, assuming the March loss to be as high as that of February, I find that the falling curve continues."

Regarding the rate of ship production, Sir Eric said that instead of a rise there had been a serious drop.

"Why?" the First Lord asked. "The main fact is that owing to labor unrest and strike difficulties, the men in the yards are not working as if the life of the country depended on their exertions."

Employers May Be at Fault. "The employers are perhaps not doing all they could. The long strain of the war must have an effect upon their nerves as upon anyone else. The serious unrest which existed in January will have an effect on completions in later months."

"I am driven to the conclusion that even at this date the situation is not fully realized."

"Our allies are making every effort to increase their production of ships," Sir Eric added, "but despite glowing reports in the American press and great as the effort of that country doubtless is, it appears that a considerable time must elapse before the desired output is obtained."

Sir Eric said the naval forces of the allies in European waters would be augmented shortly by a force of Brazilian warships.

TAKE PEPTIRON NOW

Needed in the Spring by Pale, Weak, Nervous People.

Peptiron is in the form of pills, chocolate-coated, pleasant to take, easily assimilated, and is the most successful combination of iron of which its makers, C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., have any knowledge. You must have an abundance of iron in your blood if you are to be keen, quick and fit in the battle of life, overcome obstacles and know no such thing as failure. For several reasons lack of iron in the blood is more noticeable in the Spring than at any other time. Besides iron, Peptiron includes peptin, nux, celery and other tonics, nerve helps and digestives. It gives strength, color and body to the blood; reddens pale cheeks, steadies the nerves, improves the digestion, nourishes and gives stamina to the whole body. It is the tonic Spring medicine for you and for your family.—Adv.

BROWNING MACHINE GUN, WITH WHICH AMERICAN TROOPS WILL BE EQUIPPED, PROVES EFFICIENCY EVEN IN INEXPERT CIVILIAN HANDS AT RECENT TESTS.



The photograph above shows United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, operating the Browning machine rifle at the public demonstration on the Congress Heights range before high Government officials, members of the Senate and House military committees and American and allied army authorities. This rifle, which weighs 15 pounds and can fire 20 continuous shots in 2 1/2 seconds, a veritable stream of lead, was operated successfully by the Senator, as it was by all others who tried it. The gun functioned perfectly for all. It performed exactly as the ordinance experts expected. This gun is the new "over-the-top" gun, for it has many tactical advantages for offensive action. Senator Wadsworth has a keen eye and he hit the target most of the time. Other prominent persons tried the light rifle and all were amazed at the easy working of the gun.

DEATH LIST GROWS

Lieutenant and 3 Enlisted Men Killed Near Toul.

FIVE OTHERS ARE WOUNDED

Casualties and Deaths by Accident and Disease in France and America Add Still More Names to Long Roll.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—General Pershing today cabled the War Department the names of another Lieutenant and three more enlisted men killed and five additional men severely wounded on March 1, the day of the German assault on an American trench near Toul. This brought the total casualties of that date thus far reported to the department to three Lieutenants and 17 men dead, one Captain, one Lieutenant and 16 men severely wounded and 19 men slightly wounded. The men reported today as killed were:

First Lieutenant David K. Sumner, First Sergeant, and Privates Knute Olson, Stoughton, Wis.; Bruno Sitkowski, Joliet, Ill.; and Lloyd W. Spetz, Bismarck, N. D.

The five men reported severely wounded were: Corporal Oliver E. Beaudorf, Decatur, Ill.; and Privates Roy J. Collins, Petersburg, Ill.; Frank J. Jones, Boston, Mass.; Giuseppe Panochi, 345 Valley street, San Francisco; and William Rhoades, Sequoia, Cal.

General Pershing also reported that Sergeant Lieutenant John Finniken, Lyons, Mass., was killed in action February 27, and that three privates of a machine gun battalion were severely wounded February 28. They were: William W. Waterhouse, Mass.; Roy P. Metcalf, Irasburg, Vt.; and Raymond Pease, Louisville, Vt.

The names of men who have been slightly wounded in action also were reported as follows:

Sergeant Leslie A. Moresby, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; February 21. Corporal Sydney S. Moran, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; February 21. Privates Ernest G. Bowen, Carriage, Tex.; and William C. Ciel, Montgomery, Ind.; February 28.

Charles R. Hill, Middleboro, Ky.; March 2; and James W. Patrick, Phenix, Ala.; and George M. Hazelbrook, Pittsburg, March 9. Cadet George Phillipotoux, New York City, died February 25 as the result of an airplane accident.

Private Edward E. Crane, of Malden, Mass., died February 24, from gunshot wounds.

These deaths from natural causes were also reported:

Corporals Max Loop, Saginaw, Mich.; pneumonia; and Ernest J. Kinzer, of Philadelphia, spotted fever.

Privates William W. Sullivan, Hiddelford, Me.; scarlet fever; George W. Caldwell, Prosser, Wash.; diphtheria; Charles A. Uiz, R. F. D. No. 3, Seattle, Wash.; pneumonia; and Edward M. Baker, Battleboro, Vt.; septicemia.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 5.—J. Stewart, of Peleton, Ont., is recorded as having died in a Canadian overseas casualty list issued here today.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 5.—Lieutenant Charles Warren Pauly, Jr., of San Diego, was killed yesterday in an airplane accident near Fort Sill, Okla., according to word received today by his parents. Pauly was a graduate of the University of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Russell A. Murr and Chris Busch, of Napa, Cal., named by General Pershing yesterday as among the privates killed in action

TEUTON INVADERS GO ON

March 1, from the time their service began were "bunkies." They were in the same contingent at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., and later were sent together to a training camp in England.

of soviet at Moscow, March 15. The delay of a fortnight granted by the Germans for ratification constitutes an opportune respite for the soviet, which probably will be used in the organization of a red army and the development of means of defense.

RATIFICATION NOT CERTAIN

One Section of Bolsheviki May Join Social Revolutionists.

LONDON, March 5.—The often-repeated statement of English correspondents that anything may happen in Russia at any time and that nothing need cause surprise may possibly be illustrated by the developments there pending the ratification of the Russo-German peace treaty, according to reports appearing here today.

It is said that a section of the Bolsheviki in no wise pleased with the evacuation of Petrograd, under the Bolshevik Premier, and is inclined to join the left social revolutionists, the war spirit of which, according to the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, predominates and constitutes a formidable opposition to the peace party.

This war party, it is said, advises that the Petrograd governmental institutions be removed into the interior of Russia, from where they can continue the fight against the Germans.

It is suggested that the Congress Council, called to meet at Moscow March 12 to consider the ratification of the peace treaty, will be made the pretext for evacuating Petrograd, under the excuse that it is necessary for the governmental departments to attend the congress. Opposition to the German-Russian appendix 3 for Austria-Hungarian-Russian; appendix 4 for Bulgaria-Russian; and appendix 5 for Turkish-Russian relations.

Separate Treaties Provided. "Article 12.—The restoration of public and private relations, the exchange of prisoners of war, interned civilians, the amnesty question as well as the treatment of merchant ships which are in enemy hands will be regulated by separate treaties with Russia, which shall form an essential part of the present peace treaty and as far as it is possible shall enter into force at the same time."

"Article 13.—For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Russian text is authoritative for the relations between Germany and Russia; for the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, the German, Hungarian and Russian text; for the relations between Bulgaria and Russia, the Bulgarian, the Russian text; for the relations between Turkey and Russia, the Turkish and Russian text."

"Article 14.—The present peace treaty will be ratified. Instruments of ratification must be exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The Russian government undertakes at the desire of one quadruple alliance powers to exchange ratification within two weeks. The peace treaty enters into force on its ratification insofar as its articles, appendices or supplementary treaties do not prescribe otherwise."

The signatures of the plenipotentiaries are attached. The treaty was drawn up in quintuplicate form at Brest-Litovsk, March 3.

Ultimatum Demands to Rate. The semi-official Wolf Bureau of Berlin says that the trade and political questions to which article 11 refers are to be regulated according to the demands of the German ultimatum and analogously to the Ukrainian treaty.

The legal and political agreement correspond substantially to the proposals which were submitted at the first sitting by Germany on the basis of its ultimatum.

LONDON, March 5.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Monday, says:

"It seems improbable that the peace treaty will be ratified by the Congress

BARUCH TO PRESIDE

New Chairman Selected for War Industries Board.

WILLARD'S PLACE FILLED

Reorganization of Highly Important Body Directed by President for Purpose of Effecting Co-ordination.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, today was appointed chairman of the War Industries Board. He succeeds Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who recently resigned.

President Wilson also announced a reorganization of the board to more thoroughly co-ordinate the efforts of war industry.

The reorganization, as directed by President Wilson, will determine priorities of production and regulate delivery to the various war agencies of the Government. In a measure, the reorganization is calculated to meet the demand in Congress for greater co-ordination of war effort.

In a letter to the new chairman, President Wilson outlined the functions of the reorganized board as follows:

First, the creation of new facilities and the disclosing, if necessary, and the opening up of new or additional sources of supply.

Second, the conversion of existing facilities, where necessary, to new uses.

Third, studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial and industrial economies.

Fourth, advice to the several purchasing agencies of the Government with regard to prices.

Fifth, determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of production and of delivery of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is sufficient, either temporarily or permanently; and

Sixth, making of purchases for the allies.

The President feels the board should retain as far as possible its present advisory agencies, but the ultimate decision of all questions, except the determination of prices, should rest with the chairman, the other members acting in a co-operative capacity.

FOOD DRIVE OUTLINED

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE UNDERTAKES BIG WORK.

All Co-operating Agencies Will Be Lined Up in the Interest of Greater Production in 1918.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE, Pullman, March 5.—(Special.)—The United States Department of Agriculture has asked the State College to proceed at once with its own and all co-operating agencies throughout the state in a "greater production drive" that will reach every city, town, agricultural community and farm in Washington.

In President Wilson's recent statement on this subject questions of production, of the marketing of farm produce, of conservation in the course of production, of agricultural labor and farm problems generally, were delegated to the United States Department of Agriculture and its agencies in the different states.

Questions of the distribution of food, supplies to the allies and conservation in consumption are delegated to the food administration.

The State College will carry forward this plan with the closest possible co-operation of all agencies that can help, including the State Department of Agriculture, the State Food Administration, the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the state press and editorial associations, the state bankers' association, commercial clubs, the state transportation companies and farm produce associations, county agricultural councils, county councils of defense and creamery and dairymen's associations.

Why? Simply because the Pleasant Valley district, which is Sycamore station, is "100 per cent" in everything which pertains to war work.

There are 107 families at Sycamore station. Consequently, there are 107 good conservation cards in the houses of that district. In the Y. M. C. A. drive, Sycamore station, including the Pleasant Valley school, scored another 100 per cent. There are 150 members of the Red Cross at this station.

In the war savings stamp campaign, Sycamore station has purchased their securities to the amount of \$3000. Every child in the school owns three stamps or war savings securities and the school service flag contains 11 stars.

County School Superintendent Alderson recently awarded the Pleasant Valley school a picture of the Angelus as a prize for its splendid record in all branches in the war work.

HOOPERIZE AND ECONOMIZE. Send Us Your Old Rugs, Carpets and Woolen Clothing. We Will Make You These Everlasting Western Brand Reversible, Hand-Woven Fluff Rugs. "They Wear Like Iron." PHONE US AND OUR DRIVERS WILL CALL. Out-of-town Patrons Send for Descriptive Booklet. Freight Paid Both Ways Mail Orders. Western Fluff Rug Co. 64-56 Union Ave. S., Cor. East Davis. Phone—East 6516, Home B 1475. WE DO SCIENTIFIC CARPET CLEANING. RUG RUGS WOVEN, ALL SIZES.

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Advertisement for MME. MELBA at the HEILIG THEATER Tomorrow Night. Includes text about her performance and the Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Advertisement for SCHOOL RECORD UNIQUE, featuring Pleasant Valley Pupil 100 Per Cent in All War Work and Sycamore Station with 107 Families.

Advertisement for Pianos, Player Pianos and Talking Machines by HOVENDEN PIANO COMPANY.

Advertisement for NO RUBBING LAUNDRY HELP, featuring a washing machine and text about cleaning clothes.

Advertisement for Portland Crematorium, featuring an image of the building and text about funeral services.