pendent men of both parties which beat the Barnes and the Murphy machines in the primary fight. He and they bear the two machines and put through a primary law which was a great advance and to stated in his indorsement that material progress had been made in open conventions which the Legislature at Albany work only figureheads or pawns, or the bosses behind their scenes.

"He states he felt the improvement had been mainly due to the action taken by the little group of Independent Democrats who stood against Mr. Murphy. I think he called him Boss Murphy."

"When did you last see Mr. Barnes?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"The last time I saw Mr. Barnes," said the Colonel, "was Lincoln Day in February, 1911, at the Republican Club, New York. Mr. Barnes was then chairman of State Committee. He said that he was now definitely in control of the Republican party and the people I represented were out of it.

"I said to him that I had just been reading a letter written by his grandfather, Thurlow Weed, to Abraham Lincoln in 1865. He, Barnes, had been elected chairman of the State Committee and put in control of the party. I said I earnestly hoped he would succeed and if he would act in the spirit toward the Republicans of to-day as his grandfather had shown in the letter to Lincoln we all could support him. But I said I believed that the time had passed for submission to the boss system of Mr. Platt.

"That if the effort were made to rule the Republican party, then the party had acquiesced into Senator Platt instead of in the spirit of the letter of Thurlow Weed to Abraham Lincoln. I said I believed there would be a revolt—a revolt of the men like me. But I said I would be glad to serve if the spirit shown in the letter was followed."

"Did you see Mr. Barnes again?"

"I do not think I have seen him since that day," replied the Colonel, while Barnes sat within six feet of him.

Col. Roosevelt next brought forward ex-Gov. Sulzer as a source of authority.

"Mr. Sulzer in 1913 told me," he said, "he had discovered that the government of the State was rotten almost throughout, that he had Mr. Hennessy investigating various departments. He said he was being attacked by a Murphy machine aided by the Barnes machine. He was in a desperate fight, particularly with the Murphy machine.

SULZER MADE A VISIT TO OYSTER BAY.

"In June, 1914, Mr. Sulzer came to my house and discussed the rottenness of the State government, he asked me if I had seen his State papers. I told him I had, he asked me if I would see Mr. Hennessy, who came to see me some time in June, 1914. Hennessy told me that he had been appointed by Gov. Sulzer investigator of the running of the State government. He told me the condition of rottenness in government defied belief.

"He had looked into highways and spoke of corruption in one county where Democrats controlled and another where Republicans controlled in connection with supplementary contracts. He poke of investigating canals and prisons, of the padding of payrolls making payments of salaries to men who did not exist. He told me of picking up stones from the roadside for making highways and"——

The Colonel was orating and gesticulating to the jury in an emphatic manner. Some of the jurors sat with open mouths and all were handling pencils as if they were making notes of every word. Mr. Ivins interrupted on [illegible] The Court, however, in the absence of the jury, ruling it proper to admit the testimony as bearing on the question of Hennessy's investigations.

"He told me," said the Colonel, "that conditions could not be remedied until the old party machines had been thrown out. We would not get rid of the corruption.

"Governor Sulzer said [illegible] to get up an independent political party to smash both old machines and thus break down the corruption to exist."

Another Barnes letter was introduced, written to Roosevelt in the form as follows:

Albany, Dec. 12, 1910.

"Dear Governor: It is reported that you contemplate in your message advising the establishment of a State printing house.

"I write you this letter because I presume that such message will be a matter discussed between you and our friends to-morrow. It is not my desire to intrude my personal matters upon you, but I wish merely to state the fact that the establishment of a State printing house here would be a serious if not a fatal blow to me financially.

"(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES, Jr."

Col. Roosevelt finished his direct testimony at 4 o'clock and was excused until to-morrow morning when cross-examination will begin. His final statements were a denial of any intent of personal reflection on Mr. Barnes in making the statement on which the libel suit is based.

"I was doing it," he said, "in pursuance of what I regarded the highest service without any personal feeling whatsoever or any malice at all."

INTENDED NO PERSONAL REFLECTION ON BARNES.

"Did you intend to charge Mr. Barnes with personal corruption?"

"No, I intended to state that there was corruption and rottenness in the State Government and that it was due to the system typified and represented by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy and the way in which the two machines of which they were the respective heads had worked together at certain points where their interests were in common and adverse to the public as a whole."

In the witness chair, Col. Roosevelt sat for hours almost in the position of a prize fighter on guard against the knockout punch.

Over strenuous objections, he got before the jury a lengthy article from McClure's Magazine on bipartisan conditions at Albany. The Roosevelt forces were making steady gains against the Barnes lines. Every foot of advance was contested but the Colonel was clearly the gainer. From race tracks the testimony next led to the Hughes direct primary fight in the Legislature of 1910. The Colonel repeated a story told him by Senator Davenport of scenes and manipulations in the Senate.

TOLD HOW REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS CONFERRED.

"He told me," said Roosevelt, "that one night the machine Republicans and Democrats each went into conference on the bill in adjoining rooms. He saw Barnes go into the room with Republican Senators. Groups came out and in the Senate each party contributed the same number of votes, fourteen, to defeat the bill."

"Senator Hinman spoke to me, also, of an alliance between the Barnes Republicans and what he called the Murphy Democrats, to beat the governor's primary legislation and pass a [illegible] primary bill."

There was a clash over one of the words "machine Republicans." "I am only repeating what Senator Davenport said" snapped back the Colonel, leaning forward in his chair and for a minute engaged in angry controversy with Mr. Ivins until stopped by his own counsel. "Davenport said 'machine Senators' and Senator Newcomb told me the same thing except that he spoke of them as Barnes Republicans. Senator Hinman told me of the alliance between Republicans and Tammany Democrats to defeat the bill and to pass a fake primary bill."

Turning next to the case of Senator J. F. Allds, who was elected Republican President of the Senate in 1910, and afterward permitted to resign just before his expulsion was voted, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Senator Newcomb told me that the machine Senators' choice was Allds for President, and anti-machine Senators bolted the caucus, refusing to support Allds. The machine lacking sufficient votes, Senator Grady and a sufficient number of Democratic machine Senators joined with the machine Republicans to elect Allds. Senator Newcomb asked me to remember that not only sufficient Democrats voted to elect Allds President, but also that Tammany votes made Allds leader of the Republicans in the Senate."

At the afternoon session of court Mr. Bowers began by asking the witness to continue his testimony about Allds.

NEWCOMB TOLD HIM ABOUT MACHINE DEMOCRATS.

"Senator Newcomb told me," said Col. Roosevelt, "that the combination between the machine Democrats and Barnes Republicans which resulted in Allds's nomination was held during early stages of the impeachment proceedings against Senator Allds which resulted in his being thrown out of the Senate."

Mr. Ivins objected to that and was overruled by the Court.

"Why?" asked Mr. Ivins, "Senator Allds was not thrown out. He resigned."

The Court held to its decision, and Col. Roosevelt continued:

"I was told that after all the other organization men had abandoned Allds, Senator Grady made a speech in his behalf."

Mr. Ivins again objected. He said: "I suppose if Senator Newcomb had recited the first chapter of Genesis that would be admitted."

"It would," replied Justice Andrews, "if it was as material as I hold this testimony to be."

The four chapters of political history that the Colonel related were fairly smashed through the defensive line of objections raised by Barnes's counsel. His lawyers gave the signals and he followed their directions implicitly. He succeeded in getting before the jury his version of these events:

Defeat of the Hughes Race Track Gambling Bill in 1908 by Barnes's Albany County Senator Grattan changing his vote at the eleventh hour.

Barnes opposition to direct primary legislation in 1910.

Attempt of the Barnes organization to defeat Hughes for renomination in 1908. In connection with these two events a long letter written by Barnes to Roosevelt was read.

The Allds scandal in the Legislature of 1910, when Tammany Democrats joined with machine Republicans to make Allds President of the Senate.

At the noon recess the Colonel was still on the stand, fresh and eager to tell more. His programme for the afternoon contained the history of three more events—Murphy's attempt to elect Sheehan United States Senator, the Bayne legislative investigation of the Albany County corruption and finally the charges of corruption in State printing contracts.

TAMMANY SECRETARY IS SUBPOENAED BY ROOSEVELT.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, is here under subpoena from the Roosevelt side. Robert F. Wagner, Tammany leader of the Senate, and Alfred E. Smith, Tammany leader of the Assembly, are under subpoena ready to come from Albany when required. Charles F. Murphy has not yet been subpoenaed.

Grave and serious, but still grimly determined and aggressive, with all his fighting blood up, Col. Roosevelt resumed the witness stand this morning to continue revelations of the methods of invisible government by political bosses.

A severe check was given to his fight by a ruling of the Court shutting out a mass of testimony he was ready to present about what Barnes thought of political machines and bosses and their necessity. Although this had not been specifically mentioned in the pleadings, the defense made strenuous efforts to convince the Court that this evidence was admissible.

Justice Andrews finally decided that while defendant may give evidence of his state of mind, yet, when it comes to producing independent facts which gave rise to that state of mind then those facts must be pleaded.

TURNED TO LETTERS TO SHOW BARNES'S STAND.

Shut off from this trail Col. Roosevelt and his counsel turned to the letter file. The first ones offered related to Hughes's renomination for Governor in 1908, which Barnes opposed.

Roosevelt in the White House and Barnes in Albany had much correspondence. Mr. Ivins, on behalf of Barnes, made a strong fight to prevent the [illegible] of the letters, using every technicality of the law he had been deterred for the first time.

Mr. Bowers started Col. Roosevelt to give testimony leading up to the letters of 1908, starting back eight years previously, at all times under a rattling cross fire of objections from Mr. Ivins, his side.

Turning back to a recital of events in Roosevelt's term as Governor, the Colonel said: "I had various conversations with Mr. Barnes in 1908 relating to the power of the boss and his dominance of the party. The conversations were based on a letter of mine to Senator Platt in 1900 wherein I discussed the dominance of the boss in politics which I maintained led inevitably to corruption.

"My first conversation with Mr. Barnes on the righteousness of the boss and the boss system were in my term as Governor. I told him that, prior to my becoming Governor, Mr. Platt had asked me to come and see him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SURPRISED TO LEARN PLATT NAMED COMMITTEES.

"I told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Platt asked me if there were any men I wished to receive special consideration on legislative committees. I said no, and expressed surprise that the committees were being chosen when they were supposed to be appointed by the Speaker.

"The answer of Mr. Platt was that no one would be appointed Speaker who would not carry out the wishes of the organization. I told Barnes that kind of a system led to evil. Mr. Barnes stated that it was the only kind of government that could exist under our system. The parties could not exist without bosses.

"Barnes reiterated that organizations had to control. He stated that Mr. Platt might have been wrong in the way he acted without consultation with others, but he upheld the position Mr. Platt took as the head of the organization, who had to be in control of the State when his party was in power."

In order to connect this with the Hughes renomination, Col. Roosevelt said: "I repeated these views in letters to Mr. Barnes in 1908. I told him that the Governor had to be independent. My personal feelings and sympathy were with Mr. Barnes rather than with Mr. Hughes, but I held that the Governor elected by the people had to be independent of the organization.

"Mr. Barnes answered that the organization had to be dominant. He was opposed to Mr. Hughes, who had lived to break down the organization.

SAID THEY WOULD NOT NOMINATE HUGHES.

"He said he and the organization would be in control of the convention and would not nominate Mr. Hughes. He said they had control of the organization and Hughes couldn't get it away from him."

Mr. Bowers asked the Colonel about correspondence with Barnes in 1910 after the return from Africa.

"What was the subject of your correspondence?"

"Upon the necessity of bosses to party government," replied the Colonel with a grin and snap of the teeth before Mr. Ivins could shout his objections. The first letter read was from Barnes to Roosevelt, dated July 4, 1910. It was a surprise to Barnes, who had not the complete letter file that the Colonel keeps, and he had been unable to find a copy. How many more surprise letters the Colonel might have worried the Albany leader. The letter was as follows:

"I am sorry that you did not give me an opportunity to see you before I sailed, for my mind is entirely clear regarding the political situation and I think that my judgment is not absurd.

"Ever since he has been Governor Mr. Hughes has endeavored through his speeches and his attitude to arouse resentment in every locality against the men who have been doing the political work of the Republican party. Some of those men are the best and most unselfish of men. Some of them are of the meanest and most selfish of men.

COULDN'T BE EXPLOITED AS MACHINE-MADE POLITICIAN.

"It was a gage of battle thrown down which it was my duty to resist, because if I am to remain in the leadership of this county, that leadership must be satisfactory to the Republican people of the county. I cannot be exploited as a machine-made politician or a patronage broker without resisting the charge to the best of my strength.

"I never could subscribe to the doctrine advanced by the Governor, which was this: 'Disagreement with him meant that a man was a rascal.' What I am most deeply interested in is this subject of direct nominations, which, if ever adopted by this State, will lead to untold evils in public life and place therein the cheapest kind of citizens.

"The attitude of the Governor toward the Legislature is to depopulate the State Senate of men like Ellsworth, Higgins, Humphrey, Hendricks, Krum and White. And this has been his attitude toward other men in public life, at least those whom he found there. And the men who succeeded these Senators do not measure up to the standard formerly maintained for the reason that men do not want to go to the Legislature if it means that their opinions must be surrendered without even the possibility of consultation on the merits of the legislation.

"Of course the newspapers will urge you to make an effort to have the State Convention adopt a direct nomination plank. Of course you realize that those who oppose that proposal in principle will be compelled to contest it.

"The Meade-Phillips bill ought to have been signed by Gov. Hughes. It embodied all of his recommendations with the exception of the direct nominations feature. The Cobb bill was ridiculous, and not 10 per cent of the men who voted for it in the Legislature would have done so were it not for the fact that they feared for their skins.

"Party is structurally weak and although Wadsworth would be the strongest candidate for Governor for vote getting purposes, I think he would not consider the nomination. The candidate for Governor, however, should be one of the strongest individually. The reflected glory of the Hughes administration would weaken rather than strengthen a man.

"I noticed your interview in The World, in which you said you did not talk, but strike. You certainly could not expect that we who have been opposing direct nominations for four years could change our positions over night.

"The men with whom I have been co-operating will never relinquish their fight against the principle of direct nominations, but will favor every possible reform to our primary system so that people will be encouraged to go to primaries for a fair shake there.

"The so-called sentiment for direct primaries does not exist. It is purely pro-Hughes sentiment and has nothing to do with the merits of the proposal. Gov. Hughes advocated the plan he did purely to make an issue, not believing that we had the courage of the political strength to back up our opinions. The principle of committee nominations with a ratification primary is worse than direct nominations in every possible way, because the committee making the nominations is compelled to make up its judgment, a month before the primary and any malcontent under the guise of regularity can kick up a fuss or can be induced to do so by corrupt leaders on the other side. He will not care whether or not he wins at the primary, but he will have weakened the ticket so that it cannot make the race.

"Direct nominations are an invitation to party discord, but their evil could me minimized by the holding of unofficial primaries and unofficial conventions, which would unquestionably be done. The idea of getting rid of 'bosses' is absurd so long as you have party government.

"The direct nominations idea is a confusion in the mind of the functions of an individual as a member of a party, a voluntary organization and the functions of a citizen. The people do the electing, but the party should be free to frame up its proposals to the people in their own way, safeguarding them against fraud.

"I sincerely hope and trust that you will not become committed in such a way that it will force an issue at the Saratoga convention on this question.

"We should have a primary plank of the strongest possible kind to protect voters and give them every opportunity to express themselves in conventions.

"The convention is the last day of training for the battle of the campaign. To have a committee nomination with a ratification primary would be like changing generals in the middle of a battle. The campaign would be really started under the Cobb bill when the nominations are made by the committee. Then for four weeks opportunity is given to those inside the party to complain legitimately because the nominations are tentative. When nominations are made they should be final. If the people do not like them they can beat them at the polls, but the members of a party should have the same chance prior to the primaries and convention to exercise and express their will."

TELLS HOW RACE TRACK BILL WAS HELD UP.

Following the reading of the Barnes letter, Col. Roosevelt's testimony was switched to the race track gambling fight in the Legislature of 1908, leading up to more letters. Stress was laid upon the sudden switch of Senator Grattan of Albany at the last moment to the racing side after he had declared himself in favor of the bill.

"I talked about this with Senators Davenport, Newcomb and Hinman," said Roosevelt. "My full information came in conversations with these gentlement in 1912 to 1914.

"Senators Davenport and Newcomb informed me that at first there was no opposition from Mr. Barnes to the race track bill. Later the opposition developed very strongly from Republican organization men and Democrats who followed Senator Grady. They told me the bill depended on one vote and Senator Grattan changed because he said Mr. Barnes ordered him to do so. Grattan's turning over, due to Mr. Barnes's influence, beat the bill for the time being. His vote, added to the Tammany vote behind Grady with the Republican organization, made just enough to beat the bill.

BLIND CHILDREN CALM AS FIRE BURNS NEARBY

They Hear Flames Sweeping Through Brush Near School but Continue Lessons.

A fire of unknown origin spread through the Montgomery estate, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Undercliff Avenue, the Bronx, this afternoon. The flames ran through the brush and began to burn brush on the grounds of the Catholic Institution for the Blind, which occupies an old mansion on a seven-acre tract nearby.

Thirty blind boys and girls, their other senses acute because of their infirmity, knew as soon as any one else that fire was approaching, but not one showed the least sign of agitation. The teachers told them all about the fire and that the firemen were on their way. The children went on with their lessons and did not stop even when they heard the men at work beating out the flames.

The region is so far out of the ordinary lines of travel that there was a little delay in summoning the fire companies, but once on the job they soon had the last spark quenched.

BLACK JESTER IS WINNER OF CITY AND SUBURBAN.

EPSOM DOWNS, England, April 21.—The City and Suburban Handicap of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, was run here to-day and won by J. B. Joel's Black Jester. Diadumenos was second and Dan Russel finished third. The distance of the race, in which fourteen horses started, was about one mile and a quarter.

The betting against Black Jester was 11 to 4, against Diadumenos 100 to 7 and against Dan Russel 100 to 9.

FRENCH REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS, BERLIN REPORTS

Ground Was Gained at Flirey and in the Le Prettre Forest.

FIGHT IN THE VOSGES.

Artillery Shells a Battery Located Near the Cathedral at Rheims.

BERLIN, (via London), April 21.—The German War Office to-day gave out the following report:

"In the western arena a battery of the enemy, observed not far from the Cathedral of Rheims, was taken under our fire.

"In the Argonne the French employed a bomb the effect of which was to cause men to vomit.

"An attack of the enemy to the north of Four de Paris resulted in failure.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle an attack extending over a large front was repulsed at Flirey yesterday with heavy losses to the French. In the Wood of le Pretre we gained further ground.

"In the Vosges the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our position to the northwest and southwest of Matneral and at Sondernach. Here the French suffered serious losses.

"Yesterday morning an aviator of the enemy dropped bombs on the town of Loerrach, in Baden, damaging a silk factory belonging to a Swiss, as well as two other houses, and injuring several civilians."

WOODS AGAINST CHANGES IN SULLIVAN GUN LAW

Says One of Them Would Insure Arsenals for Gunmen.

Police Commissioner Woods went on record to-day as opposed to the bill now in the Legislature, fathered by Senator Josephs, which amends the Sullivan law relating to the carrying and possession of loaded revolvers and deadly weapons. The Commissioner has asked all the District Attorneys in the Greater City to join with him in a request to the Governor that the bill be not signed.

The provision making the possession of a revolver by a citizen a misdemeanor instead of a felony and the one providing that the possession of a bomb or explosives with intent to use be made a felony have the Commissioner's approval. But he is opposed to the proposed law which would allow any citizen to keep a revolver in his home or place of business without a permit and grant all messengers for banks and express companies the right to carry pistols.

Such a law, Mr. Woods says, would prevent the police from searching the homes of known gangsters and the saloons, billiard rooms, cigar stores and restaurant where they congregate. Its effect, the Commissioner thinks, would be to establish a series of safe arsenals for the use of gunmen.

ALLIES RUSHING BIGGER FORCES TO THE DARDANELLES

Berlin Believes Operations Against Turks Are to Be Renewed at Once.

TORPEDO BOATS RAID.

Constantinople Reports That Six of Them Were Driven Back by Forts.

BERLIN, April 21 (via wireless).—With a strong censorship again in effect it is believed certain that important operations have commenced against the Dardanelles. Special despatches indicate great activity among the British troops at Lemnos, and transports with additional men and munitions are arriving daily from Alexandria.

The Tages Zeitung to-day publishes a special despatch, saying 20,000 British and French troops have been landed near Enos, in European Turkey, on the north side of the Gulf of Saros. A heavy cannonading took place between the Turkish batteries around Enos and the warships of the allies.

[Several days ago it was announced that 35,000 allied troops had been landed. The above despatch does not indicate whether the 20,000 troops mentioned as having landed is an additional force or is the German estimate of the original landing force.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21 (via wireless).—It was officially announced to-day that during Sunday night six torpedo boats attempted to penetrate the Dardanelles. They were picked up by the Turkish forts and two were hit by shells. All then withdrew hurriedly.

SLIGHT GAINS MADE IN ST. MIHIEL REGION, SAYS THE PARIS REPORT.

PARIS, April 21 (Associated Press).—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following report:

"A cannonade of some violence took place in the region of Arras yesterday.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in the Wood of Montmare, close to the Flirey-Essey highroad, not only did our attacks make some slight progress, but two German counter attacks on the line of trenches we have succeeded in winning April 20 were successfully repulsed.

"Belgian aviators have bombarded the arsenal at Bruges and the aviation ground at Lissevegh."

NEW BULGARIAN RAIDS INTO SERBIAN TERRITORY REPORTED FROM NISH.

LONDON, April 21.—"The semi-official announcement is made," says Reuter's Nish correspondent, "that two fresh inroads into Serbian territory have been made by irregular bands of Bulgarians."

DIED.

TRUDDEN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 63 4th st., Long Island City, on April 19, FRANCIS C. TRUDDEN.

Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from St. Mary's Church. Interment Calvary.

WITTMAN.—On April 20, 1915, FREDERICK WITTMAN, beloved husband of Jenny McFarland, aged 47.

Funeral Friday, April 23, at 9 a. m., from his late residence, 25 Bonnyard, Whitestone, L. I. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

Sunday World Wants Work Monday Morning Wonders.