FORTRESS OF JANINA FALLS

32,000 Turks Surrender To the Greeks

TERRIFIC ATTACK MADE

The Bombardment Lasts Two Days and Two Nights.

TURKISH TROOPS IN PANIC

Greek Commanders, by a Feint to Right, Distract the Turks and Then Surprise Them by Hurling Large Bodies of Infantry Against the Turks' Left—Fort Defenders Fall Back in Disorder, Batteries on the Heights Are Silenced and the Turkish Commander Finally Has to Surrender.

Athens, Greece, March 6.—The Turkish fortress of Janina, the key to the possession of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek Army today after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan war.

The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment, lasting without cessation for two days and two nights. Every available gun, including a number of heavy howitzers lent by the Servian artillery, was brought to bear on the forts defending the beleagured city.

No fewer than 30,000 shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonade. Gradually the Turkish batteries at Bizani, Manoliara, Sakni and elsewhere were silenced.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

The Greek commanders by a feint led the Turks to believe that their attack would be made from the right. As soon as the attention of the defenders had been distracted the Greeks hurled large bodies of infantry onto the Turkish left. The Ottoman troops, utterly surprised, fell back in disorder.

The batteries on the heights of Bizani, the mainstay of the defense, had been unable to stand the pelting of the shells and were reduced to complete silence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Greeks pushed their forward movement during the afternoon and occupied the Turkish batteries on the Sakni and Elas hills, capturing all the guns and 110 artillerymen. Then the Greek battalions gradually deployed onto the plain in front of the city itself.

The Turkish flight immediately became general, despite all the efforts of the Ottoman officers to rally their men. Whole detachments succumbed to panic and joined in a mad race into the city. The Greek troops followed in hot pursuit almost to the walls.

THE CAPITULATION.

With all the defending batteries in the hands of the Greeks and the Hellenic soldiers at the gates of Janina, Essaad Pasha, the Turkish commander, at 6 o'clock this morning sent messengers under a flag of truce to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece announcing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command.

The fall of Janina was announced by the Crown Prince to the Greek War Office in the following dispatch:

"Enimaga (Greek headquarters), 6 A. M. The Greek army having occupied the entire left front of the city of Janina and also Bizani, and Castritza having been surrounded by our troops, Essaad Pasha has just informed me that his troops surrendered as prisoners of war.

"I will send you shortly details of the great victory of our gallant army."

Wild enthusiasm reigned in the streets of Athens on the announcement of the news. All the houses were decorated with flags. Excited people thronged the thoroughfares singing the Greek national anthem, while joyous peals rang out from every church steeple in the capital.

THE FORTS ANTIQUATED.

The Greek advance on Janina began late in October. The Turks retired rapidly before their opponents and operations round the fortress opened about the beginning of December. The attack continued with varying success even during the period of the armistice, with which the Greeks never formally agreed.

Several of the outlying forts fell before the Greek assaults and the attack on the principal fortifications was gradually pressed home.

The Turkish garrison possessed 150 guns, distributed among forts at Bizani to the south, Duruti to the southwest, Sadovitza to the west and Gardinki to the northwest.

It was not known until this morning how many Turkish troops were in the city, estimates heretofore varying from 18,000 to 30,000 men. The population numbered 22,000, mostly Greeks.

The fortifications, which had at one time been considered strong, were antiquated and could not resist modern cannon.

Provisions throughout the siege had been plentiful, as Janina is a center of the grain trade.

MAY EXPEDITE PEACE

The Diplomatic View of the Fall of Janina Fortress.

London, March 6.—The fall of Janina to the Greek arms after more than three months of gallant defense by Essaad Pasha is expected to have the effect of expediting peace negotiations. It will at the same time add to the complexities arising in the general after-the-war settlement, as Janina is one of the cities which, it has been claimed, would be included in the new autonomous Albania.

There has been no change in the diplomatic situation. The reply of the allies with regard to mediation by the powers is still awaited, and the orders for demobilization by Austria and Russia, which are daily expected, have not been issued.

SUNK BY THE TURKS

Three Transports Filled With Servian Troops for Gallipoli.

Vienna, March 6.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh today sunk three Greek transports loaded with Servian troops on the way to Scutari, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse.

The attack on the transports occurred, it is said, near the peninsula of Hagion Orus, in the Aegean Sea. From this it would appear that the transports were proceeding not to Scutari but to Gallipoli, where it was proposed some time ago by the Balkan allies to make a flank attack on the Turkish troops defending the Dardanelles.

The convoy of Greek transports was a large one, consisting of 24 vessels, which carried 34 guns. They were encountered by the Hamidieh shortly after they had left the coast. With her battery of powerful 4.7-inch guns she was able to create havoc among the practically unprotected transports loaded with soldiers, according to the report received here.

BLAIR LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Continued from First Page.

and the Peter brothers acted in concert in Montgomery county. They espoused the cause of Speaker Champ Clark. There had been local differences between Mr. Lee and the Peter brothers, who were instrumental in his nomination and election to the Senate in 1905. These differences were forgotten in the efforts of the Peter element of the Democratic party in Montgomery county to swing the county into the Clark column. Arthur Peter, whose voting residence is in Montgomery county, but who practices law in Washington, was accredited with a federal judgeship ambition, which ambition was to have been satisfied by Mr. Clark if nominated and elected president.

Senator Lee, who was a college chum of Woodrow Wilson at Princeton, was importuned by Dr. Wilson's friends in Maryland to climb into the Wilson band wagon when it first began its journey toward the White House, but he declined to do it. He refused to join the Woodrow Wilson Democratic Association of Maryland when it was first formed. At the same early stage in the development of the Wilson presidential boom in Maryland, W. L. Marbury, now the supposed Wilson candidate for senator, was in favor of Governor Harmon, of Ohio, for president. W. Cabell Bruce, the president, and W. L. Wilson, the secretary of the association, were the original Wilson advocates in Maryland.

Friends of then Governor Wilson were anxious to have Senator Lee aligned with them. They wanted to avail themselves of his strength as developed in the primaries a year previous, and to utilize the organization which he had built up in furthering the cause of their candidate. They implored Senator Lee to join his forces with theirs. He held off, but advised some of his friends, including Mr. Marbury, to declare themselves for Governor Wilson. He remained in the background and watched developments. It was not until a few days prior to the Wilson mass-meeting in the Lyric, during the Democratic presidential primary campaign, that he was induced to give his consent to preside at the Wilson meeting. He was an eleventh-hour convert to the Wilson cause. State Senator Peter J. Campbell, of this city, who had been a classmate in special courses of Woodrow Wilson at Johns Hopkins University, had been selected to preside at the meeting. He gracefully withdrew when Senator Lee consented to preside.

MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

From the White House comes the positive statement that President Woodrow Wilson will not permit W. L. Marbury or any other Marylander, including Senator John Walter Smith and members of the state delegation in the House, to control the federal patronage strings in this state. The President added significantly that as he will be responsible for the character and efficiency of the appointees, he will rely upon his own judgment, formed on information gathered from representative Democrats of the state.

The President is further quoted as saying that while he is opposed to the reelection of Senator Smith, and while Mr. Marbury has been highly recommended to him, and while he is kindly disposed toward him, this disposition must not be accepted as a final determination of his action.

The significance of the President's declaration in reference to appointments in Maryland, coupled with his general declaration on the same subject and his reference of all applications for appointments to the several cabinet members under whom the officeholders will serve as subordinates, is that it is not necessary for officeseekers, as the most essential act, to "see" Mr. Marbury "first." Friends of Mr. Marbury declare that he is the last man in Maryland who is anxious "to be seen first" on appointments. With the President's determination to make his own appointments in his own way, Democratic politicians say that the support of Mr. Marbury's senatorial aspirations by would-be officeholders will grow lukewarm. If he has no patronage to distribute there will be nothing to give in return for support.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

The politicians, who are opposed to Mr. Marbury, while delighted that he will not be in the office brokerage business, are curious to know whether the President will so distribute the offices as to help Mr. Marbury's candidacy. They are also anxious to know if he will invade Maryland and make speeches against Senator Smith and in favor of Mr. Marbury or some other candidate favored by him.

The curiosity regarding the President's attitude toward the several elements of his party in Maryland will be settled by his selection of a postmaster for Baltimore, an appointment which will be made within a few weeks. If the Democrats in the United States Senate had permitted the confirmation of Judge Oscar Leser for postmaster the local party leaders would have the satisfaction of having tied the President's hands in Maryland for more than a year, until after the senatorial fight and until after the adjournment of the next legislature. As the situation exists today the President may make an appointment exceedingly distasteful to Senator Smith and his friends in the city which they will have to accept to avoid an open rupture with the national administration.

FOR POSTMASTER.

Thus far two candidates for postmaster are aggressively in the field. They are Gen. Lloyd L. Jackson and Col. Sherlock Swann. Former Mayor J. Barry Mahool has always believed that the office should seek the man. He will not besiege the President with petitions or letters or callers. He is content to say that he will take the office if tendered to him, but he will not make a fight for it in the sense that the President and the Postmaster General will be called upon to consider political service as outweighing all other considerations.

It is possible that President Wilson may pass over the claims of all the candidates mentioned and may select a Democrat who will be most satisfactory to him. If Dr. John M. T. Finney would be willing to accept the post it will be his and no political significance would be attached to the appointment.

LEE IN BALTIMORE

He Visits W. L. Marbury After a Conference With the President.

Senator Blair Lee came to Baltimore last night from Washington where he had held a conference with President Wilson at which the Democratic senatorial situation in Maryland was discussed. After the conference, Mr. Lee hurried back to Washington.

Mr. Marbury and Mr. Lee declined to discuss what had passed between them. It was inferred that the Montgomery senator brought a message from the President.

That inessage was subject to several interpretations.

One was that Mr. Lee had decided, after his heart-to-heart talk with the President to get out of the middle-of-the-road and to join the Wilson forces in his candidacy for the Senate.

Another interpretation was that Senator Lee had fully revealed to the President Mr. Marbury's weakness as a candidate for the Senate and that he had yielded to the President suggestion that there be a change of positions, Mr. Lee benig a candidates for the long term and Mr. Marbury being a candidate for the short term.

Whatever was the outcome of the White House conference, it is accepted in Baltimore that Mr. Lee, despite his fight for his own election and his determination to make entangling alliances, has joined hands with the President in the latter's fight against Senator Smith. Those who know Senator Lee will not be surprised if such is his decision.

GETTYSBURG SHAFTS DEFACED BY VANDALS

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN YESTERDAY ON THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD BY A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN'S ART DEPARTMENT.

Upper picture on the left: Monument of the First Vermont Brigade. Lion's lower jaw and tail knocked off; block chipped off the base.
Upper picture on the right: Monument of Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, in form of a tree. Top of tree knocked off.
Lower picture on the left: Monument of Fortieth New York Regiment; sharpshooter on a rock; peak of the cap, nose of the figure, right foot and nearly all the gun battered off.

NEW JERSEY SHAFT RUINED

More Work of Vandal at Gettysburg Battlefield.

INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY

NO CLUE TO MAN WHO DESTROYED MONUMENTS.

It Is Supposed by Some That the Mischief Was Done by Somebody Who Had a Grudge Against the National Park Commission or Its Employes—People of Gettysburg Indignant—Fragments of Nine Handsome Memorials Scattered About the Grounds.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Gettysburg, Pa., March 6.—The discovery of another mutilated monument and a deepening of the mystery over the identity of the vandal characterized today's developments in the desecration of the Gettysburg battlefield, which has aroused to a high pitch the representatives of the National Park Commission and the people of the town.

The disfigured monument most lately discovered is the beautiful shaft of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, located in the Valley of Death, between the Devil's Den and Little Round Top. Here no carved figure presented itself to the destroyer, and he had to content himself with several telling blows which severed pieces of granite from the handsome memorial. Piece after piece fell under the heavy blows of the weapon.

Nine damaged monuments now stand over the ground covered in the second and third days of the battle as mute testimony of the fiendish work of the man. Fragments have been gathered at every place in the hope that some steps may be made toward restoring the monuments to a semblance of their former beauty in time for the events of the coming summer, which are expected to bring to the historic field visitors by the tens of thousands.

The investigation which has followed the discovery of the desecration reveals the fact that some of the work at least was done before nightfall on Tuesday evening. Guards patrol the avenues from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at the latter hour some of the monuments attacked were untouched by any molesting hand. Less than three hours later, and before darkness had fallen, passers-by found three of the monuments partially ruined and with the dawn of Wednesday morning more of the work was discovered. The monuments damaged cover an extent of about two miles of driveways and the theory that an intoxicated man committed the crime is scouted, both for this reason and because a carefully devised plan was followed in each instance.

Tarrying but a minute or two at each of the memorials, four or five blows were dealt at the most vulnerable parts. A hand was crushed from the figure of a soldier, handsomely carved guns were struck with what is believed to have been a large hammer and broken to bits, a beautifully carved and massive granite lion lost its lower jaw, while chaste crosses, highly polished corners and other pieces of skilled workmanship were in a moment reduced to unsightly objects.

Not one fact has been discovered which gives light to the investigators, but it is widely whispered about town that it was the work of some one holding a spite against the commission or its employes, who took this unusual and destructive way of showing displeasure. The people of Gettysburg are exercised over the occurrence, feeling that the town will be given the blame, but the general feeling of sorrow and indignation manifested here shows the town to be a unit in hoping for the speedy apprehension and punishment of the offender.

Windstorm in Delaware.

Special Dispatch to The American.

New Castle, Del., March 6.—Reaching a velocity of over 60 miles an hour, a heavy windstorm swept over this section early this afternoon, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees and doing considerable damage in rural districts. C. L. Wingate, of Wilmington, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, was seriously injured internally when blown from the top of a freight car. He was rushed to the Delaware Hospital, in Wilmington. His condition is critical.

BRYAN'S IDEA OF FOREIGN POLICY

A Broad Generalization of the New Secretary's Views.

QUOTES FROM OLD SPEECH

A LOFTY IDEAL ELOQUENTLY EXPRESSED.

In Order to Show That He Is in Hearty Accord With President Wilson in His Desire to Promote International Peace and Good Will, He Portrays the Republic Which Shakes Thrones and Aristocracies by Its Silent Example and Becomes Arbiter.

Washington, March 6.—Secretary of State Bryan gave to the public today the first official statement as to his views on the national position of the United States. He did not go into a detailed discussion of foreign relations, preferring to confine himself to a general intimation of his attitude. For this purpose he used an abstract from a speech he delivered nearly 13 years ago. The Secretary's statement follows:

"I do not care to speak of our foreign relations or of our nation's position in relation to any particular nation or question, but my views on our national position are expressed in the closing words of the speech which I delivered at Indianapolis, August 8, 1900. The words to which I refer are as follows, and show that I am in hearty accord with President Wilson in his desire to promote international peace and good will:

"I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident propositions that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights, and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares or dares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness.

"Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, 'is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'"

This was Mr. Bryan's answer to a small army of newspaper men gathered at the department intent upon learning definitely what changes, if any, the new administration will make in the policy of the government regarding Mexico, the Philippines, Latin America and the Panama Canal tolls question.

THE AMERICANS ALARMED

Fear a Gunboat's Attack Upon Guaymas, Sonora.

Washington, March 6.—Three hundred and fifty American residents of the Mexican Pacific port of Guaymas have been thrown into a state of apprehension by a report that a Mexican federal gunboat was bound for that port, now held by the rebellious state authorities of Sonora, with the intention of bombarding the town.

As the big armored cruiser Colorado is now lying in Guaymas under express orders to protect American citizens, the authorities here are satisfied that there is not the least ground for apprehension.

WILSON MEANT WHAT HE SAID

Continued from First Page.

fateful question. President Wilson is rapidly gaining information regarding the Congress which he will soon have on his hands. Today he was in conference for nearly an hour with Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, the Pennsylvania representative who made his fight in Pennsylvania and to whom in no small measure Mr. Wilson's nomination at Baltimore was due. Mr. Palmer will be President Wilson's personal representative on the floor of the House.

EXTRA-SESSION PLANS.

Today's conference with the President was devoted to the work of the next Congress at the special session which Mr. Wilson will summon by proclamation shortly. It is understood that it is the wish of the President that the work of the extra session shall be limited absolutely to the enactment of a new tariff bill and to the passage of those appropriation bills which fail at the session just ended. Representative Fitzgerald, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the last House, and presumably the chairman of the committee in the new House, has an appointment with the President tomorrow to discuss the appropriation bills that must be enacted.

Mr. Wilson was warned today by several of his visitors that his tariff bill will meet with opposition from a little coterie of Democratic senators who are opposed to his views of revision and who will stop at nothing to defeat any schedules in the tariff bill as it passes the House if those schedules adversely affect their interest. It is not known whose names were given to the President as the men against whom he was warned. Up to the present time, the protection Democrats in the Senate have remained under cover. They made no effort to prevent the selection of Senator Kern as chairman of the caucus, but it is generally recognized that they will insist upon the selection of Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, as chairman of the Finance Committee, as well as further representation on that committee.

The protection senators in the Democratic party can well afford to surrender the chairmanship of the caucus so long as they retain the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, because it is that committee which will have charge of the tariff bill in the Senate.

It is because of this situation that confronts President Wilson that the Baltimore postoffice assumes an importance which would not otherwise attach to it. It is among the first offices to be filled and Democratic Senators will be quick to learn the lesson which President Wilson will teach by the selection of the new postmaster of Baltimore. Mr. Wilson is in precisely the same position as was President Cleveland when he summoned Congress in extra session to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Silver Law. Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and a number of other members of that committee were opposed to President Cleveland's financial views and it was not until President Cleveland used the club of patronage viciously and discreetly, as occasion demanded, that he brought the Finance Committee to terms. If President Wilson shows by the appointment of the Baltimore postmaster that any Senator who is opposed to the White House tariff bill must expect the enmity of the administration, the Democratic Senators will be quick to learn their cue.

Postmaster General Burleson has been a member of the House for many years and he is therefore in touch with both members and senators. He will be able to give President Wilson the Capitol attitude and will explain frankly to Mr. Wilson what a defiance of a Democratic Senator in the matter of patronage may involve.

The President quit work promptly at 4 o'clock and went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson. Tonight he saw William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Joseph E. Davies, its secretary. Both men have figured prominently as possible diplomatic appointees. They were closeted with the President in the White House proper. Mr. McCombs arrived first and stayed but a short time, and Mr. Davies did not appear until after the White House dinner was over.

Mr. McCombs said he had not discussed the matter of accepting the ambassadorship to France. His visit concerned questions of patronage. Intimate friends of Mr. McCombs say he has not yet decided whether to accept or decline the offer of a foreign post. He has been consulting his friends, some of whom have advised him against relinquishing the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. His health, however, requires a trip, and whether or not he takes the proffered position, he will leave soon for Europe.

THE NEW POLICY TOWARD MEXICO

Precautions to Be Taken to Avoid Friction on the Border.

GENERAL OJEDA APOLOGIZES

MEXICAN COMMANDER SAYS HE REGRETS INCIDENT.

Brigadier General Bliss, Commanding the Department of the South, Ordered to Make a Tour of Inspection to Advise President Wilson and Secretary Bryan of the Situation—Study to Be Made of Foreign Situation Before Departing From Present Policy.

Washington, March 6.—Indications that no immediate or sweeping changes in the foreign policy of the United States are in contemplation were afforded today when Secretary Bryan, without much qualification, approved the letters and instructions by wire that went out to the American representatives abroad in countries where stirring events are happening. It is true that generally this was routine business, but yet it was inferred by the officials of lesser rank than the Secretary that President Wilson intends to make a careful study of all the data to be presented to him by Secretary Bryan before making any radical changes in existing policies.

It became known today that without abating this government's claim to the right to maintain an effective army patrol along the Mexican border, the new administration intends to use every proper means to avoid friction with the Mexicans across the line. In line with the disposition to advise President Wilson and Secretary Bryan of the condition along the border, Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department of the Army, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, was today ordered to make a tour of inspection.

General Ojeda, commander of the Mexican federals, has expressed regret to American consular officers at Nogales for the recent clashes with American troops near Douglas, Ariz. General Ojeda assured the officers that he would adopt means to prevent further trouble and has ordered the Mexican patrol withdrawn from where the outbreaks occurred.

SMASHES WORLD RECORD

McDonald Puts Shot Over 39 Feet. Kiviat's Fine Running.

New York, March 6.—One world's record went tumbling, one runner—Abel R. Kiviat, of the Irish-American Athletic Club—won both the 600 and 1,000 yard runs, and Hannes Kolehmainen, the speedy Finn, dropped out of the two-mile race at Madison Square Garden tonight, where the Amateur Athletic Union held its annual senior indoor championships.

The new world's record was made by Patrick J. McDonald, the New York policeman, who won Olympic honors last summer. McDonald put the 24-pound shot 39 feet 3¼ inches, nearly five inches more than his world's record made outdoors at Celtic Park 18 months ago.

Kiviat was the star of the evening. His feat of romping away with the two big events carried with it a new American record in the 1,000-yard run of 2:15 4-5, shortening his own record of two years ago by two-fifths of a second. An hour later he left at his heels Ted Meredith, the Olympic winner, by inches only in the 600-yard event, with Halpin, of Boston, a close-up third.

The American indoor record was equaled in the 70-yard high hurdle by James I. Wendell, of Wesleyan, and by Howard P. Drew, the negro sprinter from Springfield, Mass., in the 75-yard dash.

Baltimorean Wins at Golf.

Pinehurst, N. C., March 6.—Walter J. Travis, of Garden City, lost today's second round of match play in the ninth annual spring golf tournament to B. W. Corkran, of Baltimore, one down. The match was decided on the home green, Corkran bringing in a score of 76 and Travis 77.

BAD SHOWING UP FOR THE POLICE

Indignant Women Tell of Indignities During the Parade.

SYLVESTER'S LAME DEFENSE

SPECIALS ENCOURAGED CROWD TO BE RUDE.

Prominent Men and Women Testify Before Senate Committee, Some of Marchers Saying They Were More Afraid of Some of the Police Than the Frisky Young Men. Evidence That No Effort Was Made to Hold Back the Crowd by Police, Who Laughed.

Washington, March 6.—Tales of indignities and affronts from the crowds and indifference and laughing comments from the police were recounted today before the Senate Committee that has begun an investigation into the alleged lack of protection given the great suffrage pageant of last Monday.

Women prominent in national affairs and in suffrage councils told of their harrassed progress through surging crowds of men and boys whom the police, they said, made little effort to hold back. Their stories differed in detail because of the various viewpoints from which the Pennsylvania Avenue march had been observed, but their statements as to the general attitude of the police were endorsed by Rear Admiral Van Reypen, retired, and George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Washington, who appeared as witnesses against the police department.

Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, one of the marchers in the suffrage parade, said the few police she saw seemed to be merely "standing in the front row of the spectators." Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, Ohio, in charge of the Ohio division of the parade, declared that crowds of "youngish men" surged in so close that the marchers could hardly walk two abreast; that "good natured drunken men" pushed against the marchers' lines without restraint by the police, and that the few officers in sight did nothing to protect the procession.

MAJOR SYLVESTER'S DEFENSE.

Congress had passed a special act directing the Washington Police Department to "prevent any interference with the suffrage procession." In the questions put to the women witnesses today Senators Jones, Dillingham and Pomerene tried to secure definite information as to why the protection had been so inadequate, and as to the number of police on hand and the manner in which they acted toward the women marchers.

Well-dressed women, many of them leaders in national suffrage affairs, packed the committee room where the hearings were held and from their ranks came the witnesses who were called to the stand under the direction of Miss Alice Paul. In a statement furnished to the committee at its opening Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of police, declared his department had given the parade all the protection it could, with the limited number of policemen available, and that the disorder on the streets was due to the breaking of cables along the route and the unruly character of the crowd.

Bursts of laughter came frequently as women told of their experiences. Mrs. Upton said there were some elderly women in the Ohio division and she was afraid a "good-natured drunken man" would fall against them.

"So we all hurried and got past and he fell back in Wisconsin, or Wyoming, or somewhere back there," she said.

She declared the police laughed at the scenes and made no effort to help. The most inefficient, she said, were the plain-clothes men, sworn in for the occasion, who carried their authority in the badges on their coats.

AFRAID OF POLICE.

Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, of Concord, N. H., who had her daughter and other young girls with her in the New Hampshire division, told one of the most striking stories. She declared uniformed policemen had encouraged the crowd in its disorder and that she had been so alarmed at the action of the officers toward the young girls that the children were placed in the center of the procession, where they were protected by older women.

"The crowd hooted and jeered," she said. "Men tried to get the flowers from our coats, and one man stuck his foot out in front of my daughter and tried to trip her. At another point two policemen in uniform were standing together talking and were encouraging the crowd to jeer us. One policeman looked as though he was going to take hold of the young girls who were marching with us. We were more frightened by the police than by the crowds."

Mrs. Cordelia P. Odenheimer, of Jessup, Md., said she had walked the length of the avenue a short time prior to the starting of the parade and that the crowds were then back on the sidewalk. Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, of Washington, one of the organizers of the parade, declared the street had been allowed to become congested just before the parade started, and that lack of advance protection had made it impossible then to clear the avenue.

"It was as though we walked into the neck of a funnel," said Mrs. Baker. "One policeman to whom I appealed stood with his arms folded and said: 'Oh, the crowd is doing very well.'"

Mrs. Walter J. Fisher, wife of the retiring Secretary of the Interior, told the committee of the anxiety with which she watched from the Postoffice Building for her daughter to appear in the parade, as the crowd now and then surged across the avenue, breaking and blocking the progress of the pageant.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, a local teacher, testified of the "coarse buffoonery" to which the teachers' brigade was subjected. "The crowd, pressing against us, would repeat the alphabet, count ten and sing 'Rats, rats, rats,' as they marked time," she said.

Miss Verna Hetfield, who rode on the Old Liberty Bell float, testified that a man in the crowd caught her by the foot and that she kicked him loose. Another caught her sister by the hand, and others rubbed their arms.

Miss Patricia M. Street, assistant director of the parade, testified that a drunken man spat tobacco juice in a woman's face when she reached out to push him back from the line of march.

"I struck the man across the face, and a policeman tore my coat in pulling at me," she said. I remonstrated. He said: 'There would have been nothing like this happen if you women would stay at home.'"

Senator Poindexter, who marched in the parade, declared on the stand that "when an automobile ambulance tried to drive through the parade lengthwise in the presence of the police he concluded that a deliberate attempt was being made to break up the parade."

PRAISE FOR BOY SCOUTS

Their Good Work Contrasted With the Police Disgrace.

New York, March 6.—A letter from women representing both suffragists and antisuffragists was received at the National headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America today thanking the boys who tried to protect women who marched in the recent parade at Washington. A fine example of the power of a trained intelligent mind over mere brute force, is one compliment paid the young scouts.

"As the policemen openly fraternized with the hostile populace, the noble example and manly exertions of the scouts together with the fine spirit of the women they protected, was all that saved the city from shame and disaster before the cavalry from Fort Meyer arrived," the women wrote, expressing appreciation "on behalf of the visitors and residents in Washington." The letter was signed by Mrs. G. H. Dunham, Miss H. S. Wallace, Mrs. H. D. Delmotte, Pennsylvania; S. A. Wallace, M. J. Wallace, Clara M. Meikle, Maryland; Roberta Wallace, Mrs. H. J. Corbin, Florida.

Other messages were received praising the Boy Scouts, including communications from Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, retired, U. S. N., and Major Clark Lynch, of the United States Army Medical Corps.

Governor Sulzer Emphatic.

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—Governor Sulzer today declared that the "ruffians" who interfered with the pre-inaugural suffrage parade in Washington on Monday, "ought to have been thrashed and I felt like doing it myself."

"I have the greatest respect for the woman who participated in that parade," he continued. "And so did every other man who is a man."

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