

SESSION OF CONGRESS IS ENDED

SHIPPING BILL IS DEAD WHEN CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Quite a Number of Measures Failed to Pass at Present Session Which Came to an End at Noon Today.

FINAL NIGHT MEETING WAS TAME

President Wilson is Given Authority to Use All Armed Forces to Enforce This Nation's Neutrality During European War.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, March 4.—Day dawned today with congress still in session awaiting adjournment since die at noon. The senate at 8 o'clock was discussing the Indian appropriation bill. The house recessed at 5 o'clock until 9 a. m.

Little business faced the sleepy-eyed congressmen today after their all night vigil. Only two appropriation measures, the Indian and postoffice bills remained as the final "clean up," insuring adjournment without a serious hitch.

A deadlock on the Indian bill threatened its demise. An emergency appropriation to provide necessary funds for Indian schools, agents and reservations was in readiness.

A bare handful of members remained until the early hours this morning. At 5:30 a hurry call for a quorum in the senate was sent out.

Not in years has such a tame final night session been witnessed. Usual boisterous hilarity, even in the house, was lacking, both houses being too busy to vent their feelings in the time honored manner. About 4:30 this morning the house held a brief session. Representative Conroy of New York singing "Old Black Joe" and other popular songs.

Shortly before 1 a. m., the house finally passed and sent to the president a resolution as amended by the senate, giving him sweeping authority to use all armed and naval forces to enforce this nation's neutrality.

The ship purchase bill is dead. Administration senators threatened with a continuation of the republican filibuster did not plan another attempt to revive it. The bill dies in conference.

Rural credits legislation also is dead. Instead, a congressional committee is authorized to investigate the whole subject and report to the next congress by January 1, 1916. One important "come back" proposition undisposed of, was the LaFollette seamen's labor bill. The president must take final action upon this measure today. It has been generally expected he would veto it.

Prospects of failure of the postoffice appropriation bill were dissipated shortly before 3 a. m., when the house adopted the conference report, which provides that the basis of paying railroads for carrying mail, shall be changed from a weight to a car space plan.

The fight on the Indian bill began at 3 a. m. In the senate when the conference report was called up Senator Gronna objected to items for Indian attorneys and allowance to certain Indian tribes. Senator LaFollette also promised vigorous objection to the elimination of Choctaw Indians of Mississippi from participation in Oklahoma tribal funds.

Numbers of minor "private" bills were passed by both branches during the night session.

The house passed the bill providing aid to Alaskan agricultural colleges, approved dropping impeachment charges against former Judge Daniel Thew Wright and as a tribute to the veteran Representative of Georgia, who retires, passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 for a federal building at Forsyth, Ga. Republican

THIRTY-SEVEN DEAD BODIES REMOVED FROM THE MINE

Rescue Work is Hampered by Crumbling of Roof of the Underground Tomb.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LAYLAND, W. Va., March 4.—At noon today thirty-seven dead bodies have been removed from the wrecked

mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Co. at Quinlan mountain. The greater part of these were recovered in section 5. The roof of the mine has caved in at a number of points and the progress of the rescue parties is slow.

While more than ten miners have been rescued from the mine since the explosion occurred, only six of them were reported to be alive this morning.

Leader Mann paid a tribute to Bartlett's long service, and had Bartlett's bill passed as a token of the house's esteem.

The senate adjourned at 12:04. The house adjourned at 12:20. Despite the passage of a resolution continuing the appropriations of the Indian bill of last year, and the filibuster of Senator Gronna of South Dakota, the conference report on the appropriation bill was called up and passed just before noon.

While congress adjourned at noon, officially it was some minutes afterward before the final gavel sounded. The house stopped its clock.

The senate did not resort to this subterfuge, but Vice President Marshall held that body until 12:04 to finish his "good bye" address.

Almost Two Years Steady. WASHINGTON, March 4.—Concluding the first half of President Wilson's administration the sixty-third congress adjourned sine die at noon today.

The capitol re-echoed with cheers when the gavel of Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark sounded "viva."

The president and his entire cabinet witnessed the close, in the president's private chamber, adjoining the senate. The president's signature on the last bill was the signal for the concluding ceremonies, in accordance with time honored custom. Among the last to receive approval was the seamen's labor bill.

Adjournment came today after practically continuous sessions of both senate and house since last Tuesday morning. It also marked the end of almost constant meeting for congress since the president's inauguration, two years today.

As the life of congress ebbed away, the usual dramatic and historic scenes were re-enacted. Then members dashed for trains.

In the jam of the eleventh hour legislation, two appropriation bills—the postoffice and an Indian—failed. Emergency resolutions to provide necessary funds were hurriedly substituted and passed.

A filibuster on the Indian bill and confirmation of many nominations were among the senate's last tasks.

The nomination of George H. Rublee of New Hampshire, to be federal trade commissioner was among those refused confirmation.

Defeat of the ship purchase bill and postponement of rural credits legislation were the features of the closing hours.

Another important bill to die was the Philippine independence measure. The congress expiring today was another "billion dollar congress." Its appropriations aggregating \$1,120,000,000.

Failure to enact legislation requested by President Wilson when the houses convened last December was a feature of the Philippine independence, conservation, water power, development and the ship purchase bills, all urged by the president, and died today.

An extra session of congress has also been thrown into the discard, at

(Continued on page 2.)

TURKEY

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 4.—The Turkish fleet, assigned to give battle to the Anglo-French warships inside the Dardanelles, has fled at the approach of the allied war squadrons, according to Athens dispatches today.

While a heavy fog hung over the strait, the Turkish war vessels anchored and steamed silently in the Marmora Sea and into the strait of Marmora. With the lifting of the mist, allied aviators reported the sighting of a single Turkish war vessel in the strait and reconnoitering flights over the Marmora sea, failed to reveal their whereabouts. Admiralty officials today admitted they were puzzled at the mysterious disappearance of the Turkish fleet. When the bombardment of the Dardanelles began, nearly the entire naval forces of the sultan were concentrated in the narrow strait of Marmora to block the progress of the allied fleet toward Constantinople. The successful advance of the Anglo-French warships, brought them within six miles of where the enemy's fleet was concentrated.

The Turks are believed to have withdrawn to the approaches of Constantinople, prepared to pass the Bosphorus and enter the Black sea if the Ottoman capital falls. Turkish aviators flew over the allied fleet all day Sunday and the report they made of the strength of the bombarding forces is believed to have caused a precipitate retreat.

Three more of the inner Dardanelles forts having been reduced, French and English warships continue to shell the forts still guarding the entrance to the narrowest part of the strait.

Athens dispatches today say the French squadron is renewing the attack on the Bulair forts on gulf of Saireis, on the Asiatic side, with the object of landing marines to seize the railway.

Mine sweepers have cleared the channel for a distance of twelve miles above the entrance, penetrating nearly to Cape Kephaz, thirteen miles inside the Dardanelles. The fleet guns are now trained on smaller forts on the Asiatic side of the strait.

The latest statement from the admiralty regarding the Dardanelles operations, emphasized the strength of the attacking force. The battleship Canopus, last heard from in South American waters, is training her twelve inch guns on the Turkish forts. Her sister ship, the Ocean, is also in action and the 6500 ton Russian cruiser Askold, carrying twelve 6-inch guns, has joined the fleet. Forty battleships and cruisers, supported by a flotilla of destroyers and smaller vessels are now in action.

GERMANS ARE HELPING. [By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 4.—Athens dispatches this afternoon confirmed the report that German artillerymen are helping the big Krupp guns replying to the allied fleet bombarding the Dardanelles.

A landing party, moving northward on the Asiatic side, found bodies of many Germans near the ruins of a dismantled Turkish fort. Oil had been poured on the corpses by the retreating Turks in an attempt to cremate them. In the pockets of some of the dead Germans were found letters, indicating they had but recently arrived.

(Continued on page 2.)

FRANCE

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, March 4.—German gains in the fighting north of Arras around Notre Dame de Lorette (the Lorette hills) were admitted in the official dispatches from the battle front today. The enemy pressed forward in massed attack and took the advanced trenches of the allies over a considerable distance.

The Germans are again pouring hot shell fire into Rheims, completing their work of ruin. All day yesterday at intervals of three minutes, shells shrieked across the valley and into the heart of the city, sending buildings tumbling into the streets.

Two Prussian guard regiments, the kaiser's prize troops, were partly defeated in a violent attempt to retake positions captured by the French in the Champagne region. The Prussians stormed the French trenches northeast of Meunil, but were beaten off with heavy losses.

French troops have made fresh progress on the plateau of Vauquois, near Varennes, and now hold the south portion of the town. Street fighting continues at all hours.

At several points in the Argonne, German attacks have been repulsed.

(Continued on page 2.)

THORNE RESISTS RATE INCREASES

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, March 4.—Never before in history of the American railroads has there been involved as much of the public money as in the rate increase asked by the forty-one western railroads of the interstate commerce commission, Clifford Thorne, Iowa railway commissioner, today told Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. M. Daniels. Railroad companies asking the increase, own lines west of Chicago and east of the Rocky mountains.

The rate increase asked by the western railroads has been suspended by the interstate commerce commission, pending the hearing which opened today.

C. C. Wright, general solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and President C. E. Schaaf, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, were the speakers today for the railroads. Thorne represented eighteen state railway commissions and individual shippers.

"The amount of increase in revenues is not as great as has been stated in print," Solicitor Wright declared. "It will amount to little over \$100 per mile. The increase is not general, but limited only to grain and grain products, live stock, fresh meats and packing house products, coal, hay, fruits and vegetables and cotton goods. This hearing also involves the propriety of eliminating certain privileges prevailing in parts of the territory relating to storage in transit, storage and concentration."

"The total increase asked is estimated at about \$1,900,000. This amounts to about 1 1/2 per cent increase on the freight revenues of the last fiscal year. The largest increase is ten per cent, asked on coal from Indiana to Illinois points. A five to twelve per cent increase is asked on fruits from the southwest. Other increases requested are 3 1/2 per cent on packing, 2 1/2 per cent on live stock and 1 1/2 per cent on grain."

"We will show you increases in freight rates ranging from five per cent to 100 per cent in amount," Thorne asserted, "that have been permitted to become effective or are now pending."

"The advances permitted during the past year by this commission on three western railroads, those involved in the original suspension order in this case, added to those involved in the sixteen supplementary orders issued by the commission, in this case affecting considerably over a thousand tariffs and supplements added to those now being filed, make a total, we believe, of a ten per cent increase in the railroads' revenue from freight."

The railroad business in the southwest has been and now is a struggle for existence, Schaaf said in his address. He told the commission that construction of lines had practically stopped and expenditures reduced to the minimum.

Governmental expenditures for water ways and harbors were criticized by the M. K. & T. head, because, he said, the claim is made that water way transportation is much cheaper, without taking into consideration that the government is seeking to the upkeep of the harbors and rivers.

(Continued on page 2.)

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, March 4.—Russian shells have silenced several Austrian batteries at Czernowitz, according to dispatches via Lemberg today. General Ivanoff has established his advanced base at Hadgora, recaptured three days ago, and is directing an energetic attempt to retake the Bukovina capital. Civilians have been ordered to leave Czernowitz. The war office today declared German gunfire at Osowetz has done no damage to the fortress. At all other points in Poland, notably toward Augustow, the Russians are making progress.

In a memorandum today, it was pointed out that despite costly efforts by the Germans and Austrians to advance to the relief of Przemyśl and retake Lemberg, the enemy has made no progress, but actually, has lost ground in the last fortnight of fighting.

Along the railway leading through the mountains from Munkacs to Stryj and thence to Lemberg, the Germans have been defeated. Two companies were slaughtered in the snow filled mountain passes by the Russian machine guns.

The Austrians have been forced to evacuate Krasna, southwest of Stanislaw and are retiring southward toward Nadvorna.

—Read The Daily Gate City. Ten cents per week.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CETTINIE, Montenegro, March 4.—Two Austrian aviators made an unsuccessful attempt to kill the Montenegrin Crown Prince Danilo and the members of his family, according to official dispatches from Antivari today. The aviators hurled several bombs at the crown prince's villa in the suburbs of Antivari, while Prince Danilo was in the residence. The bombs narrowly missed their mark, but did no damage.

—Read The Daily Gate City. Ten cents per week.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BERLIN, (via wireless to London), March 4.—Forty thousand German troops narrowly escaped capture or annihilation by the Russians in the recent fighting around Przasnysz. It was admitted by the war office today. Only by most desperate fighting and by forced marches did the Germans extricate themselves from an extremely dangerous position. Following the German's victory over the Russians near the outskirts of Przasnysz, an army corps advanced eastward from the town. Russian forces to the number of 110,000 closed in on the kaiser's troops from east and south. For a whole day the bloody conflict raged, the Slavs attempting to surround the German corps whose position was most critical. Towards night, the Germans cut their way back toward Przasnysz. They were forced to abandon their wounded.

The Germans who had stormed Przasnysz in the meantime had been forced to retire before superior forces, falling back upon Miava. The retreating army corps found itself still threatened by Russian forces, but maintained an orderly retreat, despite the fact that it was outnumbered three to one. Near Miava, German reinforcements were brought up and the Russian advance halted.

The Russian victory in this region is without the slightest importance, the war office asserted today. It cannot be compared to the recent storming of Przasnysz when the Germans took 10,000 prisoners. Petrograd, it was asserted, is making the most of this and other important gains to divert public attention from the disastrous rout of the Slavs in the Mazurian lakes.

OFFICIAL REPORT. [United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BERLIN, (via wireless to London), March 4.—Defeat of several French regiments in the Lorette hills northwest of Arras, was claimed in the official statement from the war office this afternoon.

"We have taken more than 1,000 yards of the enemy's trenches, eight officers and 550 men," said the official statement. "In addition we have captured seven machine guns and six cannon. In the Argonne near St. Hubert, we have taken a French position."

In Poland, the Russian attacks northwest of Przasnysz and south of Myschinez have been renewed. A German force that moved southward from Myschinez and whose retreat was admitted yesterday, continues to fall back toward the Prussian frontier before the advance of a superior Russian force.

Northwest of Grodno, a Russian force that attempted to descend upon Augustow was routed, the attack breaking up under German artillery fire. Northeast of Lomza the Slavs' advance on Kolno was similarly halted.

Are Making Radium. DENVER, Colo., March 4.—Radium salts worth more than \$400,000 have been produced at the Denver reduction works of the United States by two months. Radium concentrates, worth \$14,000 will be shipped to the National Radium Institute at Baltimore here today. A second consignment, valued at \$20,000 will be sent to Baltimore within a week.

The plant here is now able to produce \$24,000 worth of radium daily to meet the standing order of Dr. Howard Kelly, cancer expert, of Baltimore.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, March 4.—Russian shells have silenced several Austrian batteries at Czernowitz, according to dispatches via Lemberg today. General Ivanoff has established his advanced base at Hadgora, recaptured three days ago, and is directing an energetic attempt to retake the Bukovina capital. Civilians have been ordered to leave Czernowitz. The war office today declared German gunfire at Osowetz has done no damage to the fortress. At all other points in Poland, notably toward Augustow, the Russians are making progress.

In a memorandum today, it was pointed out that despite costly efforts by the Germans and Austrians to advance to the relief of Przemyśl and retake Lemberg, the enemy has made no progress, but actually, has lost ground in the last fortnight of fighting.

Along the railway leading through the mountains from Munkacs to Stryj and thence to Lemberg, the Germans have been defeated. Two companies were slaughtered in the snow filled mountain passes by the Russian machine guns.

The Austrians have been forced to evacuate Krasna, southwest of Stanislaw and are retiring southward toward Nadvorna.

—Read The Daily Gate City. Ten cents per week.

TIGHTEST TOWN AT FRONT BECAUSE OF SPY MENACE

It Takes Three Different Kinds of Passes to Get Outside of Dunkirk if You Ever are Allowed to Get Inside.

SUSPICION FOR EVERY STRANGER

United Press Staff Correspondent Tells of Some of the People Who Gather in the Cafe on the Belgian Border.

[Following is the fifth of a series of small stories by United Press Staff Correspondent, Wm. Phillip Simms, on his recent tour of the Belgian battle front at the invitation of the general staff of the Belgian army.]

[By William Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] DUNKIRK, France, Feb. 12. (By mail to New York)—This town is getting tighter and tighter. Pretty soon it will be as difficult to get into or out of as Verdun, Belfort and the rest of the war zone towns in the east of France.

Why? Fear of spies, of course. In the nearest good sized town to the firing line, in spite of all that can be done, spies are ever present. For an outsider, it now requires a pass from General Joffre's headquarters to stay here even a few days. Then three separate and distinct passes must be obtained before one is permitted even to buy a railroad ticket out of the place: one from local police authorities, one from local military authorities to whom the police permit must be shown, the last from the special officer of the provost guard at the railway station where both the first and second passes are examined.

If you love romance and have a properly developed imagination, all your troubles coming and going are more than compensated for. For of all the towns in hearing distance, of the firing line, this one has most to offer with the minimum of discomfort. The hotels here, though crowded, are not bad and if you stay long enough you will get a pretty fair idea of the folks who go to make up the war, generals and men, English and Turks, French and Hindus, Canadians, Sengalese, Australians, New Zealanders, Moroccans, aviators, secret services, spies and Red Crossers.

It is just after lunch. At the coffee room begins to fill up, you take your place by the window overlooking the large square, in the middle of which stands the heroic statue of Jean Bart, who played the dickens with British shipping in bygone years—but who holds a British standard in his hand just now.

Waiting for the waiter to bring your coffee, you read the names of a string of cafes on the opposite side of the place. They are in order: first is the cafe of the Stars, while next to it is the Cafe of the Universe. The ad-

joining Cafe of the Bank, next to the imposing pile which is the Bank of France (branch) is not so heavenly in its name, but the "Cafe of the Sun" on the other side of the bank takes up where the "Cafe of the Universe" left off. The "Cafe of the Moon" comes down a peg, but the last of the bunch claims the distinction of being the "Cafe of the Eclipse."

But your coffee has come and the strangely mixed company about you is agog. You listen. Captain Biddleton is informed in a strange suit of khaki which is neither English, nor American, nor Canadian, nor Indian, nor anything else. He is mysteriously connected with the Belgian army and calls himself "captain" while claiming to be English. The Belgian officers simply call him "monsieur." Draw your own conclusions. He is one of the mysteries of Dunkirk. His is now talking of campaigning in conditions now talking of campaigning in conditions are an army and where a Britisher can lick a regiment—presumably proportionate to the same army in the south. His voice is drowned out by Steele. Steele is an American drummer. He has "business" with the Belgian government. He is faultlessly dressed, in fact he is the best dressed man in the room by far. Biddleton eyes him with a suspicion for, from remarks dropped by himself, he was in the intelligence department of the war. Steele ignores Biddleton's disapproving glances and finishes the anecdote which he is relating to a Belgian major who speaks English perfectly, but who fails almost completely to understand American. Steele probably will put across a deal in the afternoon for a million pairs of army shoes, or mittens, or sanitary tooth-picks for the trenches.

On a sofa are two middle aged ladies who appear to have steel ramrods for spines. One is the Duchess Somebody-or-other, her companion being the Countess Whats-her-name, of the Belgian nobility. They are talking very earnestly to a Belgian colonel, an attaché to Baron DeBroqueville, the war minister. They are trying to get the colonel to plead their cause with the baron, their desire being to found a portable hospital of twenty-five beds to follow the Belgian army when the Germans begin their retreat.

What the War Moves Mean
By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, March 4 (11 a. m.)—Announcement in the Captown assembly that there have been 1,000 casualties in the South African rebellion and 10,000 rebel Boers have surrendered, is the first intimation of the seriousness of the uprising which has been passed by the censor. The British public, as well as the world at large, have been allowed to believe that no more than a handful of the Boers were rebellious.

Now, however, it has suddenly become known that while so large a part of the population is involved in the uprising that only a few ring-leaders will be prosecuted. The announcement in effect raises the status of the rebellion to a condition of civil war and it is improbable that penalties commensurate with the crimes of sedition and mutiny will ever be imposed on any of the principals now under arrest.

From the fact that announcement is now publicly made of the extent of the revolt, it is probable that the backbone of the resistance has been broken. Whether the situation has

ever been sufficiently critical to compel the intervention of Portuguese troops is not yet known. Great Britain to all intents and purposes has purchased the use of the Portuguese army for the present war. A large part of the army has been transported under British direction from Portugal to Portuguese East Africa. There it was distributed soon after the Boer rebellion broke out, prepared to come to the rescue of the loyalists and attack the rebels on the flank.

It would be humiliating to the British empire, however, if outside help had to be summoned to put down insurrection in one of the empire's greatest colonies. If London has ordered the Portuguese regiments to cross into British territory, vital necessity has required the step. The insurrection, in itself, is sufficiently humiliating to British imperial prestige, but it would have been more so had not General Louis Botha remained loyal to his oath of office. His military and administrative talents as well as the prestige of his personality, have played the chief part in keeping the present rebellion within bounds.