

FILIBUSTER IS AGAIN HOLDING SHIPPING BILL

United Press Service
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The final attempt to pass the administration's ship purchase bill through the senate today was met by another filibuster.

This was led by Senator Mann. He forced repeated roll calls, thus obstructing other business.

Democrat leaders stated, though, that they will force the bill through before adjournment this tonight.

Mann admits that the administration supporters will probably break the filibuster and pass the conference report.

The matter was this afternoon not aside to allow consideration of urgent appropriation bills. The Democrats agreed to postpone their efforts to push the bill through until late this afternoon, and Mann ceased temporarily his filibustering tactics.

CAN ENLARGE HOMESTEADS.
 (Herald Special Service)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The N. J. Minors bill, permitting homesteaders who have already received patents to file on additional and contiguous lands, was passed by the senate after midnight. It now awaits the signature of President Wilson to become a law.

This legislation is of vital interest to hundreds of Oregon settlers.

RURAL CREDITS DOOMED.
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Indications point to the defeat of the rural credits bill, and also the agricultural appropriation bill, either by the president's veto, or by senate or house deadlock, as none believe the bills can pass over the veto.

They will probably die in conference, either the senate or the house refusing to accept the proposed amendments.

Is Given Liberty.
 Louis U'rlin, who is bound to the grand jury on charge of non-support, has been released from custody upon oral motion of the prosecuting attorney, pending the session of the grand jury.

Home From the East.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maguire returned last night from an extended visit in the East, where they purchased

S. P. Official to Talk

Traffic Department Man Will Talk Freight Matters

A heart-to-heart talk with the people of Klamath Falls is scheduled for tomorrow night when J. E. Light, traveling freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific, will take up the question of freight rates to and from Klamath Falls, and other transportation matters. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Klamath Business Men's Association, and will be held at the Chamber of Commerce. All interested are urged to attend.

There are many things the railroads must contend with that the people are uninformed about," said Mr. Light today, "and it will be my aim to explain the fundamental principles of rate making, and to attempt to inform shippers as to our position, which, when thoroughly understood by them, will show that our interest and theirs are blended together, and that anything we do that regards a community reflects immediately upon us, a loss to one being a gain to the other."

"I wish all who contemplate attending the meeting tomorrow night to feel that they are at home, to ask any question they wish. It never occurred to me that I cannot explain. I am here to take them to the general office and have them satisfied in full."

Mr. Light, general manager of the traffic department of the Southern Pacific, has contemplated for some

Rockefeller Scored in Report

Congressional Committee Places Blame for Colorado War on the Mine Owners

CONDITION SIMILAR TO PEONAGE EXISTED, SAY INVESTIGATORS. YOUNG ROCKEFELLER IS GUILLED FOR NEGLECT OF HIS EMPLOYEES WHILE SENDING MONEY TO OTHER POINTS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES—THE MILITIA ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PARTISAN

United Press Service
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—John D. Rockefeller was personally pilloried with criticism for refusing to arbitrate the Colorado coal strike in the report of the House Mines Investigating committee, submitted today to congress.

A different attitude by Rockefeller, the report declared, would have saved many men, women and children in the recent mine wars.

Colorado militia and strikers were both guilty of lawlessness and violence, the report asserted. Peonage of miners was declared proven.

"Arbitrate" was the injunction to the operators.

Failure of Colorado officials to stop sale of firearms and ammunition was deplored. Abolition of the system of private mine guards was urged.

That the coal operators did not conspire in restraint of trade by limiting mine production was found.

Regarding refusal of Rockefeller and the operators to arbitrate, the report's characterization of Rockefeller's actions was epitomized as follows:

"Greater interests than those of Mr. Rockefeller in these mines have submitted to arbitration and many lives would have been spared and men, women and children would be alive today who were sacrificed during this controversy, had this course been pursued."

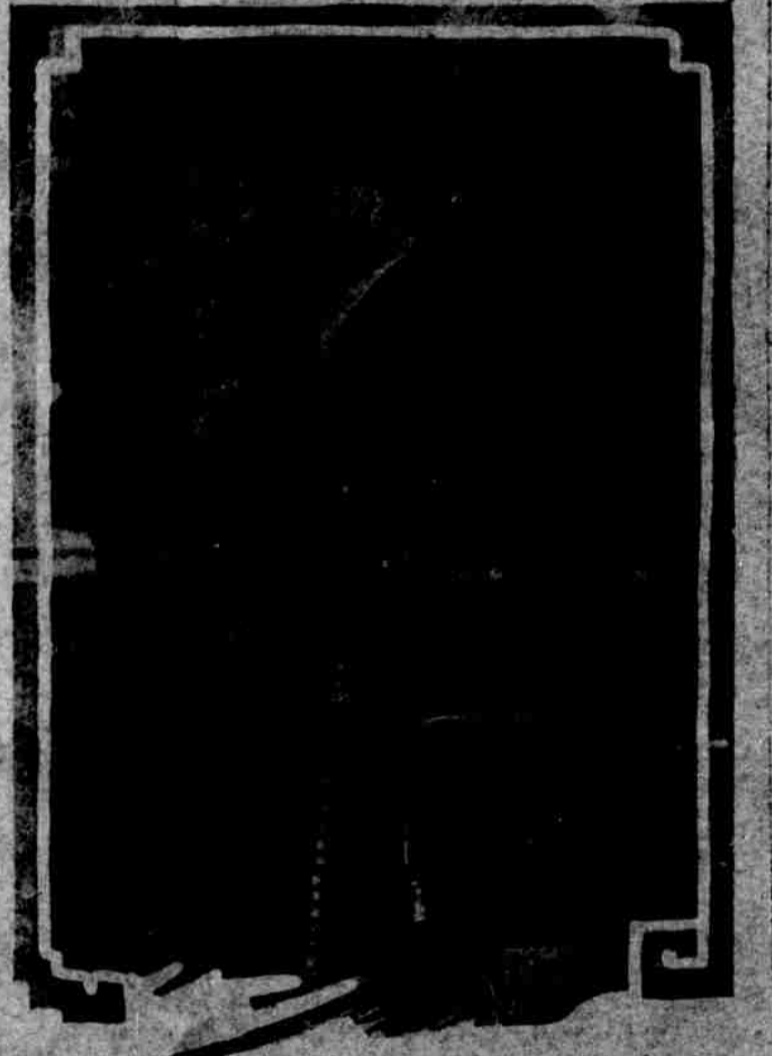
The report was signed by three of five committeemen. Chairman Foster and Representatives Evans and Sutherland of the house mines committee. Separate minority reports were filed by Representatives Byrnes and Austin. The former contended that the majority exceeded its authority in reporting upon sociological conditions developed. Representative Austin suggested that the entire matter be referred to the department of justice and the industrial relations committee. Responsibility for the coal war not definitely placed by the majority report, but the committee asserted: "Constant oppression and neglect and arbitrary conduct of officials of these (coal) companies were prolific causes of dissatisfaction which resulted in this disturbance and consequent destruction of life and property."

Regarding young Rockefeller, the report stated:

"Mr. Rockefeller, a large stockholder of the most powerful company in the state, has done a great deal for the uplift of people in other parts of the country and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars, but he has not endeavored to improve the conditions of more than 8,000 employees and has not visited the state in ten years."

"Mr. Rockefeller is a long distance director. Mr. Rockefeller should remember that for thirty years there has been a struggle between the miners in the Colorado mines. He may win a strike by starvation under the false banner of liberty for the workman, but we do not believe he can maintain peace under such conditions as exist in that state."

"Mr. Rockefeller was not a good judge of conditions of Colorado, and knew nothing about them. He was obstinate. The strike could have been settled without recognition of the union if he had desired to do so. We believe he did not desire to arbitrate, and one must conclude he would either spend the money of the company



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

for guns, pay of detectives and mine guards and starve the strikers into submission.

Regarding the part played by Colorado's militia, striking utterances of the report were:

"Some of the militiamen seized the opportunity to engage in lawless acts. In other instances there were acts of an immoral kind not for publication. Men are thrown into jail and kept there without opportunity of proving their innocence. Defenseless women and children did not escape the brutality of some of the members of the organization."

"It seems conclusively the militia was on the side of the operators. The sooner men armed in the service of the state learn that the men with whom they deal may be poor and ignorant, and even violators of the law, but are still human, the better it will be for all concerned."

Regarding the "battles" at Berwind, Walsenburg and Ludlow, the report stated:

"The attack at Berwind was inexcusable. Lives of non-combatants were jeopardized. The condition of violence continued until men on either side seemed to have little regard for the taking of human life or destruction of property."

"It is impossible to say which side was responsible for starting the trouble in each of these battles, but it might have been avoided had there been a willingness to meet with each other in a human way."

Regarding the mine guard system, the report stated that "private guard system may be thought necessary, but wherever that exists, sooner or later trouble will follow, and proper officers of the law should be substituted, who would be impartial in maintaining peace and order."

Strike breakers and mine guards were imported, and American machine guns were brought into Colorado against the strikers. It was stated. Some mine guards and deputy sheriffs were among the militia.

Adjutant General James of the militia was said to have been "overbearing with all with whom he came in contact."

That both sides failed to surrender all their arms when the general disarmament order was issued was asserted.

Regarding alleged peonage of the strikers, stated:

"We do not find a peonage proved

that a condition of peonage existed." Regarding charges of violation of constitutional rights, the report stated:

"While martial law and arrests may be necessary as a military necessity, yet the wholesale arresting of men and imprisoning them without some charge or delivering them to the civil authorities for the purpose of being given a trial by court after a reasonable time, seems contrary to our idea of justice and usurpation of civil law."

"We do not find that there were any combinations in restraint of trade in the production of coal," the report continued, "but the facts are conclusive that firearms and ammunition were shipped into the state. It seems strange that the state should not have taken some precaution to control the sale of firearms. We are at a loss to understand why the authorities did not prevent the sale of weapons to the contending forces."

Denial of any form of amusement on private coal property, with saloons as the only form of entertainment, and refusal of the coal companies to sell homes to the miners were deplored.

The mine workers' organization could be no stronger or closer than the system existing in these "closed" camps, it was asserted. "It is like a form of feudalism with such regulations as the operators are willing should be put in operation," it was also stated.

"Men may be paid a fair wage, and yet there may be such intolerable conditions connected with the work that dissatisfaction must inevitably result," added the report. "The worker may be poor, but still he is a human being."

The report recited the many efforts to induce the operators to arbitrate and rejection of all suggestions.

"It does not seem that the operators showed a willingness to settle the trouble by meeting the miners' officers, which they should have done," it was stated. "The statement that they were fighting for the right of every man to work for whom he pleased and under conditions which seemed to him was only for the purpose of leading to control their men and compelling them to work for them under such conditions as they desired."

TURKISH PEOPLE ALARMED; DEMAND PEACE AT ONCE

United Press Service
 LONDON, March 2.—Escaping their attack, the ships of the allied fleet forcing the Dardanelles to gain Constantinople today partially disembarked Fort Chanak, on the Asiatic side of the passage. Besides this, they damaged two forts on the European side.

According to reports from Athens, the approach of the allied ships is becoming known in Constantinople, where efforts have been made to withhold this knowledge from the people.

As a result, several demonstrations have been held, favoring Turkey's declaring for immediate peace. The police and troops are dispersing these gatherings.

The Kilid and Bahr forts are replying to the warship fire. Both of these forts are sixteen miles inside the straits.

United Press Service
 BERLIN, March 2.—It is admitted that the Russians have renounced Przemysl. They are on the offensive from the Nieman River to the Rumania frontier.

United Press Service
 WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—No nation has a right to change the international rules of warfare. The conditions under which nations fight now are radically changed, but the rules, as subscribed to by all powers must be lived up to.

Stripped of legal verbiage, and diplomatic assurances of good will, this will be the answer of the United States to the announcements of England and France regarding their embargoes against Germany.

President Wilson emphasized to callers that he believes the rules of international warfare apply equally to all belligerents.

United Press Service
 ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Rev. Karl Reiland of New York, pastor of St. George's Episcopal church, at which the late J. P. Morgan was a communicant, and the minister who gained fame after his "discovery" by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, when Roosevelt was president, today began a five-day engagement here, at the noon day Lenten services in a local theater.

Subscribe for the Herald, 50 cents a month.

United Press Service
 ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 2.—Beauty women and shop girls, business men and laborers—every resident of St. Paul, in fact—were asked to deny themselves something today, and to give the money thus saved to the Belgian relief fund, which Mrs. C. W. Ames is local head. Men were asked not to smoke or drink today, and if a friend offered to treat, the faithful man was supposed to ask that friend to give the money to the Belgian relief fund.

Says, "Sell at Home"

Timberman Editor Points to Local Market for Wood

(Herald Special Service)
 UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, March 2.—The most promising two ways of stimulating lumber consumption that are seen by George M. Cornwall of Portland, publisher of the Timberman, were told by him to a State University class in commerce this week.

The first is retail solicitation. The second is the carrying of lumber by stores to sell in small lots for minor domestic uses.

Mr. Cornwall did not suggest these two methods as mere minor hints; he emphasized them as the salvation at the half dormant lumber industry.

He believes farmers would be much more extensive users of lumber, for example, if lumber agents would visit them, show them where a small investment in lumber would give them a shed to house their stock and their weather on their implements; or a feeding pen that would save waste from their stock; or, say, chicken houses that would make possible better raising. "The average middle class," the automobile owner, the building rod agent, are important visitors, yet he only suggests them in the farmer," said Cornwall. "The people in the Middle West would like the idea of solicitation by lumber agents, but they are not ready to take the lumber trade."

Similar suggestions would come in city and village centers if it were