

AMERICANS WITH NAVY FURNISHED ALLIES TO TRAIN U. S. LEGIONS

Fifty Thousand Americans Now in Trenches Available to Assist Officers—Fighters of Experience Invaluable to Government—Allies Permit Volunteers to Return.

BY F. M. KERBY.
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Fifty thousand Americans, fighting in the allied armies of France and Great Britain, will be available to train an American "foreign legion" if the United States sends troops to fight side by side with the allied armies in Europe.

Forty thousand Americans are with the British army at the front; 10,000 more are with the French. These are men actually in the fighting ranks and do not include Red Cross contingents or others not of the fighting branch.

These men will be invaluable if the United States government decides to send even a small "expeditionary force" across.

When Kitchener started to build the famous "Kitchener's army" he found the principal obstacle in the way of quickly training recruits was lack of experienced officers and non-commissioned officers.

Of the first British expeditionary force which went over the channel and helped check the German wave of invasion on the Marne, almost seventy-five per cent were wiped out in the first six months of fighting.

The little force comprised at the most 100,000 men, and Britain was left practically without officers to train the newly organized volunteers.

By calling back into service all men who had served in the army and who had been discharged, and making them sergeants and corporals, and by utilizing officers who had seen actual fighting at the front—and who could ill be spared—"Kitchener's army" was finally whipped into shape.

The United States government will be fortunate in being able to obtain the services of plenty of Americans who have seen actual fighting at the front.

The number of these Americans actually exceeds the entire number of men who saw hostilities in the Spanish-American war.

If the United States government is forced into the war, the allied governments will unhesitatingly permit these 50,000 Americans now in their armies to return to the United States and aid in the rapid training of such units as this government may decide to send.

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NAVY FURNISHED FAULTY SHELLS BY STEEL TRUST

Out of Thirty-Five Shells Only Three Up to Test—Secretary Daniels Refuses to Suppress Facts—Steel Companies Attempt to Dictate Allowment of Shell Contracts.

By GILSON GARDNER.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Some considerable sensation has been created here by the charge made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that defective shells have been furnished the navy by the American munitions making corporations—and principally the Bethlehem concern—having a monopoly of the shell making business.

The fact that out of thirty-five shells submitted by the Bethlehem Steel company only three were up to test, moved Senator Blair Lee to say to the senate:

"What good is there in having a navy, in having educated naval officers, in having expensive battleships, in having great guns upon those battleships, and manufacturing your powder with expense and care when by a conspiracy of profit, defective shells must be used in meeting an enemy fleet?"

Want to Suppress Facts.
Senator Daniels has refused to suppress the facts, even though they reflect on the patriotism and common honesty of American munitions concerns. He remained silent under the fire of criticism, which broke on him at the suggestion that his department might accept the bid of Hadfield Company, Limited, the English shell makers, who were the lowest bidder for the last offering. But when convinced that foreign governments knew all the facts in regard to poor American shells, the secretary consented to let the American public know the facts. Here they are, as taken from an official statement, authorized and signed by Secretary Daniels:

Test Requirements Raised.
"In 1913 the Bureau of Ordnance, convinced by reports from abroad that the makers of shells of foreign navies had succeeded in perfecting an armor-piercing shell, which could pass more severe tests than those we were stipulating up to that time, increased the severity of our own requirements, and convinced that there was no good reason why our manufacturers could not manufacture shells of equally good quality, raised our test requirements. There was an immediate storm of protest from those companies enjoying practically the monopoly of this business, although it was pointed out that these conditions were no more severe nor even as severe as those enforced abroad, and that shells that could meet these tests were actually being manufactured abroad and could be

manufactured here. Some American companies seemed to think that it was our duty to let them go ahead in the same old way, manufacturing shells inferior to the best, rather than to expect them to improve their product. Of course, their pleas and even their thinly veiled threats to go out of the business if we did not concede this right to them, were ignored.

"I regret to say that these companies, apparently secure in the belief that we would have to take whatever kind of shells they manufactured anyway and at any price they saw fit to make, have not improved their product to meet the real requirements. I would be most reluctant to publish these figures did I not believe that they were well known abroad, and in view of this I feel no harm can be done in letting our own country know the facts.

8.8 Per Cent Perfect.
"Out of 34 14-inch shells submitted by the Bethlehem Steel company for test 3 passed, a percentage of 8.8. The Crucible Steel company managed to get 37.7 per cent of the same shells submitted passed, and the Midvale, which apparently showed more enterprise and real desire to bring up the standard than others, passed 73 per cent, a most gratifying improvement over the others; and which shows that our contention that American companies can produce good shells is well founded. Of the shells submitted by the Hadfields (Ltd.), consisting of three sample shells and six additional test shells, not a single

OFFICERS COMMANDING UNCLE SAM'S NAVY



ADM. W. S. BENSON

Next to Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, Admiral William S. Benson is head of the entire United States fleet. His official position is chief of naval operations. He consults with Daniels and the general board of the navy.

Benson was born September 25, 1855, in Mason, Ga., and entered Annapolis soon after his preliminary education. Graduating as midshipman in 1877, he became ensign in 1881, lieutenant in 1883, lieutenant commander in 1900, captain in 1909, rear admiral in 1915, and admiral in 1916.

He has served on various assignments at Annapolis and filled duties about as high as division and squadron commander. He was commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, 1913-1915. He has been chief of naval operations since May 11, 1915. He has been known more as a fighter than a naval administrator.



ADM. W. B. CAPERTON

Admiral William B. Caperton is commander of the Pacific fleet. He is the man who established peace in Haiti and San Domingo. His success in bringing about a stable government there resulted in his promotion July 29, 1916, to admiral.

The situation in Haiti puzzled even the diplomats at Washington, but Caperton, with threats of force, backing assurances of good will, disposed of it.

Caperton is 62, graduated at Annapolis and became lieutenant in 1889. He was an officer on the Marietta when she accompanied the Oregon in her famous race from the Pacific through the straits of Magellan to take part in the fight with Admiral Cervera's fleet at Havana harbor, in the Spanish war.



ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO

Admiral Henry T. Mayo is commander of the Atlantic fleet.

He is the man who demanded apologies from Huerta by the salute of twenty-one guns for the arrest of marines in Tampico, and whose unfulfilled demand resulted in the landing of United States forces at Vera Cruz.

Admiral Mayo was born December 8, 1856, in Burlington, Vt.; graduated from Annapolis in 1876 and advanced until June 15, 1913, when he became rear admiral. He commanded the Maryland during our war with Spain. He was commandant of the Mate Island navy yard, and began commanding the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, December 18, 1913.

June 10, 1915, Mayo became commanding vice-admiral of the Atlantic fleet and on June 18, 1916, became its admiral and commander upon the retirement of Admiral Fletcher.



ADM. AUSTIN M. KNIGHT

Admiral Austin Melvin Knight has just taken command of the Asiatic fleet at the Philippines. He was formerly a member of the general board of the navy.

Until recently Knight was president of the naval war college at Newport, R. I., and taught tactics and strategy to the men who will some day command ships and squadrons.

Knight was born December 16, 1854, at Ware, Mass., and graduated from Annapolis in 1873. He became rear admiral in 1911 and admiral in 1916.

He is the author of "Modern Seamanship," published in 1901.

WHEAT RISES ON REPORT SHIPPING SITUATION EASED

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Optimism in regard to a clearing up of the railroad traffic hindrances tended today to send wheat prices sharply higher. Many traders seemed disposed to anticipate a decided betterment of the situation in this respect within the next few days and contended that the only distinct bearish factor which perhaps not been fully discounted was the chance of a worse rupture with Germany. On the other hand, possibilities for a crop scare over damage in the winter wheat belt continued to receive attention. Open prices, which varied from the same as yesterday's finish to 5c higher with May at \$1.76 1/2 to \$1.76 1/2, and July at \$1.50 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2 were followed by material gains all around.

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FUNSTON DEATH PUTS COUNTRY IN MOURNING

(Continued From Page One.)

while seated in the lobby of the hotel talking with friends, and was playing with little Inez Silverberg, of Des Moines, Ia., a guest, with her parents at the hotel, when he fell unconscious. "Death was almost instantaneous. General Funston was 51 years old.

Held Border Command.
Ever since March, 1916, when he was placed in command of all United States forces on the Mexican border, General Funston had worked at an unusual pace. At critical times in border developments he frequently remained on duty twenty-four hours of the twenty-four. The handling of regulars disposed of at various stations on the border, the Pershing expedition and of late, re-arrangement of regular troops while providing for the return of national guardsmen have entailed an enormous amount of detail work, probably exceeding that which fell to any commanding general of the United States army since the Civil war. Only today, General Funston completed orders for the return of the guardsmen.

Served in Philippines.
The picturesque and dashing capture of Aguinaldo, the Filipino rebel chief was the achievement which brought Funston prominently to the attention of the American people, but he performed many services for his country besides that which were probably more difficult. His administration of affairs in Vera Cruz, where he carried out the president's orders with a firm hand, simply holding the city when every influence about him was centered upon forcing the American army into actual fighting with the Mexicans probably was the most notable service of his career.

The American troops had been in possession of Vera Cruz only a few days when one of the Mexican generals sent in a message saying in most polite terms that he was unable to longer restrain his troops, and that they were about to advance and drive the Americans into the sea.

"If you can't hold your troops back, I can," was the laconic message Funston sent back. Because of the amount of work which has fallen to him, General Funston's only recreation or relaxation for nearly a year has been an occasional dinner party with a few friends.

Only recently General Funston returned from an inspection trip which took him as far as Nogales, Arizona. That, with the one trip to Brownsville, Tex., and a brief visit to Austin, Tex., last year, was the only occasions when he has been absent from his desk since the border trouble developed.

Sick Two Weeks.
Two weeks ago General Funston suffered a severe attack of indigestion. To use his own expression, "I fought it out alone." Later he placed himself under the care of Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Ireland of the medical corps, southern department, and regained

normal health and spirits. "For three days," Colonel Ireland said, "General Funston had been entirely well."

Nevertheless at dinner tonight General Funston was particularly abstemious and ate only sparingly of the simplest dishes.

Colonel Malvern Hill Barnum, General Funston's chief of staff immediately notified the war department of General Funston's death. News was also despatched to Mrs. Funston, who is visiting her father in California. No arrangements for General Funston's funeral have been made.

The body was taken to a local undertaking establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Ireland, medical corps, United States army, who has been General Funston's physician for some time said tonight:

"General Funston's death was caused by angina sclerotic of the arteries of the heart. Death was almost immediate and without pain."

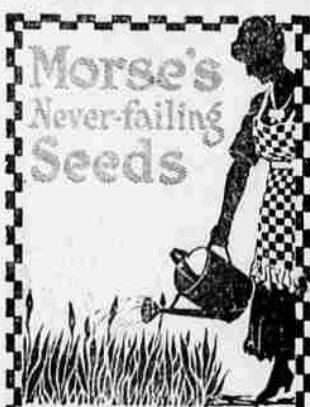
Colonel Ireland said General Funston had been under his care for the past two weeks and the past few days had been practically well. Two days ago he had an attack of acute indigestion.

Native of Ohio.
General Funston, a native of Ohio, and reared on a Kansas farm, had a remarkable career before he became a soldier. He started life as a newspaper reporter. Few people know that his first federal work was as a scientist with a bent toward botany.

As an agent of the department of agriculture in 1891 he took part in the Death Valley expedition; then he explored Alaska and the British northwest and crossed Alaska to the Arctic ocean and traveled from McKenzie river to Bering sea, a journey of about 3,000 miles. He camped in the Klondike during the winter of 1893 and then alone floated down the Yukon in a canoe, a journey of hundreds of miles through a wilderness without seeing another living soul. Soon after that he resigned from the department of agriculture and traveled in Mexico.

When the last Cuban insurrection broke out Funston applied to the revolutionary junta in New York for service with the rebel army, but the Cubans suspected him of being a spy or an agent of the United States running down violators of neutrality laws. Finally he convinced them of his intentions and for many weeks, in the lower East Side of New York, Funston instructed recruits in the handling of machine guns, of which the Cubans were ignorant. Soon afterward he was taken into the Cuban army with a commission.

WOMEN TOO AMBITIOUS.
Excessive ambition leads all sorts of women to exert themselves beyond their strength. The girl striving for honors in school, the busy housewife, the shopgirl, the society climber or leader, all overtax their natural powers of endurance. Then come nervous troubles, organic troubles, which reduce them almost to despair. Women suffering thus should first recognize the necessity of putting on the brakes and slowing down. Besides this, to remedy the mischief already done to their health, the best reliance is upon that famous and standard medicine for women's ailments, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Adv.



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1914 \$8,108,480.00	1914 \$311,956.00	1914 \$631,691.00	1914 \$816,300.00
1913 \$7,147,366.00	1913 \$276,483.00	1913 \$502,761.00	1913 \$645,800.00
1912 \$6,005,384.00	1912 \$238,422.00	1912 \$382,122.00	1912 \$513,878.00
1911 \$5,227,050.00	1911 \$208,305.00	1911 \$264,188.00	1911 \$395,076.00
1910 \$4,270,005.00	1910 \$169,872.00	1910 \$170,804.00	1910 \$298,290.00
1909 \$3,226,949.00	1909 \$126,550.00	1909 \$98,527.00	1909 \$220,135.00
1908 \$2,282,301.00	1908 \$82,297.00	1908 \$52,297.00	1908 \$159,643.00
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