

WILLIAM SULZER IS IMPEACHED

Governor of New York Accused of Larceny and Perjury.

SUMMARY OF THE CHARGES

Diversion of Campaign Contributions for Stock Speculation Is Alleged—Story of the Executive's Fight With Tammany.

Albany, N. Y.—William Sulzer, governor of New York, has been impeached by the lower house of the state legislature, and will be tried by the senate and the circuit court of appeals, sitting together as a court of impeachment. The article of impeachment, which was adopted by a vote of 79 to 45, charge the governor with perjury and larceny of campaign funds and with other slightly less serious offenses.

An important part of the charge is that Mr. Sulzer diverted campaign contributions to his private use and invested them in stocks. Just before the impeachment Mrs. Sulzer made a statement to the effect that she had taken part of the campaign money and bought stocks with it in Wall street. She will probably take the witness stand at the trial to tell this story.

Charges Against Sulzer

Stripped of their legal verbiage, the articles of impeachment against Governor Sulzer are as follows:

1—That Governor Sulzer, in filing his statement of campaign expenses, set forth that his entire receipts were \$5,460 and his expenditures \$7,724; that this statement "was false and was intended by him to be false;" that his list of receipts failed to include 11 specific contributions, ranging in amount from \$100 to \$2,500.

2—That Governor Sulzer attached to his statement of campaign expenses an affidavit declaring that the statement was "a full and detailed statement of all moneys received or contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly." That this affidavit "was



Governor Sulzer.

false and was corruptly made by him," and that he was "guilty of willful and corrupt perjury."

3—That Governor Sulzer "was guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office as governor and was guilty of bribing witnesses." The specific charge is that while the Frawley committee was investigating the governor's campaign accounts he "fraudulently induced" three witnesses (his campaign manager, a personal friend, and a stock broker) "to withhold their testimony from said committee."

4—That the governor was guilty of "suppressing evidence" in violation of the state penal law. The specific charge is that he "practiced deceit and fraud and used threats and menaces with intent to prevent the Frawley committee from procuring the attendance and testimony of certain witnesses."

5—That the governor was guilty of "preventing and dissuading a witness from attending under a subpoena" the sessions of the Frawley committee. The witness referred to is Frederick L. Colwell, alleged to have acted as Sulzer's agent in certain stock transactions.

6—That prior to his election the governor appropriated campaign contributions to his own use, "and used the same, or a large part thereof, in speculating in stocks, . . . and thereby stole such checks and was guilty of larceny."

7—That Governor Sulzer promised and threatened to use the authority and influence of his office for the purpose of affecting the vote or political action of certain public officers, including two assemblymen.

8—That he "corruptly used his authority as governor to affect the prices of securities on the New York stock exchange, in some of which he was speculating."

How It All Started.

When Governor Sulzer, the "people's governor," and the "poor man's friend," refused to do the bidding of Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall, the most remarkable political drama New York state had ever seen was begun. From that very moment Tammany Hall carried out a steady and consistent program of warfare against Sulzer and all things Sulzer. The governor replied in kind, as well as he could. A Tammanyized legislature instituted an "investigation" of Sulzer, and Sulzer reciprocated with an "in-

vestigation" of some Tammany-controlled state department.

What was it all about? Direct primaries, mainly. Also about appointments. Boss Murphy sought to have certain organization men appointed to office. Sulzer declined to appoint them, although he had been something of an organization man himself for a great many years, and immediately after his election to the governorship had been intimate with Murphy, so intimate that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were welcome at the "People's House," as Governor Sulzer asserted himself in an interview.

Sulzer may have told the truth when he said his life was in danger. He declared, after his break with Tammany Hall, that he had employed guards to protect him against possible assassination. Attack after attack, mostly traceable to political enemies, was made on Sulzer. He was accused of perjury, the alleged offense having been committed, according to his accuser, in 1890. That accusation didn't seem to have much effect in the way of ruling Sulzer, so suit was filed in Philadelphia by a young woman of the name of Mignon (Polly) Hopkins, charging Sulzer with breach of promise. This action, Sulzer said also, was a move on the part of his political enemies. Miss Hopkins asked \$30,000 damages for her wounded heart. Sulzer admitted having known Miss Hopkins some years ago, but denied that he had ever proposed marriage to her.

Row Over Direct Primaries.

When Sulzer promised real direct primaries to the people of New York, he evidently meant what he said. When he went into office he made it his business to start legislation for direct primaries on its way. He discovered, however, that he and his political associates had very different ideas of the kind of direct primaries New York wanted. A bill was introduced at the instigation of Sulzer, but before it was voted upon another direct primary bill, which Sulzer characterized a "fraud upon the people," was introduced in both branches of the legislature and passed. Governor Sulzer vetoed it, and then called upon the legislators to pass his bill. The assembly and then the senate killed the Sulzer bill, amid scenes such as the senate and assembly chambers had never before seen. There were shouts of rage and shakings of fists in the direction of the capitol. There were cheers and shouts when it was announced that the bills had been killed. Sulzer then started a campaign to obtain direct primaries. He enlisted many well known men in his cause, and called the legislature in extraordinary session. It had then become a case of open warfare.

His Campaign Fund Investigated.

The governor instigated investigations of several state departments, and then Tammany retaliated in kind with an investigation of Sulzer's campaign fund by a legislative committee. Senator Frawley, a Tammany chieftain, was the chairman of the committee and it commenced its sittings in Albany. It was intimated that Sulzer had received checks for his campaign fund which he had not listed in his sworn statement, a misdemeanor under the laws of New York state. Two checks were introduced into the evidence. One was for \$2,500 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, and endorsed "Mr. Schiff's contribution to the Sulzer campaign." The other check was for \$500 and was signed by Abram L. Elkus, a prominent New York city lawyer. It was alleged by the Frawley committee that neither of these checks appeared in Sulzer's campaign list.

At a later session of the Frawley committee, held in New York, it developed that Sulzer had owed the stock brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller \$48,599.38 on January 1, 1912, when Sulzer was in congress. According to testimony and evidence offered, Sulzer had been a steady loser in the stock market. The brokers to whom he owed money dunned him for payment, according to the testimony, and Sulzer was finally rescued by his business partner, ex-Governor A. E. Spriggs, of Montana, who paid \$5,000, and Louis A. Josephthal of New York, who, on July 19 last, paid \$26,749.21.

It also developed before the committee that Sulzer had traded with Boyer, Griswold & Co. Charles H. Reynolds, formerly cashier for the firm, testified that on October 16 last, Frederick L. Colwell, whom he understood to be an agent for Sulzer, had bought 200 shares of Big Four for \$12,025. The stock was paid for the same day with eight checks and \$7,125 in cash. One check given in payment for the stock was a campaign contribution. The Frawley committee alleged that the seven other checks were also campaign contributions, and asserted that this would be proved.

Other Governors Impeached.

Seven other governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

- Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862, acquitted.
- Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868, charges dropped.
- William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870, removed.
- Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871, charges dropped.
- David Butler, Nebraska, 1871, removed.
- Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872, term expired and proceedings dropped.
- Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876, resigned.

How Much Better Today.

If it is good to use attention tomorrow, how much better is it to do so today. If tomorrow it is in your interest to attend, how much more is it today, that you may be able to do so tomorrow also, and may not defer it again to the third day.—Epictetus.

For the LITTLE ONES



AMUSING GAME FOR PARLOR

Cross Questions Are Made and Crooked Answers Given—One Must Not Laugh Nor Smile.

The players arrange themselves in a circle, and the first player commences the game by asking his neighbor a question, and receiving a reply. The second player must do likewise, until every player has both asked a question and received an answer. The last player then asks a question of the first, who replies with the answer given him to the question, which he, in the first instance, asked the second player.

Another, and in most people's opinion much more amusing, way of playing the game, is for the players to seat themselves opposite to each other in two rows, the ladies on one side and the gentlemen on the other. Two of the players, a lady and a gentleman, remain standing. When the rest of the players are all comfortably settled, the lady walks down the line behind the gentleman, and asks each in turn a question. The gentleman at the same time whispering in the ears of the ladies opposite ridiculous answers to the questions which are being asked, the nature of which he is entirely ignorant. Then, starting at the head of the line, the first gentleman repeats the question which was asked him, and the opposite lady replies. The rest of the company are naturally highly amused at the absurd combinations, but the gentleman asking the question, and the lady replying, may neither laugh nor smile. If they do, they are obliged to pay forfeits, and retire from the game.

CONVENIENT FOR FISH HOOKS

Hat Band Arranged for Carrying Files and Leaders—Pockets Free for Other Things.

This hat band for anglers does away with the necessity of carrying pockets full of fly books. In the cen-



Hat Band Fly Book.

tral pocket of the band is an oiled silk bag and pad for leaders, and the flies are carried on either side.

RIDDLES.

What is the best word of command to give a lady who is crossing a muddy road?
Dress up in front, close (clothes) up behind.

Why is a postman in danger of losing his way?
Because he is guided by the direction of strangers.

What fruit is like a statue?
Fig (ef-fi-gy).

Why should Denmark be an eminently religious country?
Because it has had so many Christians kings.

What would Neptune say if the sea were dried up?
I haven't a notion (an ocean).

What belongs to yourself, but is used by your friends more than by yourself?
Your name.

Where can happiness always be found?
In the dictionary.

My first is equality, my second is inferiority, my whole is superiority?
Matchless.

Why does the butcher's knife always keep the books?
Because the business is a joint affair.

Why are pawnbrokers like pioneers of progress?
Because they are always ready to make an advance.

Why is a ship like a woman?
Because she is often tender to a man-of-war, sometimes attached to a great buoy, and frequently making up to a pier (peer).

Enjoying the Service.

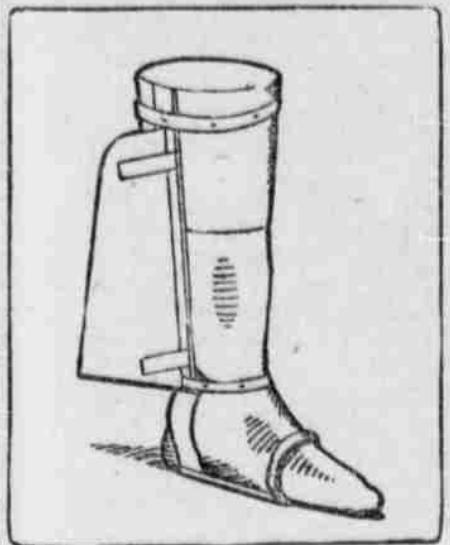
Eight-year-old Donald was usually restless in church, so his mother was doubly gratified one Sunday morning to see him sitting with clasped hands and bowed head throughout a lengthy prayer.

When, later, she expressed appreciation of his attentive manner the boy's face softened with a pleasant memory. "That fly," he chuckled, "walked in and out of my hands exactly 270 times."—Harper's Magazine.

SWIMMING BOOT IS HELPFUL

Paddle Blade Moves Like Fin When Leg Is Kicked Out, Giving Increased Speed and Power.

Strictly speaking, this should not be called a boot at all, but the device fits around the leg in such a manner as to justify the name. It was invented by an Ohio man and is said to enable a swimmer to get much greater speed with much less effort. A hinged blade is fastened to the leg by straps that go around the limb and under the foot. When the leg is drawn forward through the water the blade lies close against it, but when the kick back comes the blade stands out straight and acts like a fish's fin to afford resistance to the water. There are stops at top and bottom to prevent the blade from making the complete semi-circle on its forward



Swimming Boot.

movement. Obviously, a device of this kind greatly increases the power behind the stroke and enables a swimmer to make remarkable headway.

GAME OF IDENTITY PLEASING

One Player Is Asked Questions Until He Recognizes Character He Then Represents.

There are two ways of playing the game. The first method is to send one player out of the room. The others then decide upon a well-known character in history or fiction whom the absent one is to represent. He is then recalled and each of the others, in turn, asks him a question about himself until he recognizes the character that has been thrust upon him. On his return the player may be assailed with such questions as: "Did you like life on an island?" "You must have grown tired of keeping your arms crossed on your chest for so many pictures, didn't you?" "How many of your brothers were kings?" "Is your present residence in Paris to your liking?" It would probably require no more questioning to indicate that Napoleon was the character chosen.

The other form of the game allows the person who goes out to decide upon a character to represent and then act it out for the others to guess. Sometimes the company is divided into two groups and each side in turn acts out an event in the career of the character chosen.

PRICE OF ELECTRIC MOTORS

Ingenuously Devised Board Used in Toy Department for Demonstrating New Apparatus.

In the electrical toy department of a large department store is this ingeniously devised board for demonstrating electric motors. In front of each motor is a small, low voltage, incandescent lamp about one inch in diameter with the price of the motor painted upon the glass. A transformer is used and the lights are kept



Practicable Counter Display.

burning all the time, says the Popular Electricity. Push buttons enable the salesman to run any motor and light its lamp.

Five Senses.

A teacher was trying to have his pupils form some conception of the five senses, but one little chap failed to grasp any idea of the lecture, says the Youngstown Telegram. "You know I am here, don't you, Johnnie?" Johnnie nodded assent. "Well, how do you know?" "I can see you." "Exactly; there you have the first of the senses, 'seeing.' Now, if you should close your eyes would you still know I am here?" "Yes, sir." "And how would you know?" "With his face beaming with intelligence, Johnnie quickly responded: "I know, teacher; I can smell, too."

Seasoned Youth.

"Don't go near that old fellow in the pasture, sonny," the farmer warned the fresh-air child. "He's terribly fierce." "I tried him out a'ready," the lad replied. "He ain't as fierce as an automobile in the city. Got any bears or lions round here?"

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

BIG PARTY FOR LITTLE MISS ASTOR



Just before leaving London for America recently Mrs. John Astor gave a party for her daughter, Allice Muriel, to celebrate the girl's birthday, at No. 18 Grosvenor square. The big drawing room was "done" entirely with white flowers—lilies and roses. Allice, who is well grown for her age, wore a beautiful silk muslin frock, rather long. It was frilled with very old lace and with a lace fichu. She wore a string of pearls given by her mother and a locket with her father's picture in it, with her initial in pearls and one large diamond. . . . other side.

Many children came to the party, including Lady Anester's two and Mrs. Rupert Beckett's four, all dressed alike in sky blue silk with pink rose wreaths. One of the late Mrs. Gervase Beckett's girls accompanied her cousins in a white muslin frock and black sash.

The duchess of Marlborough, who is making her country home here headquarters now, came with Lord Ivor Churchill. Square dances, which were the feature of the party, were perfectly carried out by the children. Lord Ivor had the young hostess as a partner in country jigs.

Mrs. Astor wore a gown of rose silk, with roses at her waist, and during the early afternoon a large black hat, which she discarded after tea.

REV. C. S. DAVIDSON RENOUNCES CHURCH

The Rev. Charles Steel Davidson, who had trouble in 1900 with his vestry in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Greenwood avenue and Windsor terrace, Flatbush, N. Y., where he was known as "the little minister," and whose pastoral activities elsewhere won him repute for doing things out of the ordinary, has taken spectacular leave of the Episcopal ministry by burning his vestments and prayer book at the gate of Monticello, the home of Jefferson.

Mr. Davidson wrote out a statement for the newspapers, which he passed around, renouncing the church as the "haven of aristocracy" and proclaiming himself a preacher hereafter "for all the people." The statement contains charges against two Episcopal bishops in Virginia, and then proceeds with reasons for the burnt offering, which was made, apparently without witnesses.

Mr. Davidson made no pilgrimage for this mission, as he has lived in the vicinity of Monticello since last October, when he became assistant to the Rev. Dr. Harry B. Lee, rector of Christ church at Charlottesville, Va.



SENATOR SHERMAN A BUSY MAN



If Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, the junior member from Illinois, is not as busy as a bride on her wedding morn he is grieved. He has been in public life ever since 1896, with the exception of about two years, and he became known as such an indefatigable worker that the voters and public officials with appointive jobs on their hands just kept handing him something new all the time.

In 1896 he entered the lower house of the Illinois legislature. From 1900 until 1904 he was speaker of that body. Then he was elected lieutenant governor and presided over the upper house until 1908.

Scarcely had he reached home and begun practicing law when Governor Deneen appointed him president of the board of administration. All he had to do was direct the work of eighteen state institutions which had just been consolidated. Sometimes he would not work more than sixteen

hours a day. That was not hard on the senator, who started as a farm hand. Among the institutions under the board's control were the State Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee and the Deaf and Dumb School at Jacksonville. One day an inmate of the hospital called Sherman aside and unfolded a great scheme to aid him.

"I would suggest," the patient said, "that you teach the barber trade to one of the mutes in the Jacksonville school and put him in charge of the hospital shop. A silent barber would rest the mule inmates' minds greatly."

"Sir," Sherman responded, "you aren't crazy!"

And a month later the patient was discharged as sane.

BIG PRESENT IN BRIDAL BOUQUET

Miss Esther Stewart of Aurora, Ill., heiress of millions, with a check for \$100,000 hidden among the roses of her bridal bouquet, the other day became the wife of Archibald Richards, and her friends and relatives were almost as greatly delighted as she appeared to be.

It was only two years ago that Miss Stewart suffered agonies of publicity when she broke her engagement to Robert E. Davis of Boston, a youth who had become conspicuous as "the boy broker," and who is now serving a prison term for swindling.

All the world appeared to trust the "boy broker," just as Miss Stewart did, until his exposure, trial and sentence. And since then Miss Stewart, who returned at that time from her college work at Wellesley, has been living quietly, away from the limelight.

Miss Stewart is a granddaughter of John Stewart, the multimillionaire lumber magnate of Aurora, and it was he who gave her as a wedding present the \$100,000 check that was pinned among the roses last night. Her father is T. B. Stewart, state senator and president of the First National Bank of Aurora.

The bridegroom, Archibald Richards, was distinguished as an athlete at college, becoming intercollegiate champion sprinter and captain of the track team of the University of Wisconsin.

