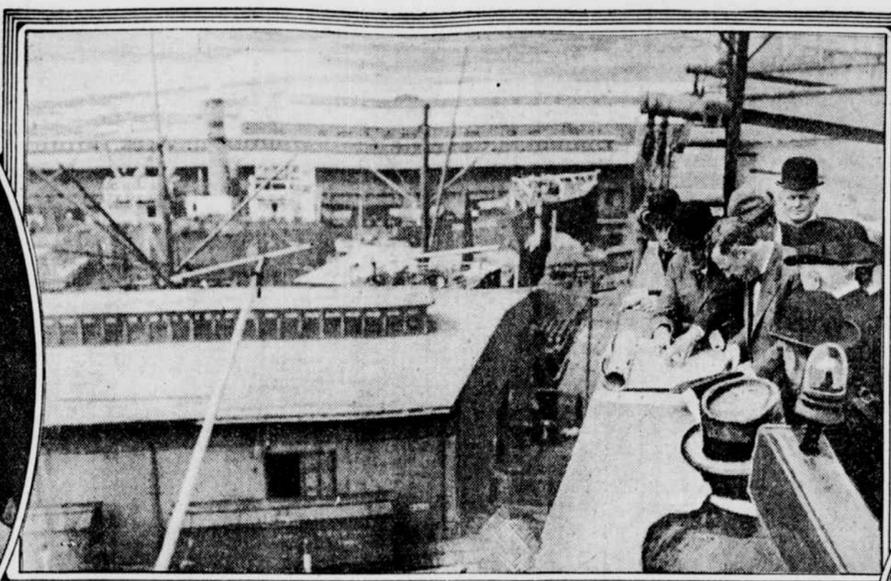


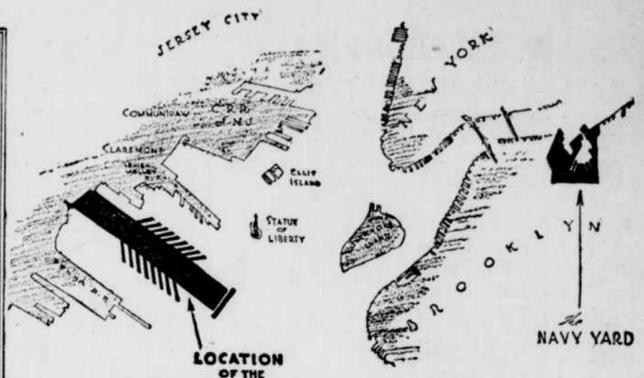
# BROOKLYN CLINGS TO NAVY YARD, LOSS OF WHICH IS FEARED



Capt. Van Duzer, U.S.N., who advocates Greenville, N.J., as site for new Navy yard.



Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels looking over plans for proposed site of new Navy yard at Greenville, N.J., to cost about \$47,000,000.



LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED NAVY YARD



Congressman John Fitzgerald of Brooklyn who opposes the change of site.



Congressman Eugene Kinkead of New Jersey.

## Suggestion That This Federal Institution Be Removed to Greenville, New Jersey, Reaches Serious Stage, and Arguments Pro and Con Are Given Herewith.

IS BROOKLYN to lose the United States navy yard, established there many years ago, and is New Jersey to gain it by action of the government in relocating it at Greenville?

officially visited Greenville for the purpose of inspecting the proposed site. In due time a report will be made to Congress as to the advisability of making the proposed change. Whatever recommendations it may contain, it is quite certain that if Congress should eventually decide that the Greenville site be adopted it will be some years before United States ships of war will dock where now there is chiefly shoal water or mud flats.

### THE POLITICAL INTERESTS.

Incidentally, certain New Jersey Democratic politicians realize that it would be decidedly to their political interests, as well as to the advantage of other persons in New Jersey and elsewhere who have political affiliations of one kind or another, if the yard were located at Greenville, thereby giving employment to thousands of men, principally New Jerseymen with votes, who would be needed in its construction, as well as to thousands of men who would obtain permanent employment there under the government after the yard was completed.

### CAPTAIN VAN DUZER.

Strength to the movement in favor of Greenville has been given by Captain L. S. Van Duzer, U. S. N., commander of the battleship Utah, who was formerly commandant of the naval station at Olongapo, Philippine Islands, and once captain of the yard at the Brooklyn navy yard. Captain Van Duzer has for some reason taken a very active official and personal interest in the proposed change from Brooklyn to Greenville. He has made a report on the subject to the Navy Department under the heading "General consideration of navy yard design, location, capacity and maintenance, with plan and description of a large, efficient yard, properly located." This report, which is voluminous and goes into much detail, states, in part:

believes, considering all modern requirements, to be the best navy yard site in the world. The report adds that the present site

of the New York yard is "not only unsuitable as regards capacity, economy and accessibility, but it is incapable of improvement at any cost. The shape of the

waterfront precludes the possibility of suitably berthing more than a dozen battle ships at any time. Occasionally, when the weather is foggy, no large vessels can be brought to the yard for several days, because the range, which must be seen in order to clear Diamond Reef, is obscured by fog. As this range is not lighted and cannot well be, large vessels cannot be brought to the yard after dark. Even in clear weather not more than two deep draft vessels can safely come to or leave the yard in twenty-four hours. Improved conditions would not extend this to more than four."

Captain Van Duzer asserts that the present arrangements of the yard, the layout of the docks, piers, wharves, shops, storehouses, power plant, streets and equipment are wasteful of both time and money. The cars of all railroad shipments must be brought to the yard on floats, while the internal transportation is unduly expensive owing to conditions which admit of no change.

### NAVY YARD REQUIREMENTS.

Even a moderate study of the demands of the fleet point to certain definite conclusions, which he outlines as follows: The greatest navy yard in the country should be located as closely as practicable to the greatest centre of supply and transportation—that is, New York. It should be so placed as to be as near as possible to all the great railroads on one side and to deep water on the other. One available location only fulfills these requirements, Captain Van Duzer maintains, and that is the Jersey shore below Communipaw, at Greenville. This great yard should have great capacity, sufficient to berth and repair the whole battleship fleet, with all its adjuncts and its auxiliaries.

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# IT'S ONLY ABOUT 3,000,000 YEARS SINCE THE ECTOCOONUS LIVED

PASSING through the theatre crush in Times Square one night I heard a man exclaim, with a laugh: "Well, better make the best of your time—you'll be a long time dead when the undertaker calls for you."

went out to New Mexico last summer to look over a region he thought seemed promising for good finds. Accompanied by his associates in June this year he went out and began to excavate. He was aware of the prevalence of petrified fragments of ectoconus in the vicinity. Scraps of jawbone and teeth had been found in the region as far back as the 1870s of last century by the late Professor E. D. Cope and his collector, David Baldwin.

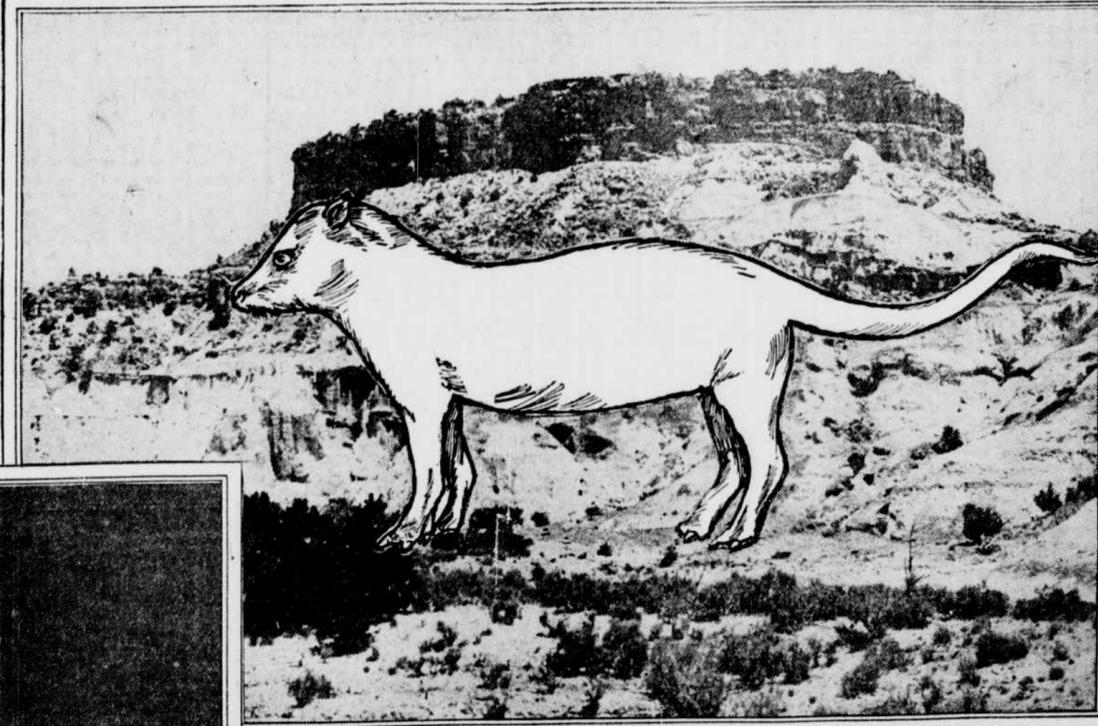
Mr. Granger's great find was made in a stratum on the towering side of a bluff, 2,000 feet below the normal surface of the desolate "bad lands," a region populated only by a few Navaho Indians. Near at hand was a stratum in which the remains of giant flying reptiles were found, indicating the correctness of the belief of scientists that the ectoconus closely succeeded the cretaceous period, the age of reptiles.

The site of the discovery is not far from where the skeleton of the pantolambda (the next oldest specimen of mammal skeleton in a scientific collection, and sole discovered specimen dating from the Torrejon formation) was unearthed, in

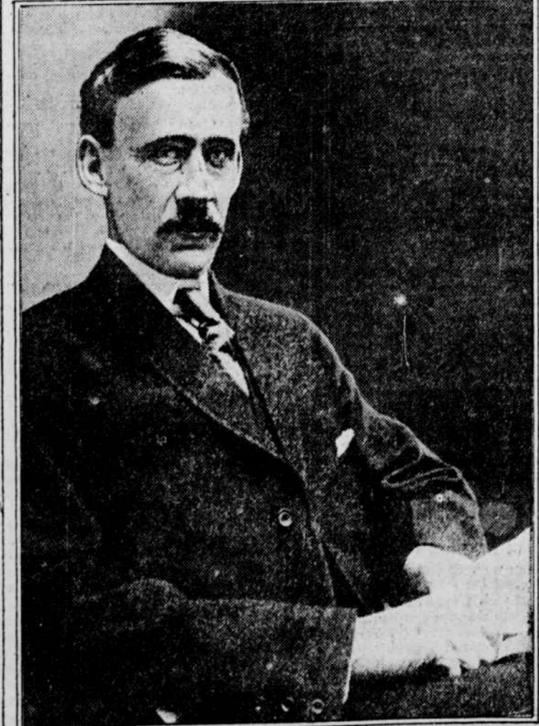
1896, also by an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History. What sort of a world did the ectoconus live in three million years ago? Man was not yet to appear for well over two million years. The glacial period was a couple of million years ahead. The fearsome, long-legged and winged crocodiles and their nightmare kin of the age of reptiles were disappearing.

In the broad "bad lands" of the Western plains region and in the mountain and higher plateau region from Mexico to Alaska appear numerous traces of the mammalian contemporaries and immediate followers of the ectoconus. Our mountains were quite young then. The Sierra Nevada range had been formed at the Jurassic period—only one period, a few million years, removed from the Eocene period. The Rockies had been born only in the last period, the Cretaceous, when, beginning in Colorado and extending northward into Montana, the earth's crust quivered and split and titanic thousands of feet skyward—greatly annoying, no doubt, the flying reptiles of the period, who found it hard to recognize the old town when they came back after the smoke had subsided.

horse had met a similar fate, the crust of the earth opened and flung the Rockies some 5,000 or 10,000 feet further up in the sky. It is likely, according to Osborn and Gardner, that there was no grass yet in ectoconus's time. The beast probably browsed on bark and leaves of bushes. In its later evolution it lived simultaneously with some small insect eating animals like tree shrews, some lemurelike beasts, a few hoofed creatures and several carnivores. Palms, laurel shrubs and cinnamons flourished in its haunts, while up in Greenland at that time grew lindens, alders, magnolias, poplars and birches.



Sketch of Ectoconus from Description Furnished to Museum Officials and the



Professor Walter Granger

Starting at the point of the shell fishes' arrival on earth, you can then disdain modern history and begin to study the more mature and even elderly happenings of our little world. There has been a good deal going on around the planet on the whole.

As was briefly mentioned in the news columns of The Tribune a few days ago, a find of immense interest to scientific men the world over has just crowned the efforts of Professor Walter Granger, who, with Professor J. H. Sinclair and Professor George Olsen, has been searching for paleolithic fossils in the Puerco formation of the "bad lands" of Northwestern New Mexico on behalf of the American Natural History Museum.

They have unearthed a complete skeleton of the ectoconus, which constitutes the oldest mammal skeleton in the hands of scientists to-day. Hitherto only small fragments of the beast's legs and jaw and a few teeth were all of it that were found.

Disappointing though the confession may be to some folk, this ectoconus is not a sort of supermammoth or giant tiger, with fangs that slashed and tore, or anything wild and woolly like that. It was a long, low beast, like an otter, and fed peacefully on herbs and leaves. Its vegetarian diet is apparent from the absence of its teeth, which have three extra cusps on their outer rim.

The Puerco deposits, an early Eocene formation in the northwest of New Mexico, on the Continental Divide, near the San Juan and Torrejon rivers, have long been known to be rich in mammalian fossils, and have received considerable attention from paleontologists. Walter Granger, assistant curator of paleontology at the museum, who found in Wyoming the skeleton of the four-toed horse,

Approximately these conditions existed until there had been deposited in the basin a great mass of sediment 2,000 feet thick; the basin was nearly filled and a drainage outlet to the north into the Mississippi River was formed. Then conditions changed, the process of deposition ceased and that of erosion began and has continued until the present time. To-day the Big Horn basin is 4,000 feet above sea level in its lowest parts; it is arid, in fact almost barren, except along the few water courses which lead down from the mountains and the erosion has removed the greater part of the original 2,000 feet of clay and sandstone. A few high topped buttes left by the erosion indicate the level of the basin at the time the erosion began, but for the most part the formation has been worn down nearly to its base and the country presents great areas of low, rounded knolls and sharp, steep ridges comprised chiefly of gray and red, hard, brittle clays with occasional layers of sandstone and often absolutely bare of any vegetation. Such areas are known to the geologist as "bad lands," and it is here that the fossil collector makes his search for the petrified remains of these ancient animals.

As the hills are slowly worn away by the heavy spring rains or an occasional cloudburst in summer the bones which have been entombed for so long can be detected by the trained eye of the prospector. Often it is merely a worthless fragment of bone, sometimes a fragment of jaw or a skull, and in rare cases a complete skeleton. In such instances it

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