ADRIANOPLE HAS FALLEN

Bulgars Enter Ancient Turkish City

FIVE MONTH SIEGE OVER

Desperate But Vain Resistence to Determined Attack.

A SPECTACULAR CLIMAX

After the Outlying Fortifications Had Been Taken and the End Was Seen to Be in Sight, the Turks Set Fire to All Their Depots and Stores and Blew Up the Barracks and Magazines—Capital Was Finally Taken After a Hard Fight—The City is in Flames.

Mustapha Pasha, March 26.—The fortress of Adrianople was taken by storm by the Bulgarians this morning after fighting of the most terrible character since Monday. Flames are devastating the city.

After the outlying fortifications had been captured the Turkish troops set fire to all their depots and stores as well as to the arsenal and the artillery park. They also blew up the barracks and a number of powder magazines. Most of the population fled.

At an early hour this morning fires were raging in various sections of the beleaguered city. The maddened population, whose nerves had been shattered by the almost incessant bombardment for a period of over five months, was fleeing about the streets from one point to another, not knowing where to find shelter.

The great artillery's arsenal in the city was burning and the barracks lying between the hospital and the northern forts were also in flames.

The Bulgarians in strong force gradually advanced their lines, encircling the city, and by short rushes the infantrymen approached near enough to prepare for the final dash.

On all sides the combined movement of the attackers on the ever-resisting city was continued.

The Bulgarian infantry had reached within 300 yards of the main forts at 5 o'clock last evening. They entrenched themselves there while ammunition and provisions were brought up from the rear and preparations were made for the final assault.

The entire line of fortresses defending the eastern side of the city was captured by the Bulgarians after a most spectacular assault at the point of the bayonet by long lines of infantry, which were strengthened rapidly by the second or reserve lines. The eastern forts soon fell into their hands and Bulgarian batteries were immediately placed in possession to concentrate their fire on the other works. The way was thus cleared for a direct assault on the city itself.

END OF FIVE-MONTH SIEGE

Stirring History of the Former Turkish Capital.

Adrianople, the former Turkish capital, withstood the siege of a great Bulgarian army for over five months, the first gun having been fired at the fortress October 5. Shukri Pasha, the commander-in-chief, had under him within the encircling forts what was considered the flower of the Turkish regular army. The main portion of the garrison consisted of the Fourth army corps, to which had been added many regiments and batteries, who had been drawn in before the advancing Bulgarian army.

The fortifications which have been subjected to almost continuous bombardment by hundreds of field and siege guns for about 160 days were very strong. They consisted of 40 modern forts, composing a semicircle around the northern half of the city from east to west, with minor works between. On the south of the city there was also a series of forts, but much dependence was placed on the character of the ground there, which was formed of treacherous marshes.

The city contains about 80,000 inhabitants, half of whom are Turks and the others Armenians, Jews and Greeks.

The walls which formerly surrounded the city had been allowed to fall to ruins, and since the last Russian-Turkish War, in 1878, the city has been in a state of decline. Much of its former splendor has disappeared, but many of its 40 mosques are fine examples of Eastern architecture.

The city has had a varied history since its foundation in the second century by the Roman Emperor Hadrian. A great victory was won there by the Goths in 378, and another by the Avar Huns in 586. Twice the Russians have occupied the city, first in 1829, when they forced Turkey to give independence to Greece, and again in 1878, when they occupied it without resistance.

The present siege, however, with an army believed to be composed of more than 100,000 Bulgarians and 30,000 Servians constantly bombarding the city, forms one of the brightest spots in its history. The Turkish garrison has fought with great valor, making many energetic sorties and holding its own until the last in spite of hunger and sickness, which have been even more devastating than the bombardment of the besiegers.

TCHATALJA ALSO FALLEN.

London, March 26.—After two days' desperate fighting, Tchatalja has fallen into the hands of the Bulgarian's, according to a telegram received tonight by the Bulgarian Legation at London.

WILL SUPPORT WILSON

Significant Announcement Made by Progressive House Members.

Washington, March 26.—Definite announcement of the plan of certain Progressive Republicans in the House to support President Wilson's administration in the accomplishment of progressive policies was made today. Representatives Kent, of California; Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Anderson, of Minnesota, and Helgeson, of North Dakota, announced they would not join the new progressive organization, which proposes to nominate Representative Victor Murdock for speaker, but would support measures proposed by the Wilson administration so long as they considered them of a progressive character. Representative Kent said he would vote for Representative Mann for Republican leader.

Steps were taken late today by some of the men named to call a conference of Progressive Republicans to determine upon a plan of action. All of the representatives who will be asked to attend have already been invited to join the distinct progressive organization. Many of those denominated by Colonel Roosevelt as "near-progressives," in his recent letter to Representative Hineman, declined to say tonight what attitude they will take toward the third party plans.

"I regard it as very unfortunate that there should be any division among progressives in the House at this time," said Representative Lenroot, in a statement concurred in by Representative Anderson. "It may be good personal politics for third party progressives and for some men who were elected as Republican Progressives to take such a position at this time, but there is no statesmanship about it. As far as can now be foreseen, progressives of all political parties will be called upon to assist and co-operate with President Wilson in his progressive policies, and new complications relating only to party politics can only injure the progressive cause."

"I can see no good to be accomplished at this time by a third party lineup in the House of Representatives," said Representative Kent. "President Wilson has brought assurance of his intent to realize, as far as may be, those progressive ideals which are held by all open-minded and forward-looking men. To my mind, our best services can be rendered by aiding him and those with him, toward securing the legislation which we desire and for which we have worked in the past."

PENNSY'S GOOD FINANCING

Takes Entire Allotment of Norfolk and Western Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Philadelphia, March 26.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has so arranged its financing that it, as well as the allied companies, have taken their entire holdings allotted to them of the new Norfolk and Western bonds. These holdings represent approximately 48 per cent. of the Norfolk and Western stock and the success that has attended the placing of $18,353,000 of convertible four and a half per cent. debentures at 102½, is the cause of much relief in railroad circles that have their offices in this city.

Under the terms of subscription, the bonds had to be paid for, either in full or to the extent of $525 at the close of business today and the remaining $500, to be paid between September 2 and 5. This was all arranged by the railroads and the bonds will be dated September 1, and be convertible into common stock at par.

The fact that the bonds were not underwritten is significant in view of the fact that the Pennsylvania did not avail itself of its right to subscribe to their share of the recent issue of $63,250,000 convertible Baltimore and Ohio 4½s which were offered to shareholders at 95½.

Underwriters got about 70 per cent. of this issue while the company got only 92½ for their bonds. in contrast to this, the Pennsylvania, through its own allied companies, financed the Norfolk and Western itself, added about $9,000,000 to their investment and the Virginia Coal road obtained 102½ for their bonds.

KILLS CHIEF OF POLICE

Shot by a Former Member of Lebanon Force.

Lebanon, Pa., March 26.—Lebanon's chief of police, John G. Zimmerman, was decoyed to a store in the business section of the city today and mortally wounded by shots fired by George Boyer, a former member of the local police force. Zimmerman received a telephone call from the store to quell a disturbance. Boyer had sent in the call, and when Zimmerman arrived he opened fire, the Chief receiving the contents of a shotgun in the abdomen.

Boyer, who is 42 and married, is a man of herculean build, and when on the force his fame for fearlessness made him a terror to evildoers.

It is said he was dismissed for his intemperate habits, and he had made repeated efforts to be reinstated. He is reported to have harbored a grudge against Zimmerman and to have openly threatened to get even with him.

E. T. PLATT RESIGNS

Was Vice President of U. S. Express Company.

New York, March 26.—it was announced from the offices of the United States Express Company tonight that Edward T. Platt has resigned as vice president and general manager of the company. No further statement concerning the resignation was given out.

Mr. Platt had occupied the position he has just vacated since December, 1911, having been promoted from the office of treasurer. He is a son of the late Thomas G. Platt, former United States senator, and many years he[illegible] of the express company.

A New Remedy For an Old Complaint

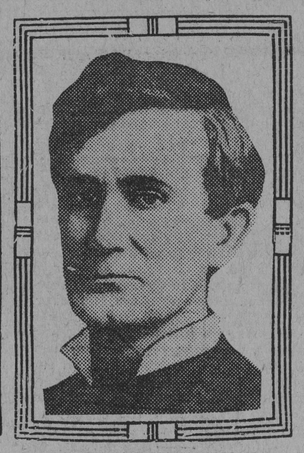
A Scientific and Important Discovery for the Treatment of Constipation, Liver and Stomach Disorders.

The careless selection of widely advertised and ineffective remedies is the cause of a good deal of misery. Be careful of taking, without your doctor's orders, drugs like Calomel, and Cascara in any form, and other drastic stuff. Besides their harshness, they act only on a single organ and cannot stimulate all the different structures which are diseased.

These facts led to a great deal of experimentation and finally to the Discovery of Hunyadi Janos Pills, a scientific and perfect combination which does work—gently—on all the proper organs. Hunyadi Janos Pills are compounded with only one end in view and that is to relieve you of all your troubles. You need not experiment on yourself—you need not take anywhere from 1, 6 or 20 pills—one or two pills at night are enough and sure. They work where and when work is required—without griping. Buy a box and try them to-night. You'll see the reason why—the next morning. Price 25 cents at any up-to-date Drug Store or by mail from A. Saxlehner, New York.

ELECTED TO FEDERAL SENATE

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, Democrat.



LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, Republican.

The Illinois legislature broke the deadlock yesterday by electing Colonel Lewis for the long term and Mr. Sherman for the short term in the Senate of the United States.

HIS CHALLENGE TO THE KAISER

JOHN BULL PROPOSES THEY TAKE A NAVAL HOLIDAY.

First Lord of the Admiralty Proposes That All the Nations in the World Cancel Their Programs for Naval Construction for the Year 1914—He Suggests an Agreement With Germany.

London, March 26.—A naval holiday for a year as far as new construction is concerned was the offer made to the world today by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British Admiralty, when he submitted the British naval estimates to the House of Commons. In this way, he says, the world would obtain an almost instantaneous mitigation of the thraldom involved by the evil and insensate folly of the present acute rivalry in armaments. Scores of millions, he declared, were being squandered year after year without making any real difference in the relative naval strength of the nations.

His proposal, he argued, would involve no alteration in the relative strength of the world's navy, and added:

"We address this proposal to all nations and to no nation with more profound sincerity than to our great neighbor over the North Sea."

Mr. Churchill, in a speech delivered later in the House of Commons, definitely proposed that Germany and Great Britain should agree to cancel their programs of construction for the year 1914. He suggested that the influence of such an agreement would be priceless and measureless in giving a wider international scope to an arrangement for the prevention of wasteful, purposeless and futile folly. The First Lord of the Admiralty said he was convinced that this treatment of the subject was the only way to terminate one of the most stupid and unnatural chapters in the history of European civilization.

Mr. Churchill announced that the British Admiralty had arranged to lend to first-class British liners guns, ammunition and trained gunners to enable those vessels to protect commerce in time of war against armed foreign merchantmen.

ULTIMATUM OF MINERS

Industrial Conflict in West Virginia Is Threatened.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Charleston, W. Va., March 26.—John P. White, president of the United Mineworkers of America, and Governor Hatfield held a lengthy conference today, and this afternoon the president of the miners gave out a copy of a letter he delivered to Governor Hatfield. Leaving out the conditions granted under the present law, which, it is alleged, is not given the men at some of the mines, the only question left to arbitration is that of wages. The miners' president makes it clear that unless his proposition is accepted a statewide industrial conflict will result. Governor Hatfield refused to make any statement in reference to the letter received from White. President White's letter to Governor Hatfield is as follows:

Dear Sir: There has existed in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts for the past several months an industrial conflict of great magnitude. The miners are engaged in this struggle to better their conditions of employment and to try to secure that which is conceded them under the laws of the State of West Virginia, namely, the right to belong to a labor organization without discrimination, the semimonthly pay day; the selection of check weighmen to secure honest weights; to have their coal weighed and that 2,000 pounds shall constitute a ton.

Aside from the question of wages involved in this dispute, these fundamentals are accorded the miners by law; yet the state has spent during this period, so I am informed, more than $300,000 in the use of its military in the maintenance of martial law, and probably the great public does not understand that the things above referred to were enacted into law for the protection of the miners, and many no doubt are under the impression that these laws are fulfilled and the miners are receiving that which was contemplated by law. But such is not the case, except in that part of the Kanawha district and elsewhere which are covered by joint agreement between operators and miners, and the very lowest wages prevailing in the unorganized fields, together with the evils of the commissary owned and controlled by the coal companies, make the conditions of the miners most deplorable.

I suppose there is no question as to the ability of either party to the dispute to continue this struggle indefinitely until one or the other gains supremacy, and realizing as we always do that the public is concerned in these disputes, and that if we are to prevent this industrial conflict from becoming statewide, we must take prompt action, and in order that our position may be known and that the public may thoroughly understand who is responsible for the conditions that might obtain and then in the interest of industrial peace, we offer the following proposition as a solution of the situation:

That the operators whose mines are now affected by the strike shall agree:

First. That there shall be no discrimination against mineworkers for joining the organization, and all employes shall return to work.

Second. To the establishment of the nine-hour workday, which shall apply to all classes of labor in and around the mines.

Third. To the semimonthly payday.

Fourth. That the miners at any mine shall be accorded the right to select check weighmen, and in accordance with the state law, all coal shall be weighed and 2,000 pounds shall constitute a ton.

Fifth—That there shall be a joint commission, consisting of five representatives from each side, each side to choose its own members.

The duties of this commission will be to adjust the wages of all men employed at day work in and around the mines; determine the mining prices, yardage, etc., and endeavor to arrive at an equitable competitive basis, and to provide rules and methods for the adjustment of disputes between the employes and the coal companies in order to avoid any failure to agree. A board of arbitration, consisting of three members, shall be created, one member to be chosen by the operators' side of the commission and one by the miners' side, these two to select the third member, who must be a disinterested partisan and nonresident of the state.

This board of arbitration shall meet with the commission, and any question that the commission is unable to agree upon shall be referred to said board of arbitration for settlement, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

The findings of this commission shall date from the time work is resumed and continue in effect until April 1, 1916. Respectfully,

JOHN P. WHITE,
President United Mineworkers of America.

COAL LANDS IN LITIGATION

Baltimorean Trying to Recover 50,000 Acres.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Charleston, W. Va., March 26.—Fifty thousand acres of rich coal and timber lands, valued at more than $5,000,000, are involved in a suit which was begun here today before a special term of the federal District Court, with Judge Henry C. McDowell, of Lynchburg, sitting for Judge B. F. Kellar, the latter having been an attorney interested in the litigation prior to his appointment to the federal bench. The suit is filed by Max Landsburg, Jr., of Baltimore, administrator of his father's estate, against Henry B. McCormick and others. Two of the defendants are the William M. Ritter Lumber Company and the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, which have the timber and coal rights on a large portion of the property.

The father of the plaintiff once owned the tract in question, which lies in McDowell county. It was sold to satisfy a judgment, contrary, it is alleged, to the federal statutes. In a former suit the elder Landsburg lost the case, but the administrator now seeks to have the former judgment set aside and seeks possession of the property through a tax sale.

Killed in Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Charles Town, W. Va., March 26.—Yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Bertha Flannagan and her 15-year-old son were returning from Shepherdstown to their home, near Bakerton, a four-horse team became frightened at a horse and buggy and ran down a steep hill into the buggy driven by Mrs. Flannagan and her son. The young man was killed. It is supposed the horses ran over him, as he was found under the team. Mrs. Flannagan was badly bruised. The young man was a son of the late John G. Flannagan, of Bakerton, Jefferson county.

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TWO SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS

They Are J. Ham Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman.

PICTURESQUE CHARACTERS

BOTH EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

Legislature Breaks Deadlock By Sending Pink Whiskers to Washington For Six Years and Giving the Man Who Looks Like Lincoln the Short Term—Sherman Beat Shelby M. Cullom By a Plurality of 50,000 in the Senatorial Primary—The Career of Both Men Interesting.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Springfield, Ill., March 26.—The prolonged deadlock over the election of two United States senators was broken today by the Illinois legislature. James Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, was elected for the long term of six years. Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, was chosen for the short term of four years. Both senators' terms will date from March 4.

PINK WHISKERS.

Colonel Lewis, who is popularly spoken of as J. Ham. is a most picturesque character, noted for his eccentricities and his love for notoriety. His whiskers are the pride of his life and in consequence he is frequently spoken of as Pink Whiskers, and he is as proud of them as a boy with his new long pants. If one tells him that he has heard of the hirsute appendages, it's as good as a key to his heart.

Colonel Lewis was born in Virginia, reared and educated in Georgia and admitted to the bar at the age of 19. The West was opening up for the young men in 1886 and he set out across the state for the territory of Washington against the advice of his friends. There only a year and a half, he was elected to the territorial senate and was later the permanent chairman of the first Democratic convention in the new state. In 1890 he declined the nomination to Congress and two years later he was tendered the unanimous nomination for the governorship, but refused it, because he could not subscribe to the platform adopted. Twice he was the caucus nominee for the senatorial race and in 1896 he was elected to Congress.

During the Spanish-American War he was in turn on the staff as colonel of General Brooke and Gen. Fred Grant. It was he who condemned the transport ship Chester, which figured in the embalmed beef scandals.

SENATOR-ELECT SHERMAN.

Lawrence Y. Sherman is a self-made man, whose most striking personality is his remarkable resemblance to Lincoln in face, habits, humor and ability to tell stories. In the senatorial primaries last year he defeated Senator Shelby McCullom by a plurality of 50,000.

Mr. Sherman is a native of Miami county, O. He was born November 8, 1858. Less than a year later he was brought to Illinois by his parents and this state has been his home ever since. The boy lived in McDonough county until he was nine, and then went with his father's family to Jasper county. His new home was on a farm and he attended the country school.

At 16 he went to work on his father's farm, and for three or four years all the schooling he had was acquired through his own efforts from books. One summer he accumulated from his earnings for helping his neighbor to thresh their wheat what was to him a big sum of money. He quite disgusted some of his acquaintances by spending the whole hoard for books, one of which was a dry-looking volume called The Revised Statutes of Illinois, 1874.

A little later he found himself a student of law in McKendree College, from which he was graduated in 1882. Living up to his notion that to waste time is to commit a crime, he went from Jasper to McDonough county with a load of apples gathered from his father's orchard. He sold these apples to the townspeople of Macomb, the county seat of McDonough county, and delivered them in a one-horse wagon. He set his hand to other humble tasks, and with a little change ahead he entered the law office of Judge Damon G. Tunnicliffe.

A little later he was elected city attorney of Macomb, which was exactly the kind of job with which Shelby M. Cullom started his career of 58 years in public office. After two more years Mr. Sherman was reelected county judge and he refused a second term because he wanted to "get down to brass tacks" in the practice of his profession.

In a very few years he became one of the leading attorneys of Central Illinois. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1896. When he appeared at Springfield he looked more like a tired ploughman rather than an alert lawyer. Some of the lawmakers "reckoned" the stranger might be in the market for a gold brick, and others "allowed" it might be necessary to blindfold him to get him into the elevator at the State House, otherwise he would insist on walking up the stairs.

USE OF INVECTIVE.

Mr. Sherman's use of invective and of kindly humor is refreshing. One of his most notable speeches in the Illinois Legislature had for its theme The Cream-colored Cow. He was speaking on a bill for an appropriation for a dairy association, or some organization of the sort. The speech was a medley of wit and wisdom that set the whole state talking.

Mr. Sherman served during two sessions as speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1904 he was elected lieutenant governor. Before his term had expired President Roosevelt, at the instance of Senator Cullom, appointed him a member of the Spanish Treaty Claim Commission in 1907. Mr. Sherman declined the place, giving as his reason that he did not deem it proper to desert the post to which he had been elected. For several years he has been the executive head of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities.

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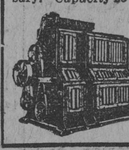

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