

# WIDE OPEN SULZER PROBE IS VOTED 49 TO 7

## Following Decision of Impeachment Court to Lay Aside Governor's Protest Against Three Articles of Complaint, the Examination of Witnesses Proceeds

Albany, N. Y.—By 49 to 7, the impeachment court swept away Sulzer's last defense on legal points and sent the Governor to trial on the facts. Questions of law will be settled after the taking of testimony.

Guaranteed the fullest latitude that it is possible for a fair and impartial court to provide, the accusers of William Sulzer were given license by the High Court of Impeachment to produce every fact to show his unfitness to continue in the office of Governor. Accorded the very same privilege by the direction of Chief Justice and Court President Edgar N. Cullen, Mr. Sulzer and his friends may produce every fact that will tend to exonerate him; further, they may present evidence to establish the crime of conspiracy against not only Mr. Sulzer but the whole people of the State on the part of Charles F. Murphy and the other men who are seeking the removal and disgrace of the Governor, elected by a majority of 200,000 in the popular vote of the people of the State.

Facts! Facts! The import of every word in one of the most important rulings ever handed down in a judicial body commanded and demanded nothing less from the chief actors in the war between the Tammany Boss and the accused Governor.

Facts were what the searching probe that the keen minded Chief Judge plunged into the examination sought to the seven persons who occupied the witness chair to give testimony concerning the "high crimes and misdemeanors" alleged against Mr. Sulzer.

Without prejudice to Mr. Sulzer, the Chief Judge swept aside every obstacle raised by the legal defenders of the Governor in his continued absence, and directed the suspension of

for \$2,500 and \$1,000, respectively— which, it is alleged, were not listed in Mr. Sulzer's campaign account.

Neither witness would admit that he had distinctly specified that his money was to be used for campaign expenses.

Governor Sulzer's answer to the charges embodied in the eight articles of impeachment was as follows: "I in answer to the first article of impeachment this respondent admits that he is the Governor of this State, for the term beginning January 1, 1913, having been elected at the general election held on the 5th day of November, 1912, and admits that he made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State a statement of moneys received, contributed, or expended, as in said first article set forth and contained; but denies each and every other allegation matter and fact therein set forth and contained."

"And in further answer thereto, alleges that he made the statement in said first article referred to, in good faith, and that at the time of making and filing the same this respondent believed it to be a true and accurate account of the moneys received and paid out for his election expenses, and it was not intended by him to be false or an evasion of, or in violation of, the statutes of the State."

"(2) In answer to the second article of impeachment, this respondent admits that he is now the Governor of the State, having been elected thereto on the 5th day of November, 1912, as in said second article set forth, and that he filed a statement purporting to be a statement of all the moneys received, contributed, or expended by him, as candidate for the office of Governor, as set forth in said second article, but denies each and every other allegation matter and fact

therein contained and set forth. "And this respondent further answering said second article of impeachment alleges that he made the statement in good faith and that at the time of making and swearing to the same he believed it to be a true and accurate statement, and that the same was not intended by him to be false, or an evasion of, or in violation of, the statutes of the State."

"(3) In answer to the third article of impeachment, he admits that at the time therein alleged and set forth he was, and now is, the Governor of the State of New York, and denies each and every other allegation, matter, and fact, in said fourth article set forth and contained."

"(5) In answer to the fifth article of impeachment, he admits that at the time therein alleged and set forth he was the Governor of the State of New York, and denies each and every other allegation matter and fact in said fifth article set forth and contained."

"(6) In answer to the sixth article of impeachment, this respondent admits that he now is the Governor of the State of New York, that he was

therein contained and set forth. "Wherefore, this respondent asks that said articles of impeachment against him be dismissed."

Replying to an objection from John B. Stanchfield of the prosecution that the Supreme Court rules adopted by the impeachment court required both sides to open their cases before witnesses were heard, Judge Cullen shook his head and said firmly: "Well, it is within the discretion of the court to change the rule or to give permission to go back to the old laws, even if this is to be considered as a strictly civil case. The motion of the Judge presiding is that in this case it will be great deal wiser to follow the old practice and avoid at this time any discussion of the question of the necessity or the quantity of proof that is requisite to prove the offences as charged, or any questions that enter into the merits of the case. That ought to be determined, it seems to him, only on the final submission."

"(6) In answer to the sixth article of impeachment, this respondent admits that he now is the Governor of the State of New York, that he was

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JUDGE WILLARD BARTLETT.

regularly nominated by the Democratic party therefor, and thereafter elected to such office, as alleged and set forth in said sixth article; but denies each and every other allegation matter and fact therein contained and set forth.

"(7) In answer to the seventh article of impeachment, he admits that at the time therein alleged and set forth, he was, and now is, the Governor of the State of New York, and denies each and every other allegation, matter, and fact in said seventh article set forth and contained."

"(8) In answer to the eighth article of impeachment, he admits that at the time therein alleged and set forth, he was, and now is, the Governor of the State of New York, and denies each and every other allegation matter and fact therein contained and set forth."

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# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR OCTOBER 5

### MOSES' CRY FOR HELP.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 11:10-13, 24, 25. GOLDEN TEXT—"The supplication of a righteous man availeth much in its working."—James 5:16.

This lesson is taken from the book of Numbers, "the book of journeys," or aptly called the "book of murmurings." The events of Exodus and Leviticus cover perhaps one or two years, whereas those recorded in Numbers occupy about 38 years. Read in this connection Ps. 95:10 and I Cor. 10. From Sinai to Kadesh-Barnea are found four general murmurings. The first was at Taberah, 11:3, and the events of today's lesson which occurred at Kibroth, 11:34. The other two were at Hazeroth, 12:15, 16, and Kadesh, 13:26. This book is full of impressive warnings about worldliness.

**Moses Was Human.**  
I. Complaint and Controversy, vv. 10-15. Moses was great but he was human. No man is faultless, and in this lesson we have another incident illustrating the weakness of Moses. Yet despite all this we find inserted in the very next chapter God's estimate of his character, 12:3. Moses had been subjected to a terrible strain, the details of his leadership, the constant murmuring of the people under this load he gave way, just as he had previously yielded to impulse, Ex. 2:12, and as he did subsequently, Ch. 20:10-13. The Israelites are a striking illustration of the natural discontent of the human heart. Any affliction, and discomfort or privation, and we forget God's marvelous works on our behalf. His wonderful goodness. That God was displeased is indicated by verse 10, but that did not imply that Moses, too, was to lose his temper, to resort to murmuring, and to accuse God of being responsible for the burden or that he would not help to share the load, v. 11. God placed great honor upon Moses by calling him to this task of leadership, and now he complains, and doubts for a moment God's sustaining grace, 2 Cor. 12:9; Phil. 4:13. The language here used, vv. 12-14, is wonderfully suggestive. The utter weakness of the Israelites, the promised goal, the hunger of soul and body, the sorrows or affliction are all graphically set before us. Moses' own weakness is revealed (v. 13) by his words, "where should I have flesh to give?" He seems to forget absolutely God's dealings with Israel before they reached Sinai (Ex. 16), as though God expected any such thing from him. The height of his petulance and bitterness is reached when he exclaims, "kill me I pray thee . . . and let me not see my wretchedness," v. 15.

**Burden Distributed.**  
II. Comfort and Counsel, vv. 16-18, 24, 25. Moses had been warned not to bear the entire burden of leadership by his father-in-law, Jethro, Ex. 18:17, 18. Now that he is unwilling to take the full honor of undivided leadership God most graciously grants his request and appoints others to share the burden and responsibility. There was no more power, however, but more machinery. God distributed the burden and revealed the fact that Moses' power was in proportion to his burden. Human nature always looks for the arm of flesh upon which to rely, but such a reliance usually brings a curse not a blessing upon those who seek it, Jer. 17:5. God dealt in mercy with Moses. Notice how gently he passes by this exhibition of infirmity and notwithstanding this lapse, bears testimony to his faithfulness (12:7). Yet he is impartial in chronicling his faults and thereby giving us an incidental and thereby giving us the truth.

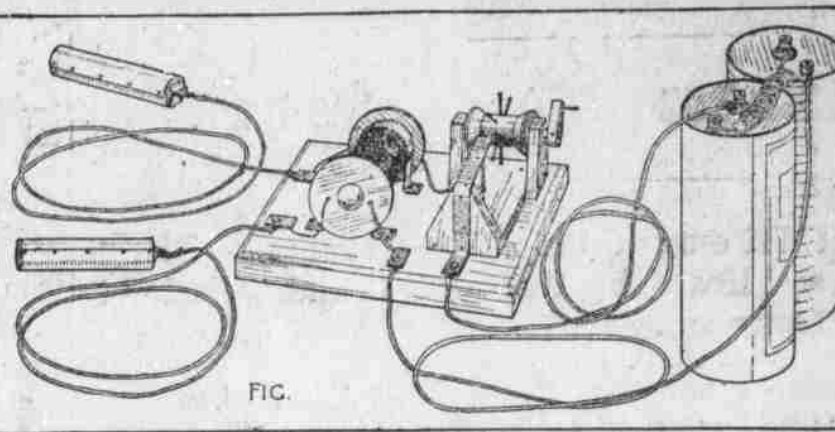
What a suggestion in the words "I will come down and talk with thee," yet that is the privilege of the believer in Christ, John 14:16, 17 and 16:13. God calls a "tent meeting," v. 16 R. V., but before he meets them they must sanctify themselves, for so only is one prepared to meet God, Ex. 19:10, 15, 22. These people had been lusting for the food of Egypt even as today many who have professed to accept Christ are forever longing for the pleasures of time and sense. They forget the bitterness of past slavery in the privations of the present, entirely forgetful of the goal of luxury and freedom, Rom. 10:28, 2 Cor. 4:17. God granted their request, v. 18, to their sorrow, v. 20. "The whole trouble was then 'rejected the Lord,' v. 20 R. V. The granting of material prosperity tends to leanness of soul, Ps. 106:15. It frequently happens that God does not answer our prayers because he knows that to answer them actually and literally would spell disaster in our lives.

**Conclusion.** This lesson brings Moses very near to us. Such a remarkable man as he is he sometimes seems to be far removed from our actual experiences in life. Yet as we consider him faltering for a moment beneath his staggering, crushing burden of responsibility, with strength and courage gone, we share our sympathy with him and he seems to enter into the actualities of our daily life.

God reveals himself as one who understands perfectly, one who knows exactly all that his servant felt, and one who in tender compassion had not a word of rebuke.

# New Ideas for Handy Boys

By A. NEELY HALL  
Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys," "The Boy Craftsman," etc.



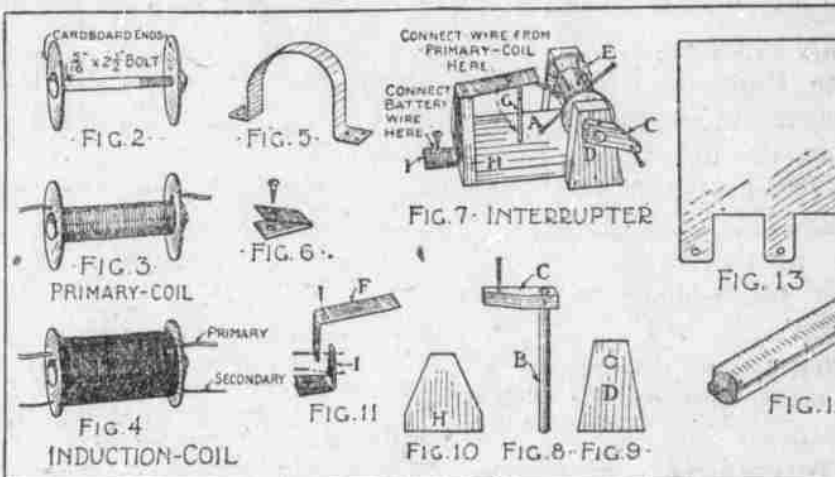
A TOY SHOCKING COIL.

The little shocking machine shown in Fig. 1 is a harmless toy with which you can have an endless amount of fun when entertaining friends. It consists of an induction coil, an interrupter, a pair of handles, and a wet or dry battery. All of these parts are easy for a boy to construct and connect together.

The first part made is the induction coil, which is shown in detail in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. The coil has windings of two sizes of wire upon an iron core. For the core buy a carriage bolt five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and two and one-half inches long, and for the wire windings get some No. 20 or 24 gauge electric bell insulated copper wire and some No. 30 gauge insulated magnet wire. To keep the wire from slipping off the ends of the bolt core, cut two cardboard ends about one and one-half inches in diameter. Slip one onto the bolt next to the head, and the other next to the nut, as shown in Fig. 2. Three layers of the coarse wire is wound on first, and this first winding forms what is known as the primary coil. Pierce a hole through one cardboard end and stick the wire through it and allow about five inches to project upon the outside; then commence winding the wire upon the core, placing each turn close to the preceding turn. When the opposite end of the bolt has been reached, wind back to the starting point, then work back to the other end again. Cut off the wire so there will be a five-inch projection, and stick the projecting end through a hole in the cardboard end. This completes the primary coil (Fig. 3). Before winding on the small wire, which forms the secondary coil, wrap the primary coil with a layer of bicycle tape. Pierce a small hole through one cardboard end, and stick five inches of the fine magnet wire through it. Then

half inches long. Make the shaft B two and three-quarters inches long and of a diameter equal to the hole in a thread spool, and prepare the crank C to fit the end and drive a brad into it for a handle. Fasten the crank to the shaft with glue, or by driving a small brad through the two. The axle supports D should be prepared as shown in Fig. 9, one and one-fourth inches wide across the bottom, five-eighths inch wide at the top, and one and three-quarters inches high. Bore a hole through each a little below the top large enough so the axle will turn easily, and fasten these supports with brads to the sides of base A. Drive eight brads into a thread spool, spacing them equidistant from one another, and mount this spool upon the axle, first slipping the axle through one support, then through the spool, and then through the other support (E, Fig. 7). Drive the spool brads a trifle into the shaft to hold the spool in position. The projecting arm F (Fig. 7) is a strip of tin cut from a can, and must be long enough so each nail head will strike its end when spool E is revolved. Drive a nail into base A, at G, and after bending the tin strip as shown in Fig. 11, fasten it with brads upon the top of an upright made similar to H (Fig. 10), and nail this upright to the end of base A. The free end of strip F must be bent so it will bear down upon the head of nail G.

The wire from the primary coil which is as yet unconnected should be attached to nail G, and one battery wire should be connected to a binding plate I fastened to the lower end of strip F. Fig. 11 shows how the binding plate is made out of a doubled piece of tin, with a hole punched through it for a small binding screw. This completes the interrupter. Mount it beside the induction coil upon the base block, and connect it with the battery and the induction coil, as



wind on the wire as you did the coarser stuff, being very careful to get it on evenly and smoothly. Wind eleven layers on the coil, and run the end of the eleventh layer out through the cardboard end. Fig. 4 shows the completed induction coil.

Cut a base block five inches wide and seven inches long, bevel the top edges to give it a trim appearance, and mount the induction coil to one side of the center, strapping it in place by means of two tin straps similar to that shown in Fig. 5 from a tin can (Fig. 1). The projecting ends of the primary coil connect with the battery, while the two ends of the secondary coil connect with the handles. Make three binding post plates out of doubled pieces of tin (Fig. 6), and punch a hole through each for a small binding screw. Tack two of these plates to the end of the base and connect the secondary coil wires to them (Fig. 1), and tack the third plate near one end of the induction coil and connect one primary coil wire to it (Fig. 1).

For the shocking handles take two pieces of broom handle three and one-half inches long, and cover each with a piece of tin (Fig. 12). The pattern for the tin covering (Fig. 13) shows how tabs are prepared on the ends and holes punched through them for connecting with the induction coil. The connecting wires should be five or six feet long. Flexible wire is better than bell wire for these, because it is more easily handled in passing the handles around. Tack the tin covering to the pieces of broom handle.

The purpose of the induction coil is to raise the voltage of the battery. The flow of the battery current must be an interrupted one in order to shock, and therefore an interrupter must be inserted between the battery and one of the wires leading to the primary coil of the induction coil. Such an interrupter may be constructed similar to the vibrating armature of an electric bell, but the form shown in Fig. 1, and detailed in Fig. 7, is better suited to our toy machine, and is easier to make and adjust. Cut the base block A one and one-half inches wide and two and one-

shown in Fig. 1. Connect the battery cells in series—that is, the carbon of one to the zinc of the other. Two cells will be enough.

When you turn the crank of the interrupter, each nail in spool E will raise the end of strip G, in passing it, thus breaking the electrical contact. If the strip has been bent properly, it will spring back again into contact with the head of nail G, and each time the contact is made, the person holding the handles will receive a shock. The strength of the shocks can be regulated somewhat by the speed with which the interrupter crank is turned. The shocks are stronger and more distinct when the crank is turned slowly.

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## TERM TOO LIGHTLY APPLIED

A Little Thought Will Show Absurdity of Referring to Passing Acquaintance as a "Friend."

Do we not apply the term "friend" too lightly and frequently? We meet and are introduced to one or more persons, and straightway speak of them as "friends."

We cheapen the term by such a use of it.

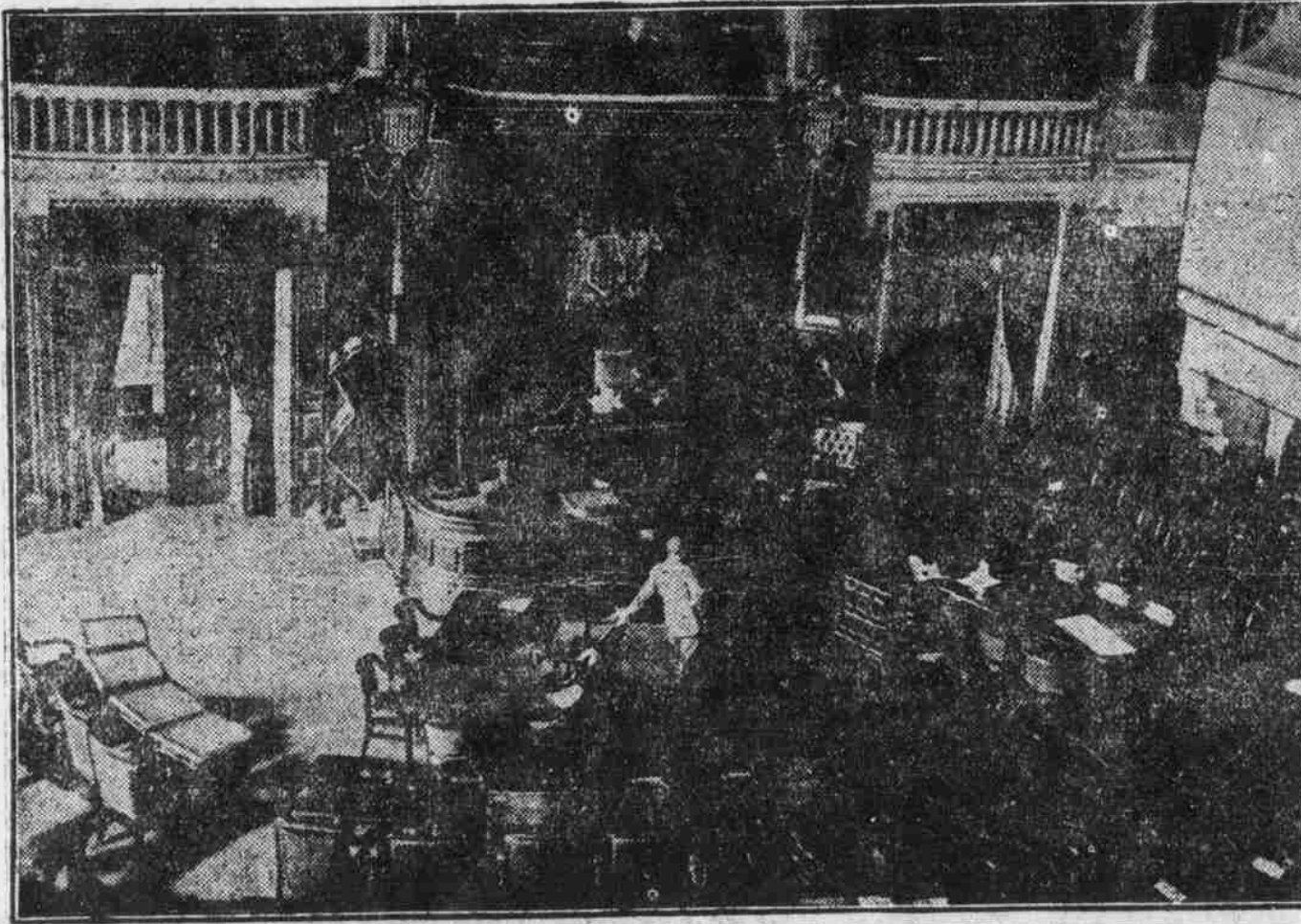
Only time can test friendship, and approve it.

The rough and tumble of daily life, the ebb and flow of fortune, the bewildering changes of human life supply the tests which declare the character and worth of our friendships. The loose attachments, the mere surface affinities, the friendship founded on some sordid consideration of advantage, all perish.

They have no inherent power of persistence despite every adverse circumstance. It is curious and not uninteresting to look back over the years and recall how many at different periods we have thought and called friends.

They have passed out of life and we have no real sense of loss. The friends whose love makes all the difference in life lends color and meaning, aim and purpose, are those who remain with us in good or ill.

## SENATE CHAMBER WHERE GOVERNOR SULZER IS ON TRIAL



the final determination of the motion to reject three of the eight articles of impeachment. This he did in order that every scintilla of evidence bearing upon the question of Mr. Sulzer's guilt of innocence shall be spread upon the records.

The High Court sustained the "open door" policy enunciated by the Chief Judge by a vote of 49 to 7.

This ruling means that Mr. Sulzer's accusers will not be permitted to withhold evidence that the legal defenders of Mr. Sulzer may develop.

There is justification for the statement that Mr. Sulzer's defense may resolve itself into a frank confession of indiscretion in order to bring before the High Court every fundamental fact tending to establish the full and exact reasons for the attempt to remove him from office.

Immediately following the ruling of Justice Cullen the prosecution opened its case against the accused man and called Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to the witness stand. Mr. Schiff was followed by Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey. The witnesses testified to having tendered ante-election checks to Mr. Sulzer—

nesses.

3. All motions shall be addressed to the President of the Court, who, after hearing the counsel, shall decide without debate, or if he chooses or any member so requests, the motion shall be submitted to the court. The court may consider in closed session, by majority vote to that effect, any trial, the decision to be publicly announced by the president.

4. The introduction of evidence, examination of witnesses and conduct of the trial shall be governed by State Supreme Court rules. Witnesses

may be questioned by any member of the court.

5. All questions as to the number of counsel to be heard in addressing the court or examination of witnesses and the time to be allowed them shall be left to the president unless otherwise ordered by the court.

6. The final vote shall be taken upon the impeachment articles separately. Each member of the court, questioned in alphabetical order as to Governor Sulzer's guilt or innocence, shall rise and answer "guilty" or "not guilty."

## RULES OF THE COURT.

Witnesses May Be Questioned by Any of the Members.

Albany, N. Y.—The rules of the impeachment court are in brief as follows:

1. Daily sessions will begin at 10 A. M. and close at 5 P. M., with a recess for luncheon from 12:30 P. M. to 2 P. M., except that on Mondays the session will be from 2 to 4 P. M. and on Fridays the court will adjourn at 3:30 P. M.

2. Both sides may subpoena wit-