

SHIP BILL FIGHT ENDS ABRUPTLY

The Measure Is Brought Up in the Senate, But Withdrawn in Face of Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Sixty-third congress tonight strenuously worked its way toward its end at noon tomorrow.

Weary and worn senators and representatives pressed on under the eyes of hundreds of spectators who crowded the galleries of both house and senate chambers and overflowed into the corridors.

In the fading hours of the session there died without a final struggle the government ship purchase bill, the object of the most determined filibuster ever undertaken in congress.

Soon after this measure had been shunted into the discard for the session, the rural credit legislation, which at the eleventh hour had been attached to the agricultural appropriation bill, also was abandoned because of impossibility of agreement on the part of the senate and house conferees.

Other important measure which at a late hour tonight seemed doomed were the bill to enlarge the measures of self-government for the Philippines and giving promise of ultimate independence, and the water power and mineral land leasing measures, so vigorously urged by President Wilson at the beginning of congress.

An agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures in conference, was finally reached by the conferees. Provision for the space basis of payment for railway mail service was retained. The proposed abolition of assistant postmasters was eliminated.

Conferees on the Indian bill reported progress, but threats of a filibuster were made by several senators should the conference report prove unsatisfactory.

Confusion, disorder and noise were the chief characteristics of the final legislative spurt in the house. A large attendance of members and a larger throng of spectators kept up a constant hum of conversation that at times grew to a roar.

On the floor there was a continuous series of conferences between members anxious to hurry through some pet measure in the final rush. Many miscellaneous bills were passed.

Both houses of congress still were in session at midnight. At that hour but one appropriation bill, the \$318,000,000 postoffice bill, remained in the conference. The prospect was that it would fail.

The senate passed the omnibus civil war claims bill, carrying approximately 12,000,000, with an amendment by Senator Crawford which would make such claims hereafter not subject to findings by the court of claims.

In the flood of miscellaneous legislation that swept the house a resolution was adopted without opposition putting the house on record as opposed to any reorganization of the rural mail service "that will render that service less effective or will tend in any way to reduce the number of rural mail routes."

The resolution, introduced by Representative Thomas of Kentucky, was directed against a reorganization plan proposed by Postmaster General Burleson, which was stricken out of the post-office appropriation bill.

The end of the long and bitter fight over the government ship purchase bill came late today in the midst of consideration of the war claims bill in the senate. Senator Fletcher who had led the champions of the measure, announced the surrender to the opposition after Senator Weeks of Massachusetts had given notice that the republicans would talk it to death if it came up again.

Senator Fletcher had moved that the senate ask the house for further conference on the bill. Then Senator Bankhead, one of the democrats who revolted against the measure, discussed its approaching collapse and said he forgave his democratic colleagues for harsh words spoken in heat of debate against those who had broken away from the party on the issue.

Senator Weeks recalled the scenes that attended the long filibuster by rising behind a huge pile of books and

papers and launching into another speech against the bill. He announced that he would speak for an hour or two and read the names of 24 other republican senators who were prepared to discuss the subject.

Senator Fletcher interrupted and after reiterating arguments in favor of the bill and briefly discussing the shipping emergency, said:

"It is perfectly evident, in view of the announcement by the senator from Massachusetts, that it will be impossible to pass this bill at this time. We have but a few precious hours left in the life of the congress in which to complete important work and, in order that we may proceed to other business, I wish to end this discussion by withdrawing my motion, which I shall not again renew."

As Senator Fletcher took his seat republican senators who had conducted the filibuster gathered in the rear of the senate chamber and exchanged congratulations. Senator Root shook hands with Senator Lodge and both turned to grasp the hand of Senators Weeks, Burton, Gallinger, Smoot and others.

"This ends the greatest fight in the history of the senate," Senator Lodge remarked.

The senate resumed consideration of the war claims bill when order had been restored but Senator Thomas of Colorado insisted upon discussing the filibuster. He charged Senator Smoot with having organized the fight which killed the shipping bill and declared that the result of the struggle signalled the end of filibustering in the senate.

In speaking of Senator Stone's denunciation of the revolting democrats, Senator Bankhead said:

"His heart is in the right place. His mind sometimes goes wrong. I freely and without reserve forgive him."

Both houses made good progress on the appropriation program throughout the day and evening. The house, after spending several hours discussing the rivers and harbors substitute appropriating \$30,000,000 for existing projects, concurred in the senate proposal and sent the bill to the White House.

Each house agreed to conference reports on the naval, diplomatic and consular and legislative supply bills without much trouble.

LAWYER EDWARD SMITH OF BUTTE SUICIDES BY SHOOTING

BUTTE, March 3.—Edward Smith, a lawyer, son of former Governor Robert Smith and well known in Butte and Helena, tonight committed suicide in the law office of Peter Breen. He placed a gun against his head and pulled the trigger, dying instantly. Despondency is believed to have prompted the act.

JAPAN OBJECTS MONTANA BILL

Senator Walsh Wires Governor Stewart That a Bill Pending Should Not Pass.

HELENA, March 2.—Governor Stewart today received the following telegram from Senator Walsh of Montana:

"At request of Secretary Bryan, I am advising you that Japanese ambassador finds some objections to bill pending before legislature forbidding employment of women in restaurants conducted by Orientals. On suggestion from same source beg to urge caution about measure referred to, in view of critical state of affairs internationally."

The governor referred the message to the house committee having the measure in charge.

The bill to which the senator's telegram refers provides that no Asiatics shall be employed where white women are employed.

UTAH TO BE DRY.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.—The Wootton statewide prohibition bill, as amended by the house, was passed by the senate by a vote of 16 to 2 today with all members present. It had previously passed the house by a vote of 40 to 5.

England Decides to Quit Buying American Horses

CHICAGO, March 2.—Four English army officers, who have been buying supplies in California, Montana, Minnesota and Wyoming, met here today on cable orders to return home at once. They interpreted their recall to mean that England believes the allied fleets, by forcing the armies to utilize Russia's grain and other supplies. They have been in the west since the outbreak of the war buying horses, mules and food supplies.

MANY MINERS ARE ENTOMBED

Explosion in a West Virginia Coal Mine Buries One Hundred and Eighty-Two.

HINTON, W. Va., March 2.—Rescue parties late tonight had brought out alive 10 men and recovered the bodies of 9 victims of the explosions which entombed 182 miners in the Layland mines of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal company, seven miles from Quinimont early today. The work of rescue continued, aided by the crew of rescue car No. 8 of the United States bureau of mines, which reached the scene tonight. From all available sources it is estimated nearly 165 men still are in the mines. For an hour and a half after the explosion heavy clouds of dense black smoke issued from the workings. The fan was damaged and was not ready for use for nearly an hour.

A crowd of anxious relatives of the entombed men gathered at the mine entrance, but were not allowed to see the bodies.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2.—Earl Henry, chief of the state department of mines left here late tonight

Austrians Mutiny and Kill Senior Officers

LONDON, March 3.—(1:59 a. m.)—"The Ninety-first Austrian infantry regiment, composed entirely of Czechs, mutinied at Prague, refused to proceed to Galicia and murdered all of its senior officers," says Reuter's Venice correspondent, quoting a Bucharest dispatch received there. "After being severely punished the regiment has been transferred to Brachow, near the Rumanian frontier. Another mutinous Czech regiment recently was transferred from Vienna to Alabajutia."

for Quinimont to investigate the explosion in the Layland mines. Chief Henry said that gas had never been found in any quantity in mines along the New River. The mines were inspected Feb. 19 and were reported free from gas and dust and in good condition.

RESCUE WORK GOES ON. HINTON, W. Va., March 3.—Rescue parties continue their efforts to penetrate the workings of the Layland mine of the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal company, where an explosion occurred yesterday, but according to a statement tonight, only four additional bodies have been recovered. This increases the total of known dead to 14. Chief Inspector Henry said today that the condition of the bodies so far recovered showed the men had been suffocated. He said the air in the mine at present is very bad, retarding the progress of the rescuers.

GREEKS SHOULD ACT. PARIS, March 3.—A dispatch to the Temps from Athens says that immediately after a cabinet meeting held yesterday the crown council was summoned to the palace and held a session under the presidency of King Constantine. Among the statesmen taking part were former Premier Rhalays, Zimis, Mavromichalis, Dragoumiz and Theotokis. They deliberated on the question whether Greece should act in the present crisis. Parliament has been summoned to meet after the council has finished its deliberations.

WHAT AN AVIATOR SAW. CHICAGO, March 3.—Walter Hill, an aviator, was making a cross-country flight, when far beneath him he saw his wife automobiling with another man, he told the court in asking a divorce today. "Another time while flying over the Pacific ocean I got so absorbed thinking about my wife and her liking for other men that the first thing I knew I had fallen into the ocean," he said.

AFTER TWO MEN HAD ROBBED BANK THEY KIDNAP PRESIDENT

DEQUEEN, Ark., March 3.—Two men wearing false beards robbed the bank of Gillham, 13 miles north of here, today, and escaped with \$1,000. Dr. Ben Hendricks, president, and a customer, were in the bank when the men entered. After taking the cash the robbers forced the president and the other man to walk out of town ahead of them and later the men escaped on horses.

PROGRESS IN STRAITS OF THE DARDANELLES

British Cruiser Badly Hurt; 150 Men Injured

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—(Via London, March 4, 12:59 a. m.)—The Berliner Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says the British cruiser Zephyr was badly damaged in the Dardanelles bombardment this week and was taken to Saloniki with 150 men wounded. The Turkish newspapers, according to the Tageblatt, say that the Dardanelles will be the grave of Turkey's enemies.

HAVE GERMANS AT THEIR MERCY

French Allege at Proper Moment They Can Do As They Wish With the Enemy.

PARIS, March 4.—(12:10 a. m.)—The following supplementary official statement was issued late last night by the French war office:

"It can be stated that in the Argonne, where we had been constantly attacked since December, the roles in the last three weeks have been reversed. Today we have gained the indisputable ascendancy. The effect is salutary in these local actions, of which the Argonne is the theater, to feel that more and more the enemy is at our mercy and that our moral superiority is assured."

"We have obtained this result by a series of limited operations, energetically carried out, and although the German forces which confront us are extremely courageous we feel that at a given point and moment we are masters and can do what we wish."

WEATHER. Montana—Fair Thursday and Friday, except rain northwest, warmer east.

ALLIED FLEET SUCCEEDS IN SILENCING THREE FORTS ON THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE INSIDE DARDANELLES.

NINE WARSHIPS ARE ENGAGED

Official Reports from London and Paris Give the Details of the Bombardment, Covering a Period of Several Days—Allied Ships Are Hit by Shells From the Forts, but Little Damage Is Done. Russian Cruiser Joins the Anglo-French Fleet. Seaplanes Do Good Work in Locating Surface Mines and Guns in the Turkish Forts.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Athens says:

"The allied fleet today bombarded and reduced to silence the forts of Dardanus, Hamidieh and Tchemerlik, on the Asiatic side of the inside Dardanelles. The telegraphic station at Bezzikia also was demolished.

"The bombardment was carried out by nine ships which advanced two miles up the straits."

LONDON, March 4.—(12:25 a. m.)—The admiralty late last night issued the following report regarding the bombardment of the Turkish forts by the Anglo-French fleet:

"The operations in the Dardanelles were resumed at 11 o'clock this morning (Monday) when the Triumph, Ocean and Albion entered the straits and attacked Fort No. 8 and the batteries at White Cliff. The fire was returned by the forts and also by field guns and howitzers.

"An air reconnaissance made by the naval seaplanes in the evening brought the report that successful new gun positions had been prepared by the enemy, but that no guns were erected in them. The seaplanes also located surface mines

"During Monday night a force of mine sweepers covered by destroyers

swept within a mile and a half of Cape Kephez, and their work, which was carried out under fire, is reported to have been excellent. The casualties sustained during the day were slight, amounting to only six wounded.

"Four of the French battleships operated off Dulair and bombarded the batteries and communications.

"The operations at the entrance of the straits, already reported, have resulted in the destruction of 19 guns ranging from six to eleven inches, 11 guns below six inches, 4 Nordenflet guns and two searchlights. The magazines of Forts Six and Three also have been demolished.

"A further report states that on Tuesday the Canopus, Swiftsure and Cornwallis engaged Fort No. 8. A heavy fire was opened on them by Fort No. 9, together with field batteries and howitzers. Fort No. 9 was damaged and ceased firing at 5:30 in the afternoon, and although three ships were hit, the only casualty was one man slightly wounded.

"Seaplane reconnaissance was impossible owing to the weather; the mine sweeping operations were continued throughout the day. The attack progressed.

"The Russian cruiser Askold has

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Montana Bill to Which Japs Objected Is Dead

HELENA, March 3.—The state senate bill, prohibiting the employment of white women with Asiatics, was unfavorably reported to the house by the committee on corporations other than municipal. The report was adopted without discussion. It was this bill to which the Japanese ambassador at Washington objected to Secretary Bryan, and concerning which Senator Walsh of Montana yesterday telegraphed Governor Stewart.

TO SMOKE THE PIPE OF PEACE

Brigadier General Scott Goes to Utah to Attempt Settlement With Piute Reds.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Brig. Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, left here today for Utah to attempt a peaceful settlement with the recalcitrant Piute Indians.

As General Scott left Washington he announced that he would proceed by rail to Morrison, Utah. At this point he would strike into the mountains on horseback for a distance of 170 miles through the snow. Besides Col. Michie, his aide, General Scott will be accompanied by an orderly. It is also possible that he will take with him some Navajo Indians living in the vicinity to act as guides and to make camp.

DENVER, March 3.—A special to the Denver Times from Bluff, Utah, today states that the recalcitrant Piutes, who are endeavoring to prevent the arrest of one of their number, Tse-Ne-Gat, on a charge of murder, have left Butler canyon and are headed for the Navajo mountains in Northeastern Arizona.

FIGHTING IN MASSED FORMATION

Austro-German Troops Attack Repeatedly in This Manner and Suffer Heavy Loss.

LONDON, March 3.—In their determination to relieve Przemysl and drive the Russians out of Galicia, the Austro-German armies, which for some weeks have been on the Galician side of the Carpathian mountains, have during the last few days made repeated attempts to break through the Russian entrenchments, but without success. Since Sunday last, when in massed formation they threw themselves against Russian troops holding strong positions, the Austro-Germans have attacked repeatedly, in spite of the heavy losses which this kind of fighting entails.

Yesterday, according to the Russian official account, the Austrians delivered furious attacks between the San and Orhawa rivers, only to be thrown back as they were in their previous efforts, while the Germans made several fruitless attempts around Kozlowka and Rojanka, at the latter point losing two companies, which were surrounded and annihilated.

No estimates have been published of the losses sustained by the German armies in their efforts to break through the Russian lines at these places, but they are believed to have been very large, as the Russian positions were almost impregnable.

Regarding the Austrians' attempt to outflank the Russians in Eastern Galicia, two Russian official reports have stated that the Austrians suffered severe reverse and lost in prisoners alone more than 6,000 men. The Russians also captured a number of guns and a large quantity of transport material.

On the other extreme, in North Poland, the Germans have either assumed the defensive or are retiring, except at Onosowetz, where they continue to bombard the fortress. Berlin reports unofficially that at this point the Germans have succeeded in silencing two forts. Their attempt to approach the city, however, has been repulsed by the Russians.

The Germans, while claiming success near Augustowa, where they captured 1,500 prisoners from among the Russian forces who tried to cross the Bohr river, admit that they have withdrawn their advance guards south of Myszyniec and that the Russians have been feeling their way forward to the northwest of Przasnysz.

The fact seems to be that the Russians are advancing along the whole northern line, but very slowly because of the mud which impedes the movement of guns and transport wagons. They have been able to reinforce their armies at every threatened point and are now considered to be in as good a position as the Germans, who have left their railways behind them.

So far as the west is concerned, the French offensive in the Champagne region continues to be the outstanding feature of the campaign. The French troops have now reached the highest points on the ground north of Perthes and Beausejour and must be drawing near positions from which they will be able to shell the branch railway that runs to the rear of the German line and maintains communication between the German forces before Rheims and Verdun.

There has been fighting at other points, but none to compare in importance with that in Champagne.

With the allied fleet again bombarding the Dardanelles and the Russians pushing their offensive in the Caucasus, the near east is again coming into the limelight. The Russians have scored a distinct success by the capture of the Turkish port of Khopa on the Black sea, from which the Turkish army in the Caucasus drew part of its supplies.

Unofficial reports say that besides the ships which entered the Dardanelles and are bombarding the inner forts some of the fleet are throwing shells overland into the gulf of Saros, so that the Turkish garrison will be subjected to fire from two sides. The Turks are concentrating strong forces for the defense of Constantinople and the Balkan States are watching the operations with intense interest. The success or failure of the allies' attempt to open the straits means much to the Balkan nations.

The king of Greece has called a grand council, including the premier, former premiers and other statesmen for a full discussion of the situation. The chamber will later hear the report of the council.

Great Britain has not yet replied to the American note addressed to both her and Germany, regarding the naval war zone and food shipments.

SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, S. D., March 3.—Woman suffrage and statewide prohibition will come before the voters of South Dakota at the general election in November, 1916. The state legislature adopted resolutions to this effect today.