GAS EXPLOSION IN SHIP'S HULL DUE TO GREEN WORKER

Solomon Parker, F. D. Green and Frank Farmer Seriously Hurt in Explosion at Columbia Yards.

NONE OF INJURIES IS FATAL

Many More Are Less Seriously Hurt; Gas Filled Compartment Set Off by Red Hot Rivet.

A careless workman, mistaking a gas jet for an air valve, filled a compartment in the hull of a steel ship under construction at the Columbia River Shipyards with gas; a hot rivet tossed into the compartment ignited the gas and three men were seriously injured, while a score of others received more or less severe hurts in the explosion which followed. The blast started rumors of incendiarism and sabotage, but investigation by officials of the yard proved that the explosion was due to the ignorance of a new workman.

The following were injured:

James Forseth, 92 North Seventeenth street.

Solomon Parker, 186 First street.

F. D. Green, 144 Alberta street.

Frank Farmer, 7220 Eighty-fifth street southeast.

Raymond Hayes, 626 East Burrage street.

Walter M. Bayless, Harrison hotel.

Alfred Jensen, 528 East Twentieth street.

L. O. Ashley, 1235 East Eleventh street.

A. E. Drown, 571 Linn street.

J. Rebstock, 1701 East Seventeenth street.

W. Bailey, 370 North Twenty-fifth street.

No Warning Given

The accident happened at about 1:45 p. m. About 250 men were employed on the hull, and without warning the terrific explosion took place in the forward end of the vessel. Men standing near by were rendered unconscious, others were burned and many were hit by small fragments of flying steel. The workmen quitted the hull by every means of egress, and sought safety in various parts of the yard.

Forsyth, Parker, Green and Farmer, the badly injured men, were hurried to the Sellwood hospital in ambulances, while several who were suffering from less serious injuries were sent to the office of Dr. Beeson in the Medical building in hastily requisitioned automobiles. Examination at the hospital brought out the fact that Forseth is seriously burned. He is reported to be resting easier today. The others are suffering from burns and cuts. A score of men, cut by bits of flying steel, received treatment at the company's hospital at the plant.

Officials of the yard were mystified at first by the accident. Rumors stated by workingmen who imagined that they smelled powder in the explosion were spread about the yard. A theory that the explosion was the result of a plan hatched by malcontents was at first advanced.

Inquiry among the workmen, however, brought out the facts. A green man employed as a helper Friday morning, had been ordered to clean out fragments and shavings of steel that littered the floor of the compartment. He picked up a compressed air hose, attached it by mistake to a jet which furnished gas for heating forges, and turned on the gas. After he had smelled the gas, instead of notifying the other workmen, he ran to shut off the jet, and while away, another man tossed the heated rivet into the compartment.

Bits and shavings of iron and steel which littered the decks were blown in every direction by the force of the explosion, and the flying fragments of steel gave rise to the rumor that the hull had been seriously damaged. Subsequent investigation proved that practically no material damage had been done.

The explosion in the yards was the direct cause of another accident in the downtown streets. An ambulance, belonging to the Ambulance Service company, while hurrying to the shipyards, was overturned at Fourth and Stark streets, causing considerable excitement in the downtown section and for a while blocking traffic at that corner. The machine, being driven south on Fourth street by J. Haltner, 304 Hoyt street, turned sharply at Stark to avoid a collision with a limousine being driven east on Stark street by Mrs. E. H. Carlton of 369 East Forty-fifth street North. The turn was too sharp and the heavy car toppled over on its side. Haltner escaped injury, but considerable damage was done the ambulance.

NEW STATE LAND BODY IS CHOSEN

(Continued From Page One)

this commission purchase land, build houses, stock the farms and put them in shape for those who have returned from the war to take hold of them and make them going enterprises from the start.

The commission is given complete authority to make such terms as it sees fit for repayment to the state of the cost of these farm homes. Provision is also made that the Oregon Agricultural college and state engineer may be called upon to give assistance in seeing that a success is made of the farm ventures by individuals going onto the farms.

Funds to Be Voted in June

The act creating the land settlement commission carries an appropriation of $50,000, which is immediately available, but if the reconstruction program, which is to be submitted to the people at the special election June 3, is adopted, an additional $647,500 will become available out of the $5,000,000 reconstruction bond issue for this purpose.

After the commission meets and organizes, the law provides that the commission shall incorporate under the laws of Oregon, and this corporation is authorized to issue bonds in amounts not to exceed its net assets, such bonds to be binding upon the corporation but not to be an obligation against the state.

Further provision is made that the commission may cooperate with the federal government in land settlement, and it may be that additional funds will become available through that source.

Governor Olcott, in a statement issued at the time he announced the appointments, says:

Selections Carefully Made

"Selection of the personnel of this board was made only after days of consideration and after conferences with friends of the measure. It became apparent to me early in my consideration of the act that, with but five members on the board, it would be impossible to see that all interests were directly represented, and obviously it became necessary to exert every effort in covering the field as broadly as the limited size of the commission would allow. Aside from the numerous interests involved, geographical considerations had to be given careful attention as a matter of justice to all the state.

"Land settlement legislation is in an experimental stage, particularly in this state, and as a result the success or failure of it will depend largely upon the personnel of the commission.

"Emery Olmstead, president of the Northwestern National bank in Portland, is acknowledged to be one of the financial leaders of the state. He has been active in land settlement problems from the start and was a member of the old voluntary commission appointed by Governor Withycombe.

Members Are Well Qualified

"Whitney L. Boise was one of the prime movers in the land settlement question from its inception, was also a member of the old commission, and it was largely through his activities that the present bill was enacted into a law. He will give to the commission enthusiasm, vigor and a whole-hearted interest.

"Robert N. Stanfield is known in every section of the state. He is a practical farmer, with large holdings that he has developed by his own activities and aside from his large stock interests has placed his grain and other farming activities on a most scientific and successful basis.

"O. H. Baker of Bend will represent organized labor on the commission and comes from the heart of the irrigated section, which has a decided interest in seeing the land settlement question continued in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Baker received the heartiest indorsement from the leading men in the ranks of the Federation of Labor, who, with other citizens, say he is conservative, yet nevertheless broad-minded, with liberal views and a man who will be an asset to the commission. By all means I believe that organized labor should be strongly represented in the work to be accomplished, and I believe Mr. Baker will give excellent service.

"Charles Hall of Marshfield has received the indorsement of leading men from all over the Southern Oregon country. Coming from a timber belt and a country where the dairying interest is heavy, he will bring broad experience and judgment to the commission and will be typical of the industries directly concerned in the success of the bill. Mr. Hall is president of the State Chamber of Commerce and is a man of conservative tendencies, although of broad vision and exceedingly active in affairs. He is a banker, head of a telephone company and connected with numerous other activities.

"Serious thought was given to all functions of the bill. Strong representations were made for one person on the commission directly connected with logged-off lands. As stated, it was obviously impossible to have all of the diverse interests directly represented in the personnel of the commission, but with the men that constitute its make-up I feel absolutely assured that every intent of the act will be carried out as

NUXATED IRON

You Can Tell The Woman with Plenty of Iron in Her Blood—Beautiful Healthy Rosy Cheeked Woman Full of Life, Vim and Vitality.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, says physicians should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their patients—Says anemia—Iron deficiency—is the greatest curse to the health, strength, vitality and beauty of the modern American Woman.—Sounds warning against use of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach and in some cases thereby do more harm than good; advise use of only nuxated iron, taken three times per day after meals. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks in two weeks' time in many instances. *Dispensed by all druggists.*

Small Fortunes Are Gathered in By Clamdiggers

Aberdeen, March 29.—Many clam diggers are making from $12 to $15 a day on the Grays Harbor beaches as the result of favorable weather conditions and tides. Clams bring $3.00 and $3.50 a hundred. School children are making good returns by working after school hours.

Pacific Telephone Rate Decision Not To Be Made April 1

Salem, March 29.—The public service commission will not be able to issue its order in the Pacific Telephone rate case by April 1, as it had expected, but an effort will be made to get the order out before April 20, according to information given today by Chairman Buchtel to James T. Shaw, attorney for the telephone company.

The commission today granted the city of Portland an additional five days in which to file a brief in connection with the rate case. In connection with this case 125 or more exhibits were filed and Chairman Buchtel says the entire engineering and auditing force of the public service commission is now engaged in analyzing problems presented. The case is one of the most voluminous ever heard by the public service commission.

Fiftieth Birthday Is Celebrated by Ladd & Bush Bank

Salem, March 29.—Today is the 50th birthday of the Ladd & Bush bank of Salem, which began operation March 29, 1869, in the same building in which it is now doing business, at State and Commercial streets. The building has since been remodeled and made one of the best banking structures in the state.

Asahel Bush, one of the founders of the bank, later became sole owner, and all of the stock is now held by the Bush family. One of the present depositors has had an account with the bank through the entire 50 years. Mr. Bush also established the Salem Statesman, which was 58 years old Friday.

EXTREME CRUELTY PRACTICED BY RUSS ON THEIR VICTIMS

Several Hundred Persons Shot to Death; Many Murders Preceded by Acts of Torture.

MADE TO DIG OWN GRAVES

Bolsheviks Vent Violent Hatred on Church and Clergy; 46 Priests in Perm District Killed.

By Floyd MacGriff

London, March 29.—(I. N. S.)—According to a report from the British consul at Ekaterinburg, Siberian authorities have completed an inquiry into Bolshevik atrocities in the Perm district, prior to the Bolshevik evacuation and defeat, which shows that several hundred persons were shot, many of the murders being preceded by acts of torture. The victims usually were made to dig their own graves. The report continues:

"The Bolsheviks vented violent hatred on the church and clergy, 46 priests out of 300 in the Perm diocese being killed and the monasteries at Bielogrod and Bielogorsk were pillaged.

Girl of 19 Tortured

"One of the worst cases was that of a girl of 19 years, who in December, 1918, was accused of espionage and was tortured by being slowly pierced 13 times in the same wound by a bayonet. She afterwards was found by peasants still alive and has sworn an affidavit to these details.

"So far official reports have been rendered on 123 separate cases of atrocities. Eighteen of these were imprisoned without any accusation and on January 29, 1918, were shot at Ekaterinburg sewage dump, despite the protests of the consuls of the town who were told to mind their own business and informed that the executions had taken place to avenge the death of a certain Mailisheff, who had been killed in battle with the Czechs. Six others arrested at Torinsk, December 16, were beheaded by the sword at Silva the next day. Another batch of 22 were murdered at Irbit, July 26, in small groups by bands of Letts, all of whom were drunk. After the murders the Bolsheviks continued to take money from relatives of the victims from whom they concealed the crimes. Another man was murdered, July 15, at Kamenski works for allowing church bells to be rung contrary to Bolshevik orders.

Reports Are Authentic

"The official medical examination of 52 bodies discovered that the following cruelties had been practiced: Twenty bayonet wounds in back; 15 bayonet wounds in back, three in chest. Bayonet wounds in back, broken jaw and skull. Face smashed in and wrist hacked off. Two fingers cut off and bayonet wounds. Both hands cut off at wrist, upper jaw hacked, mouth slit. Head smashed, cutting off left hand and four fingers off right. Twelve bayonet wounds. Four sword and six bayonet wounds.

"Quite aside from these 123 cases, 66 children taken as hostages were mowed down by machine guns at Ekaterinburg in early July, 1918.

"These cases may be regarded as absolutely authentic. Inhabitants remain who saw the atrocities enacted. They form a striking commentary on the state of things which has followed in the wake of Bolshevik rule in Russia."

The internal situation in Russia as described by a member of a Bolshevik cooperative council (a report having been forwarded to London) is desperate. Starvation has given rise to epidemics which have wiped out whole villages. In Moscow the output of factories has been reduced 75 per cent and some 25,000 unemployed are registered at the Bolshevik labor bureau there.

Education has been disorganized, the Bolsheviks appointing only such teachers as the pupils themselves elect.

The following food prices were current in Moscow March 11:

Butter, 100 to 120 roubles ($85 to $100) a pound.

Sugar, same as butter.

Pork, 75 roubles ($65) per pound.

Lard, same as pork.

Beef, 50 roubles ($42.50) a pound.

Bread, 20 to 30 roubles ($15.75 to $23.75) a pound.

Potatoes, about 2 roubles ($1.58) for each potato.

Herrings, 25 roubles (nearly $20) each.

Dog flesh, 20 to 25 roubles ($15.75 to $20) a pound.

There is no salt or coal.

The United States money equivalents are based on pre-war exchange rates. Of course a rouble is worth little now.

DEMAND OF THE ALLIES IS REFUSED

(Continued From Page One)

how this new crisis will be met. It is believed the delegates feel that the situation demands immediate action and firm pressure be brought to bear on the Germans.

Military Policy Discussed

By Fred S. Ferguson

Paris, March 29.—(U. P.)—The "big four" and the foreign ministers, in their present conferences, are covering the vast territory extending from the Rhine to the Vistula and from the Adriatic to the Baltic, it was learned today. In addition, there is the ever present question of reparation.

The Bolshevik, however, continue to form the principal subject for informal discussion among the delegates. A military policy regarding the Bolshevik apparently is taking more definite form, and the summoning of General Mangin to Paris is regarded as significant in connection with plans advanced by the French. These plans anticipate establishment of a firm line from the Black sea to the Baltic to hold back the tide of Bolshevism. Whether such a plan will remain defensive or would assume the offensive as the best means of defense, naturally is problematical.

It is now revealed that William Bullitt, special investigator for the American delegation, saw Premier Lenine while in Petrograd. When his report is made public it is expected to reveal much interesting information covering points that hitherto have been hazy.

American Makes Report

Paris, March 29.—(I. N. S.)—An American who has just returned from Russia, where he was in conference with Nicolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, has been in conference with Secretary Lansing and other delegates for the past three days. This has led to a belief in some quarters that the Americans at least are hopeful of some scheme for dealing with the Russian situation without further resorting to armed force. This American has not been allowed to talk for publication.

Proposal for Force Not Approved

By John J. Parkerson

Paris, March 29.—(I. N. S.)—The French proposal to mobilize immediately Roumania, Servia, Poland and the Czechs and Greece to their full war strength to present a solid front from the Black sea to the Baltic against the Bolsheviki is not meeting with favor from the American and British delegates who are not yet willing to resort to militarism.

On the other hand all admit the danger of a Bolshevik invasion of allied countries such as is threatening Roumania at present.

Too Much Like War, Is Comment

While Anglo-American opinion is against mobilization now, this attitude may change. One of the American delegates in explaining the opposition to mobilization said:

"It would look too much like preparations for another war."

The French, it is understood, have backed up their proposal with the contention that mobilization in the east and south of Europe would make it unnecessary for American, British and French troops to remain in Russia. The scheme, as outlined, would be purely a defensive measure unless the Bolshevik army started an offensive thus making offensive measures by the allies necessary.

Germans Strengthen Garrison

From French sources the information is secured that the situation in Austria is becoming serious. The spirit of Bolshevism has invaded the national guard and the troops are searching homes taking whatever they want. This furnishes a brand new phase of the situation in central Europe, which it is believed in some quarters should be taken in hand before it is too late.

The Germans at Danzig are reported to be strengthening the garrison and planting big guns on the coast.

Danzig is the city in eastern Prussia which the Poles are demanding. The Germans have strongly opposed the surrender of this Baltic port.

The proposal was recently made that Danzig be given to Poland along with a sixty-mile wide "corridor" to Warsaw.

There are two divisions of Polish troops in France which may be landed at Danzig and sent into Poland. The peace conference is still working to find a solution to this troublesome question.

Roumanians Defeat Bolsheviki

Berne, March 29.—(U. P.)—Roumanian troops inflicted a crushing defeat on Bolshevik forces along the left bank of the Dniester, near Javlaska (Bessarabia) it was announced today in an official dispatch from Bucharest. Near Tiraspol (60 miles northwest of Odessa) the Roumanians have established contact with the French.

Volunteer Army Advised

Geneva, March 29. — (I. N. S.)—A strong appeal for a Swiss volunteer army to fight Bolshevism is made by the Lausanne Gazette. It gives assurances that the government would be backed up in any such movement by the allies and neutrals and believes that Americans would volunteer to fight with the army.

Bulgarian Troops Mobilizing

Paris, March 29.—(U. P.) — Serbian peace delegates were reported today to have received information that Bulgarian troops are mobilizing on the Serbian frontier. General Pechitch, assistant chief of the Serbian general staff, is understood to have left Paris for Belgrade.

Bolsheviki Badly Worsted

London, March 29.—(U. P.)—Admiral Kolchak's army continues to defeat the Bolsheviki, according to delayed official advices received from Omsk today. Between March 14 and 18 the anti-Bolsheviks advanced 50 miles and took 5000 prisoners on the Ural front. Ufa was taken March 18.

Reds Nearing Odessa

Zurich, March 29.—(U. P.)—Bolshevik forces have reached the outskirts of Odessa, according to an official wireless received from Moscow today.

Weimar Assembly Interested

Weimar, March 27.—(Delayed.)—(U. P.)—The national assembly was much interested today in a report that the allies had delivered an ultimatum requiring Germany to permit Polish troops to land at Dansig.

Vienna May See Soviet Rule

London, March 29.—(I. N. S.)—The proclamation of a soviet government in Vienna is probable, according to a Central News dispatch from Geneva this afternoon, quoting advices received there from the Austrian capital.

One of the new electric toasters is enclosed to retain the heat and save current.

BAKER WILL NOT PUBLISH LETTER

Ansell's Reply Returned to Him by Secretary; Senate Expected to Take Action.

Washington, March 29.—The war department will not make public Lieutenant Colonel Ansell's reply to Major General Crowder's report to the secretary of war on courtmartial conditions in the army.

Secretary Baker announced Friday he had returned Colonel Ansell's letter because it "seems to me to be not helpful."

No further explanation of the refusal to keep the letter in the files of the department was vouchsafed by the secretary, Mr. Baker said:

"I have returned to Colonel Ansell the letter which he sent me, with the suggestion that any recommendations or suggestions he has to make with reference to improvement in the substantive military law or in procedure will be welcomed. The particular letter seems to be not helpful, and, therefore, I have returned it to him, and I have told him that any suggestion he wants to make he can make either through military channels or directly to me as he may elect."

The action of the secretary in refusing to allow Colonel Ansell's reply to become public, or even to keep it in the files of the department, came as a distinct surprise in military and congressional circles. Army regulations prevent Colonel Ansell from giving out his reply. By adopting such a course he would lay himself liable to courtmartial.

As a result of today's development it is believed Senator Chamberlain will urge the adoption by the senate of a resolution calling on the war department to furnish the senate with Colonel Ansell's reply.

VANCOUVER IS VISITED BY SOLONS

(Continued From Page One)

coast harbors, put before the house members a practical, lucid and forceful exposition of the claims Oregon makes for a leading harbor. Every word had its effect and the congressmen left the luncheon far more impressed than ever with the dignity of Oregon's vision and the justice of its requests.

"More water flows over the Columbia river bar than any other harbor entrance on the coast," Captain Nolan told the committee. "The harbor operates 24 hours every day in every year. There is no harbor anywhere with the possibilities of this harbor. We have been misbranded by foreign detractors and have fought hard to vindicate the harbor.

"But we have water 10 feet deeper than San Francisco harbor. We defy the world in the speed with which we get ships from the loading berth to the open sea at this port. The Columbia river harbor is much safer than San Francisco harbor. We have no bar.

"Let this meeting be a melting pot for the thin sheet of ice, as Representative Oliver says, separating the naval base from the United States treasury. Our every claim is superior. We are 345 miles from Seattle and 570 miles from San Francisco. We can bring a naval vessel from the open sea to Tongue Point, the site of the proposed base, in one hour, and bring coal from Utah for $1.50 a ton less than it can be taken to San Francisco."

Hopes Are Encouraged

The members of the naval affairs committee, unofficially reticent on some subjects, unofficially intimated that Astoria has reason to be very proud of the showing she made to the committee and that Oregon has reason to fan the flame of hope for the location at the mouth of the Columbia river of a naval base of proportions equalling Bremerton and Mare Island.

After a short cruise in the waters of the river's mouth, the congressional committee and their escort of Astoria and Portland men failed to see the Columbia river bar, or the stretch of water that once covered a bar, because of a delayed program, and returned to Portland last night.

At Vancouver today the Standifer steel shipyard and the spruce cut-up plant were the centers of interest. At the noon hour lunch was served at the Elmo hotel and in the early afternoon the party boarded a Standifer steel steamer for a short trial trip. The party will return to Portland this evening and be entertained at dinner at the Waverley County club.

Astoria's effort to clinch with practical display of possibilities the Portland arguments for a naval base at the river's mouth were highly successful; the congressional committee admits today, and although the congressmen will not involve themselves in direct statements as to what their position will be if the matter comes officially before congress, they indicate hearty approval of the project.

Browning Favors Project

William J. Browning, of New Jersey, one of the leading members of the committee, openly declared he would like to see the navy department make a recommendation for the location of the base at Astoria and that he was convinced the location is the logical one.

After Portland's arguments favoring the location were expounded capably by G. B. Hegardt, chief engineer of the dock commission, and Captain Jacob Speier, with A. G. Labbe aiding the cause, Astorians took up the cudgels of presentation under a civic committee headed by B. F. Stone, president of the Port of Astoria commission. Other members were Frank Sweet, C. S. Gunderson, W. A. Hanscomb, R. R. Bartlett, Dr. A. Kinney, Captain Charles Richardson, C. H. Callender, Frank Patton, G. W. Sanborn, G. W. Warren, B. Van Dusen, E. W. Wright, R. S. Shaw and Captain M. Nolan.

Absence of Bar Cited

Captain Speier's work was centered on proof of the absence of the bar that formerly brought the harbor into disrepute, and Engineer Hegardt made a fine show of the technical features of bar, channel and site. G. Clifford Barlow, special representative of the Oregon Chamber of Commerce, was also active in the presentation.

The entire Astoria trip as far as Portland was concerned, was managed by E. N. Weinbaum of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Judge C. H. Carey, chairman of the Portland committee with the party, returned to Portland with Lemuel P. Padgett, acting chairman of the congressional committee, who was called to his home in Tennessee immediately after reaching Astoria.

Representative Browning, senior member of the committee present, declined, as did others, to make any statement directly as to his attitude officially.

"It would be ill advised for any member of the committee to say what he will do if this matter is presented to congress, but I must say I look very favorably upon the Columbia river harbor and know now it is the logical location for a great naval station between Bremerton and San Francisco," Mr. Browning said.

"I will go further and say I would like to see the secretary of the navy make a recommendation to locate a base at Astoria. I am convinced this is the finest harbor I have seen and your enthusiastic statements have been found correct on every hand."

Importance Underestimated

Representative William B. Oliver of Alabama stated his position early when he declared that "only a thin sheet of ice separates the United States treasury from a great naval base at Astoria." He has amplified that statement by saying:

"None of us could possibly have realized the immensity of your harbor without this personal view. We knew it was large, but it goes far beyond what we expected. I can hardly say what my official position will be, but your site is logical and to the lay mind seems very worthy of an establishment.

"The location of a naval base, however, depends entirely upon the expert opinion of naval authorities. They might find something to overcome the benefits your presentation has seemingly proved to us.

"Protection of the harbor and its tributary territory will not be a prime factor in locating a base. Everything from channel to climate will be considered before the matter of protection. I am convinced as to your channel, the absence of the bar and the climate.

Another Base Necessary

"The naval affairs committee usually returns unanimous reports," the congressman said, leaving to inference that the entire committee of 21 will approve any report or recommendation made by those who inspected the Tongue Point site.

"I believe another naval base will be necessary when the Pacific coast gets 50 per cent of the navy, and I believe Tongue point would be an admirable location for such a base," Mr. Oliver said. "In case of its establishment I would recommend sending 50 per cent of the active fleet and 50 per cent of the inactive fleet to this coast and, of course, a share of that percentage to Tongue Point. The reserve fleet is important. Its location on this coast would attract enlistments, the fresh water harbor would be very valuable for the inactive ships, your climate would be superb for the training of navy men."

Tongue Point Ideal Site

Tongue Point projects a jagged peninsula of probably 60 acres' surface into the Columbia some three miles north of Astoria. The point protrudes somewhat in the shape of a spearhead and is connected to the mainland by a narrow neck of land. Its surface is a hill, rising sharply from the water's edge, fir clad and rocky in places.

Adjacent to the site is much ground for barracks and training grounds, including long, wide level spaces for aviation fields in case an aviation base might be located there.

The possibility of a submarine and aviation base alone is more remote in the minds of the congressional committee, they admit, than is the establishment of a great major naval base, inasmuch as the future of the submarine is dubious, while the status of the navy is progressive and expansion will necessitate added facilities.

Mr. Oliver declares naval yards on the East coast are crowded beyond capacity, and adds that the fresh water base would be a distinct advantage to the navy department in many ways—more important than because of its protective effect.

For Colds and Grip

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for E. W. Grove's signature on box. 30c. Ad

Bandits Take Payroll

Chicago, March 29.—(I. N. S.)—Two armed bandits today robbed the offices payroll of the company. of the Midland Hat company of two satchels containing $2211, the weekly

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