

### WHY BARNES DOES NOT LIKE PRIMARY

Witness Says Republican Leader Said They Give Too Much Publicity to Candidates.

### COULD USE ALBANY DEMOCRATS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 30.—William Barnes, in giving his reasons for opposing direct primaries legislation had said that he believed such elections would give too much publicity to candidates for office, according to testimony given today in the Barnes' libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt, by L. W. France, chairman of a committee of the Young Republican club of Brooklyn. Mr. France testified that Mr. Barnes had told him that the reputation of any man could be ruined by turning the limelight upon him and that he could vote the riff-raff of the democrats in Albany in the republican primaries and so disgust the people that they would demand a repeal of the bill.

Counsel for the colonel unsuccessfully endeavored during the day to get from H. H. Vreeland, former president of the Metropolitan Securities company, testimony that he had contributed to both the democratic and republican organizations when Mr. Barnes was chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee.

Whitman Stands by Letter. ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Governor Whitman today declared that the letter written by him and introduced at the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit was given out by him last July. "That letter expressed my sentiments then," he said, "and I would write the same now."

While the governor declined to discuss the possibility of his going to Syracuse, it was declared by an authoritative source that he had received neither a subpoena nor a telegram asking him to testify.

### No Liquor Licenses for London Dance Halls These Days

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 30.—Liquor licenses are now being refused to dance halls by the magistrate in charge of this branch of excise. Formerly they were generally awarded without much question, even to halls in which dances were held only occasionally.

"The present is no time for dancing, anyway," explained a magistrate in West London in refusing an application. "If they must dance, they will have to dance in coffee."

### Want Old Fortress On Isthmus Rebuilt

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PANAMA, March 30.—Fort San Lorenzo, an ancient fortress which stands on a high bluff at the entrance to the harbor at the mouth of the Chagres river, probably will again play a part in the defense of the isthmus. Canal authorities are trying to obtain from Panama the right to re-establish the old fortress, rebuilding it and placing therein a number of modern and high-power coast defense guns.

The site of the ancient fortress is important because it stands at the entrance of a deep-water way from the Caribbean Sea to the Gatun locks, dam and spillway. It is declared that the Chagres river is easily navigable for small torpedo boats and submarines. The only obstacle is a bar at the mouth of the river; however, this may be passed at high tide. The Castle of San Lorenzo was built by order of Phillip II of Spain in 1507 and for many years was considered practically impregnable. John Morson and his buccaners, however, almost destroyed the fortress and the English under Admiral Vernon captured it in 1740 and blew the fort skyward. Since then it has been an historic ruin.

The American government has long regarded the mouth of the Chagres river as an important point in the canal defenses of the Panama canal, especially in view of the accessibility of the locks, dam and spillway at Gatun through the stream. The nearest fortifications of any strength and importance are now at Toro Point, near Colon, which is about eight miles east of San Lorenzo.

### AEROPLANE RIDING GOOD FOR SHATTERED NERVES

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) BOULOGNE, March 30.—The aeroplane as a rest cure is recommended by at least one British soldier as a result of his personal experience.

He joined a Line regiment in the early days of the war, and being an excellent shot and a good mechanic, was put in charge of a machine gun. He and his gun were left by accident in an isolated trench position when his battalion was withdrawn, and he had a continuous spell of forty-three days in the forward trenches, much of the time completely cut off from his army, before he regained his regiment. By that time he was a physical and mental wreck, and he was sent to a hospital to recuperate. When his leave was up, he confided to the officer in charge that his nerve was so shattered that he simply couldn't bear to go back to the trenches. "I can't get the sound of bullets out of my head," he declared. "You must find something else for me to do for a time."

He himself suggested that he be transferred to the flying corps, and inasmuch as he had already had some experience in this line of work, the transfer was approved. In a few weeks he had qualified as an aviator and began spending an hour or two aloft daily. The "charge of air" worked just the relief he required, and restored his nerves to their original firmness.

Get Rid of "Springs Fever." A lazy liver and sluggish bowels will become any ambitious and energetic man or woman and make them feel all fed out, dull, stupid and lifeless. Foley Cathartic Tablets relieve constipation, restore healthy bowel action and live up your liver. They are wholesome and thoroughly cleansing; do not gripe or nauseate. They banish that full, close, heavy feeling. J. L. Knight, Fort Worth, Texas, says: "My disagreeable symptoms were entirely removed by the thorough cleansing they gave my system." Sold everywhere.—Advertisement.

### Mrs. Pankhurst, Idol of London, Raises Her Voice for War

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 2.—"Patriotic fervor draws thunderous cheers in place of old-time jeers," is the way a London newspaper heads an article on Mrs. Pankhurst as a popular war orator. The paper itself is violently anti-suffragette, but honors the war trace which the suffragettes announced at the beginning of the war.

It was only a year ago when a speech by Mrs. Pankhurst was a signal for a riot, if allowed to proceed at all. Now she is described by a reporter in these words:

"A graceful, dignified figure the suffrage leader makes as she faces the audience. Over a becoming black dress she wears a black lace shawl; suspended from a thin gold chain is a locket which she does not use. The Union Jack centered across a curtain of green forms the stage background."

"Women followers of Mrs. Pankhurst still send up floral offerings to the stage," says the reporter.

"In speaking she carefully avoids passion and invective, but she presents her points clearly and tellingly and with conviction. At the finish of her speech young suffragettes sell postcard souvenirs for a patriotic fund."

### Prices of Foreign Drugs Go Higher

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 22.—The blockade of Germany by the allies will prevent England and France from getting German drugs through the medium of the United States, according to the Lancet. Already phenacetin and acetanilide are four times their former price and phenazone has doubled.

While cocaine is more than double its pre-war quotation, this cannot be considered abnormal in view of the enormous demand. It is difficult at this time to supply the medical departments of the allied armies with morphine and cocaine, especially as the supply of Turkish opium has been cut off. However, a good supply of opium is obtainable from

### Belgian and French Prelates Ask Pope to Abandon Neutral Attitude

ROME, April 30.—Belgian and French cardinals, archbishops and bishops have united in an appeal to Pope Benedict for the Vatican to abandon the attitude of neutrality it has maintained since the beginning of the war. They say they cannot understand how the head of a church which is founded on principles of right and justice can remain neutral without protesting at the same time against those who violate written or unwritten laws. The pontiff is urged to assume an attitude which would be epoch-making in the history of the papacy.

Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines; Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris, and other members of the sacred college have sent memorandums to the pope insisting that such an opportunity may never occur again for the church to show that it stands above political considerations, caring only for the moral and religious interests of its people.

The memorandum presented to the pope says: "Now is the moment to put into practice the result of those studies as Catholics, and even a certain number of Protestants look to the pope as the natural defender of Christian morality, demanding guidance in matters so connected with modern civilization which is the outcome of Christian teaching. The pontiff as the supreme pastor of Catho-

lics throughout the world has the right to lay down moral principles which should govern all Christian nations in their reciprocal relations.

"Justice is no more morally right for a nation than for an individual and its perpetrator is condemned by all Christian principles. Theologians denounce as a pagan error the assertion that 'might is right,' or that the right to wage war depends on force of arms. It is worse still when a stronger country fights from a desire for conquest or demands a great indemnity. This after the killing of thousands, is called by St. Augustine 'brigandage,' necessitating a league of honest, peace-loving nations.

"Christian theologians call such war thefts and also teach that the injustice which war seeks to redress must be certain and evident. War is morally wrong when in vindication or probable or doubtful rights."

After citing authorities who condemn the unnecessary destruction of life and property, recommending love even between enemies and ordering that non-combatants be spared, the memorandum closes with this statement: "International laws and conventions are expressions of legitimate consideration. The Hague convention of 1864 gives expression to moral principles binding on the conscience of all Christians."

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### GALLIPOLI KEY IS OCCUPIED BY ALLIES' FORCES

(Continued from Page One.)

hells beverages. Even the church of England has resolved to view with uneasiness any action suggesting total prohibition. But the strongest opposition to the proposal of the government is indicated by the Manchester Guardian, a leading government organ, who declares that the measure proposed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George will not pass the upper house.

Fighting in Flanders. Fighting in the western arena of hostilities still centers about Stenestraete. This position, occupied by the Germans, forms an irritating wedge in the allied line.

In the east there has been some revival of activity along the line in Russian Poland where improvement in weather conditions has led the Germans to make a number of isolated attacks. These, however, according to Petrograd advices, have been repulsed.

In the Carpathians and Bukovina preparations evidently are under way for a resumption of operations on a large scale.

Allies' Forces Cleared Away. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—(Via London)—An official statement issued here today says that the allied forces which landed on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles have been entirely cleared away; that a large part of the troops which invaded Gallipoli peninsula have been driven off and that several warships and transports of the allies have been damaged.

The statement is as follows: "No enemy forces remain on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. "Hostile forces at Gaba Tepe (west coast of the Gallipoli peninsula near the

tip) are obstinately maintaining their positions under the protection of ships. "From the other parts of Gallipoli the enemy has been driven off. "We have damaged several warships and transports."

Damage to Fortifications. LONDON, April 30.—Serious damage to the Turkish fortifications resulted from the bombardment by an allied fleet which was carried out simultaneously with the landing of troops in the Dardanelles Monday, according to the Chronicle's correspondent, who thus describes the operations:

"The bombardment grew terrific about midday. British and French ships were clearly visible from the entrance to the straits. The largest warships lay at the entrance near the European side, with others in Erebus bay, firing heavily on Kilit Bahr and the mountains beyond. In the distance several small ships directed the fire of the large units on the Chanak and Kilit Bahr forts.

"The noise of the guns was continuous, the discharges frequently reaching twenty a minute.

"Away to the left stretched the line of transports which effected landings late in the afternoon on the coast opposite and on the peninsula. The effect of the naval bombardment evidently was severe. Tall columns of smoke and fire were seen on the heights above Seddul Bahr, Kapez, point and Chanak. By 3 o'clock the Seddul Bahr fort seemed utterly knocked to pieces and the battleships moved further in, indicating that all serious opposition on the shores up to the narrows had been definitely battered down. The Turks made little attempt to reply to the warships.

"Shortly after 6 o'clock the Turks provided a diversion at Cape Helles, where the allies had landed a battery earlier in the morning. A Turkish battery came into sight, moving into the position to attack the landing force, but before the Turks could open fire one of the warships turned its attention to them and found the range at the first shot, burying the battery in a cloud of dust. The second

she burst in the midst of the guns. Nevertheless the Turks stood by their guns and managed to fire three ineffective shots before seven successive bombs dropped by airplanes wiped them out.

"A fierce artillery duel took place at 7 o'clock between forces which had landed and Turks posted on the heights beyond Kilit Bahr. A great British battleship came in close to shore to assist the batteries of the landing force and silenced those of the Turks.

"The net result of the operations is that the allies are in complete possession of the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula and the flat shores of Sulva Bay, ten miles from the narrows on the opposite side of the peninsula. Good progress also has been made toward the reduction of the forts in the narrows."

### School Boys Fined if Late at Prayers

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PETROGRAD, April 22.—A Moscow newspaper states that the boys in the schools there have, on their own initiative, introduced a system of fines for breaches of good conduct. The proceeds go to various funds for the benefit of soldiers. The boys themselves carry on the police work of detecting offenders, and they also attend to the collection of fines and the administration of the funds. The fines are as follows: Late for prayer, 2 kopeks (a kopek is about a cent). Late for lesson, 3 kopeks. Absent from lesson, 3 kopeks. Receiving a bad mark, 2 to 4 kopeks. Found smoking, one packet of cigarettes for the smokers.

In addition to these fines, there are also certain thank offerings. For instance, the boy receiving the best scholarship marks pays a thank offering of 5 kopeks.

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