or not McCall got money from a police inspector to buy his nomination for the Supreme Court. "If he did not get the money from the police inspector," said Hennessy, "and I don't say that he did—I said it would be hard for me to prove—let him name the man he got the money from, and I hope he won't name a dead man. This inspector of police is not dead. McCall is alive, Plunkett is alive, and Murphy is alive. Why does McCall take twenty-four hours to dodge around the stump. Is he attempting to make an alibi—the usual Tammany alibi—well, let us see."

A little later Hennessy said:

"Why, this man Murphy has the thing reduced to such a science that State Excise Commissioner Farley has to write down to Murphy to know if Murphy will O. K. a man for him for a $1,500 place in Albany. Murphy's fingers ran out all over the State until we loosened some of them a few weeks ago."

Hennessy told the crowd that if they would elect an Assembly that would investigate they would see "a lot of people moving out of this town for their health."

"I promise you," he cried, "that if we can get an Assembly composed of men not controlled by Murphy in New York or Mr. Barnes in Albany you will see Democrats moving out of the State Comptroller's office, the State Excise Department, the Conservation Department and the Department of Public Works almost as fast as an aeroplane goes these days."

Says He Was Called "Johnny."

Eventually Hennessy got back to Judge McCall.

"McCall," he said, "remembers now that he saw me five or six times. I will remind him of a couple of other occasions and then to-morrow, perhaps, he will say that he met me ten or twelve times. He invited me down to his summer home and called me John and Johnny, and now he says he will take this up and do it as a gentleman ought to do it. I don't know whether that means a duel, but I want to say to him that if that is what he means he is at a decided disadvantage. I can get around a good deal faster than he. If he means it in any other way—I learned to shoot when I was quite young and I can shoot just as good to-day as then. Judge McCall has a very happy family and I hope he won't take himself so seriously as to decide this as he says, in man fashion with me. I have no quarrel with him, his quarrel ought not to be with me. All I did was to ask him some questions that any candidate ought to answer. He has not answered any of them except to say that the newspapers are slandering him and that Hennessy is slandering him and that Hennessy is crazy.

The Sulzer investigator repeated his story that he talked with Judge McCall an hour and a quarter at the Public Service Commission offices and that Mr. McCall told him that the last word from Murphy was that George M. Palmer must be appointed to the up-State Public Service Commission. He said that ex-Police Capt. McNally was not present. He challenged Mr. McCall to get together Capt. McNally and Hennessy and McCall and have them testify under oath. Then he added:

"And if I do not prove that Capt. McNally was not there, that I was an hour in his office, and that he has manufactured this—and prove it to the satisfaction of any three men named by him who are not members of Tammany Hall—I will retire from this campaign."

A few days after this alleged meeting, Hennessy said, the Governor without his knowledge sent for Mr. McCall and asked Hennessy to meet the visitor at the station in Albany. He said he and McNally went to the station, but Mr. McCall didn't appear. However, when they got back to the People's House Mr. McCall was there.

"He wanted his visit so secret that the Governor did not want me or anybody else to know," declared Hennessy, "but he was there and I know who he went back to New York with. In case his memory is bad to-morrow I will tell him."

Hennessy said that he told McCall that to appoint Palmer chairman of the Public Service Commission would be a disgrace—"that you might as well let the New York Central or the Delaware and Hudson or any electric light company appoint the commissioner as to appoint a man like Palmer. He never does a thing or thinks a thought without first calling Murphy on the phone."

Hennessy said that Mr. McCall's answer was that the Governor had promised Murphy to appoint Palmer and that he had got to keep his promise. Hennessy thought that the Governor had acted very poorly in visiting Murphy and McCall secretly, but he said his point was that if McCall didn't think it wrong for the Governor to conduct himself in that way he could not think it wrong for the Mayor of New York to do it.

"Now whose friend was McCall?" Hennessy shouted. "Who trusted McCall? When Murphy called his secret court of impeachment in Delmonico's last May to decide whether Sulzer should be put out of office certain men were there and one of them was McCall—one of the seven trusted men, going up to Sulzer's house and shaking the hand of his wife and eating at his board and advising him in the library, and secretly going into Delmonico's to sit in an inquest upon the Governor of New York and there to vote to impeach him. That is McCall. Does Murphy trust McCall? You know he does trust McCall. He got fooled on McClellan. He got fooled on Gaynor. He got fooled on Sulzer. And he can't afford to be fooled on the next Mayor of New York."

Then speaking of the meeting of Sulzer and McCall and Murphy at Murphy's house early in the morning of April 14 Mr. Hennessy said:

"McCall said that nothing was discussed but the Massachusetts ballot law. Did that wreck the Governor? Did that put him in the position where he had to have medical attendance constantly, where he was unable to sleep and had to get his rest outdoors and riding? No. But McCall stayed there with Murphy that night getting this poor Governor in a hole, knowing something about his past that he did not know, that his wife did not know, and threatening him with disgrace if he did not appoint the men they wanted.

Hennessy again insisted that he knew what took place at this meeting because McCall told him most of it when they met in the office of the Public Service Commission. He quoted Mr. McCall as having said to him: "Murphy told the Governor that he had no right personally to have taken such an interest in the Stilwell matter and that he, the Governor, knew that men did not go up to Albany and live on $1,500 a year.

One of Hennessy's questions which he wants Mr. McCall to answer is: "Why did McCall take seven messages on seven separate times to the Governor from Murphy?" Another was: "Let Mr. McCall tell you whether Mrs. Sulzer in my presence did not say to him it was a shame the way the Governor was hounded and not permitted to do anything; a shame that Senator Wagner and Senator Frawley were sent down stairs to tell him that this thing and that thing could not go through because the Chief had sent up orders against them?"

Hennessy said that Delaney carried messages until March 4 and after that the messenger was Edward E. McCall. Hennessy then told how he had exposed highway graft up State. He said that in five years unless there is an honest government in Albany the budget for the repair of roads will be $10,000,000 a year, of which New York city must pay $6,700,000.

Even Laborers Paid, He Says.

He said that a foreman on the barge canal named Elmendorf told him that "the boss" compelled him to take money out of the pay envelopes of the workmen every two weeks. The boss, Elmendorf said, was Owen Kearney. Hennessy couldn't get at Kearney because he refused to obey a subpœna on the ground that Hennessy had no power pending the disposal of the impeachment case. But Elmendorf gave Hennessy a little account book in which he had recorded his collections from the laborers.

Hennessy waved this account book before his audience last night and read a lot of entries which he said showed that even the boys getting $5 a week were being compelled to give up graft at the rate of 50 cents every two weeks. Hennessy said he followed the trail of this graft and found that it went from boss to boss.

"That is the reason," said Hennessy, "that Peck went on the stand."

Hennessy repeated his speech at Sokel Hall on the upper East Side.

Refuses to Name Justice.

When Hennessy ended his speech at Sulzer's Harlem River Park he refused to say whom he had in mind when he insinuated that a Supreme Court Justice had given a $35,000 note to Tammany with the idea of being nominated for Mayor this fall. The only Justice except Judge McCall who was mentioned as a possible candidate was Victor J. Dowling. It has been understood that he flatly refused to enter the race.

It was pointed out after the meeting that Hennessy misrepresented the facts as to Duncan W. Peck's testimony at the impeachment trial. Peck did not say that he had got a subpœna from the Frawley committee. He testified that he showed the Governor a letter from the Frawley committee. Members of the committee have said repeatedly that Peck was not subpœnaed.

"Tiger Starving," Says Mitchel.

After Hennessy finished speaking at 127th street and Second avenue John H. Hopper, William H. Wadhams and Max S. Grifenhagen talked. Then John Purroy Mitchel came in and there were cheers. William A. Prendergast spoke and was followed by Mr. Mitchel, who received an ovation lasting eight minutes.

The fusion candidate for Mayor said that two weeks ago Judge McCall had opened his campaign in the same hall and that the Democratic candidate had done his best to find an issue other than the real one, using "the noble issue of efficiency."

"You can well imagine a hungry, starving tiger longing to economize for you," he said. "You can also picture all that grafting, contracting crew wanting economy. They are the ones who live on spoils."

Mr. Mitchel said that Tammany had spent $247,000 for land for a bathing beach in The Bronx, known as Hunt's Point, that was two-thirds under water and listed at $4,200. The present administration had bought Dreamland and Rockaway at a cost of $2,225,000, he said, and that was one of the charges of extravagance against it.

"But the administration saved more than that," said Mr. Mitchel, "by cutting down on the grafting contractors. I would rather see money go to seaside resorts than to grafting politicians.

"If you vote for the fusionists you'll not only put Tammany out of power for the next four years, but for all time."

McCALL PROMISES TO REPLY.

Says He Will Answer "Slander" in His Own Way.

Edward E. McCall, Democratic candidate for Mayor, received the most enthusiastic demonstration of his campaign last evening at Terrace Garden. For nineteen minutes after he entered the hall he was cheered wildly. The 1,500 persons thronging the place were supplied with small American flags, which they waved energetically as the band played.

Judge McCall bowed to the cheers, but he waited anxiously for the applause to cease. When he began to talk he referred to the "filth and slander" that have been injected into the campaign.

"All I ask of you," he said, "is to leave it to me in my own hands and in my own way to answer that calumny. We will show in this campaign that, instead of falling before their vile attacks, we are up and at them. With that single reference to the injection of filth I will pass on to the two main issues in this fight."

Mr. McCall then discussed the real estate issue, saying that the taxes are too high. He discussed the subways and decried the delay in building them.

"They say that I am Murphy's man," he said, "but I want to say that I am no newspaper man's man."

In the Academy of Music in Brooklyn he was stopped by a shout of "Billy for Hennessy." Mr. McCall looked toward the speaker and quietly answered:

"We'll pay attention to that matter later."

The candidate stopped at 28 Avenue A on his way to Brooklyn and addressed the Sanitary Plumbers Club. After leaving the Academy of Music he went to the fair of the Knights of Columbus of Brooklyn at Bushwick avenue and Hart street.

OPENS McCALL-MITCHEL DEBATE.

Democratic Candidate Calls Fusionist's Subway Theory "Ridiculous."

Edward E. McCall began a debate with John Purroy Mitchel in the university forum of the New York University yesterday. The subject of the debate is the city's financial condition and what can be done to better it. Mr. Mitchel will present his side of the question to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

There were many university students present to hear Mr. McCall. He said that the paramount issue of the campaign is the tax rate, which the average amount of taxation had increased 40 per cent. in four years, while the city's debt had increased $288,000,000.

"We must add $165,000,000 to this increase," he said. This represents contracts for property which the city has not taken over yet, judgments and other burdens.

"The only way the city can raise money is by taxing real estate. We have been living beyond our means and it's got to stop.

"We are facing a crisis. I am not an alarmist, but the city is impoverished and there is no reason to avoid the facts of the situation."

Talking of subways Mr. McCall said that Mr. Mitchel's opposition to the present contracts was based on a ridiculous theory that the city could afford to build them and operate them, which the impoverished city could not afford to do.

COLUMBIA MEN CHEER MITCHEL.

Fusion Candidate Asks Students to Prevent Fraud at Polls.

John Purroy Mitchel, fusion candidate for Mayor, kept a crowd of five hundred Columbia students waiting for more than an hour yesterday after he had promised to address them at 4:30.

In the interim, after parading around Morningside Heights, the students were kept in order by speeches by George S. Hellman, Bruce Cobb and Harold Kellogg, who were classmates of Mitchel at Columbia. When Mitchel arrived he was greeted by wild yells and it was ten minutes before he could begin his speech. He made a direct appeal to the students to help in the election by going out and working as watchers at the polls on election day and preventing fraud.

"Tammany is a past master in the art of illegal voting," said Mr. Mitchel, "and it knows all the tricks of having fraudulent votes counted in the tally. I don't see any other way in which I can be beaten than by fraudulent votes, and I hardly see that. I feel that my election is assured. But there is no way that you who want to help me can assist me better than by going out and preventing illegal voting."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove cause. There is only One "BROMO QUININE." It has signature of E. W. GROVE on box. 25c.—Adv.

MURPHY GOT $25,000--SULZER

Didn't Account for Beardsley's Gift, Says Ex-Governor.

100,000 HEAR CHARGE

Tammany Leader Accused of Making $15,000,000 Out of Politics.

SPEAKS AT EIGHT PLACES

Sulzer Asserts He Will Drive "the Chief" Out of the Country.

"I ask Charles F. Murphy if it is not true that I refused to accept $25,000 during my campaign for the Governorship from Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, the representative of the late Anthony N. Brady?

"Mr. Murphy subsequently took this money, and as far as I am informed he never accounted for it. We tried to prove this during the trial at Albany, but the Murphy members of the court excluded it. Why?"

With this question ex-Gov. William Sulzer started his campaign in the Sixth Assembly district last night. Probably 100,000 people heard him ask it in four meetings indoors and at four more in the streets, while howling throngs of East Siders booed the name of Murphy, shouted that they would send William Sulzer first to the Assembly, then back to the Governor's chair, and finally to Washington as President of the United States.

"Charles F. Murphy is worth $15,000,000," declared Mr. Sulzer in one of his speeches. "Where did he get it?

"Did he make it in the saloon he owned on Avenue C or driving a horse car?"

"No," yelled back the crowd.

"Did he make it as Dock Commissioner?"

"Well, partly," shouted some one in the crowd while the rest laughed.

"Did he make it as leader of Tammany Hall?" shouted out Mr. Sulzer.

Crowd With Him.

The crowd yelled "yes" to that.

"I want Boss Murphy to tell how he made all his money," continued the ex-Governor.

Then he went on to speak of Boss Tweed. "He languished away and died in prison," he said. "Now we have a little Tweed. What is going to happen to him?

"Murphy says he won't answer me until I get through talking," he added. "Well, I won't get through talking until the campaign is over."

Mr. Sulzer announced that he would put a new question to Mr. Murphy each night of the campaign, and he invited the Tammany leader to answer them the following day in any way he likes.

Perhaps the East Side has never seen anything that equalled the reception to Mr. Sulzer last night. Everywhere he went he was greeted by tremendous crowds and everywhere the enthusiasm for him was at fever pitch.

A thin line of policemen who tried to club a way through the streets for his automobile were thrown about like tenpins and it was not until he himself climber up on the back seat and begged for a passage that he could make any progress. At every stop he attacked Murphy and the men on the Tammany ticket, some of whom he named.

"Murphy took my office away from me," he shouted, bending forward and sweeping his arms about like flails in the old time Sulzer way, "but before I get through I'll take away his power."

The roar that greeted that was heard for blocks. Mr. Sulzer raised his hand for silence.

He's After the Grafters.

"After election day," he said, "you'll be able to play checkers on Boss Murphy's coat tails as he leaves for foreign shores. I'll drive every grafter out of the State and with you back of me we'll give the taxpayers the worth of their money for the first time."

It was then that hundreds of East Side voices assured Mr. Sulzer that they would put him in the President's chair before they were through.

The Sulzer party left the Broadway Central Hotel shortly after 9 o'clock and hustled across town to the first meeting place, Lafayette Casino, 10 Avenue D. Boys on Broadway spotted the lengthy form of the former Governor first and from then on he had a running escort of hundreds of shouting, cheering rooters.

When the car reached Avenue A and Second street it had to slow up a bit until the crowd at an outdoor Tammany spellbinding session got out of the road. The crowd chasing the ex-Governor let those standing know who it was that was passing by.

Tammany Men Deserted.

"There's Bill Sulzer!" somebody yelled, and in an instant the Tammany talkers were left to waste their talents on empty streets. In ten seconds every man and woman in the throng was running down the street after Sulzer while he stood up and waved his hat to them.

As the car turned into Avenue D there was a great rush to get a glimpse of the deposed Governor. He shook hands with scores while the police were laboriously clearing a lane for him to get through and finally he had to stand up on the seat and make the first speech.

"I am glad to greet you," he yelled, "because you are my friends and I am your friend. Your affection and unwavering loyalty warms my heart to its cockles. As long as I live I shall never forget the people down in this part of the city. You sent me to the Assembly and advanced me until I was the youngest Speaker the State had ever had. Then you sent me to Congress for eighteen years. Finally you sent me to Albany."

"Yes, and we'll send you back, Bill," shouted the mob.

"I was put out of the Governorship," shouted Mr. Sulzer when the noise died down, "because I would not be a rubber stamp for Murphy. I would not be a proxy Governor. I would not take my orders from 'The Chief.'"

When he said "The Chief" every man in hearing boood and hissed and a happy, expansive smile swept across Mr. Sulzer's face.

"I believe that all the people of the Empire State are greater than Murphy," he went on, at the top of his lungs. "You have nominated me to go back to Albany. When I get there I'll keep up the fight against the bosses and for honest government."

While the crowd outside was still cheering, the police and some perspiring East Side committeemen fought a way for Mr. Sulzer into the Casino and up the platform. Every foot of the way he was slapped on the back and uproariously assured hat he was among his friends and they were for him, first, last and all the time.

When he stood up on the platform, the 200 persons sardined into the halls had a treat. For the first time in many months Mr. Sulzer appeared in a brand new suit. He had discarded the old gray suit he wore so long and wore a natty black cutaway of approved type, with a pink carnation thrust jauntily in a buttonhole.

Albany Man There.

More flashlights barked out and then Jay W. Forrest of Albany, who came down to speak in New York for Sulzer, introduced "the man who is still rightfully the Governor of the State of New York and who will get back his stolen job and throw out the crooks."

More noisy cheers and futile efforts by a brass band to salute the former Governor. Then he stood up and opened fire again.

"In all my trials and tribulations," he said, "I have had no more loyal friends than the Jews of the Sixth Assembly district. You never deserted me and I believe in you as you do in me."

A very salvo of cheers interrupted him again. He went on and then put his question which he wants Mr. Murphy to answer to-day.

"Charles F. Murphy is a menace to good government in our State," he barked out.

"He tried to bribe me and he couldn't. No man ever bribed me or ever will. Bribes failing, he threatened me, and no man lives who can threaten William Sulzer."

The last phrase Mr. Sulzer fairly snarled out, leaning forward and sweeping the air with both arms. The snarl made the crowd laugh, it was so much like the William Sulzer they had been voting for and shouting for for years. The ex-Governor then told of how he was beset when he wouldn't "obey the boss."

"I was thrown out of office by Murphy's court of infamy," he said. "It should make you blush to know the shameful methods used against me from the day they told me they would put me out of office. They put spies and traitors and detectives on my trail. Never was a man in public life so hounded as I was by Mr. Murphy.

"They found that I got more money last fall when I was a candidate for Governor than I accounted for. They charged me with stealing my own money, the money that had been given to me by my friends, most of it to do with as I liked. They impeached me because I was impeaching them for stealing the taxpayers' money.

"I ask if it is not fair to assume that if I wanted to make money out of my campaign, whether I would have refused large sums of money while I was borrowing to pay my debts?

"After Mr. Murphy tells about that $25,000 which he took from Judge Beardsley I have a few other questions to ask him about other large sums of money.

Others in Same Box.

"Mr. Murphy's court took away my office of Governor at his request for some irregularities in my campaign statement. Mr. Murphy knows, and every other man in politics knows, that on the same theory Mr. Murphy could investigate through the Frawley committee nearly every candidate for office last fall and find greater irregularities in their campaign statements.

"The truth is and everybody who knows the difference between a hawk and a handsaw is aware that Mr. Murphy did not remove me from the Governorship on account of the irregularities of my campaign statement. He removed me from office because I would not do what he wanted me to do and if I had I would have betrayed the people.

"Mr. Murphy removed me from the office of the Governorship because I would not do wrong, because I would not be a party to the looting of the State, because I would not take orders from the 'Chief,' because I was after the Murphy grafters, and if Murphy had not thrown me out of the Governorship I would have thrown the Murphy grafters into jail.

"The indictments in several counties prove the truth of these words and Hennessy's reports tell the story.

"The grafters had to get me or they were destined for the penitentiary. That's all there is in the last analysis to my impeachment. I would not be false to my oath of office, I would not betray the State, so Murphy cast me out. That is the reason I am not Governor to-day."

When Mr. Sulzer came out of the Casino he found that Suspender Jack McGee had been keeping the crowd outside going in his absence with a fervid appeal to "beat Murphy and the bosses."

At Manhattan Hall, 115 Lewis street, Mr. Sulzer's automobile was halted again while he made an open air speech.

Accuses an Assemblyman.

"Your present Assemblyman, Mr. Silverstein, takes his orders from Murphy," he said. "Is that the kind of an Assemblyman you want?"

"No, we want you!" answered the crowd.

"Murphy, the boss, couldn't get me to be a criminal, he couldn't get me to squeal, so he took my office away from me," were Mr. Sulzer's parting words, as he went inside. There he again repeated his question to Murphy and told his story much as he had done at the other stopping places. Other speeches were made inside and outside, at Petoff Hall, 112 Cannon street, where he brought up the subject of Charles F. Murphy's wealth, and at Columbia Hall, 116 Columbia street.

Mr. Sulzer delivered his last set speech at Columbia Hall, 112 Columbia street. His automobile, followed by the machines filled with newspaper men, then proceeded in a triumphal procession to Stanton street, to Sheriff, to Second street, to Avenue C, to Fifth street, to Avenue B, to Houston street, where it stopped 100 feet from the headquarters of Aaron J. Levy, candidate for Judge and chairman of the Assembly impeachment managers.

Thousands of enthusiasts filled the streets, cheering Mr. Sulzer, demanding a speech. The candidate stood in his automobile bowing and smiling. Windows were thrown up and sleepy heads were stuck forth. When the owners of the heads learned what was going on they became wide awake, and increased the din by adding their own lusty yells. Mr. Sulzer made a short speech at this point, much like his earlier speeches, and escaped into a nearby restaurant for a meal.

Mrs. Sulzer did not accompany her husband on his tour last night, but may do so later. James C. Garrison, Louis A. Sarecky, Samuel Bell Thomas, J. W. Forrest and others went with him.

Mr. Sulzer got two contributions to his campaign yesterday, both from anonymous givers. One was of $5 from a man in Olean and the other was from a man here, who wrote that he sent $10 to be used in paying off the ex-Governor's private debts.

MANY CALL TO SEE SULZER.

Denies He Is Rich Man—Again Attacks Bosses.

Mr. Sulzer had a busy time yesterday at the Broadway Central receiving visitors and making arrangements for speeches. He slept late and saw only personal friends. He denied himself to newspaper men, to whom he talked through James C. Garrison, who went to jail on the ex-Governor's account and who has been engaged as his press agent.

Louis A. Sarecky was one of the first callers on Mr. Sulzer and he was followed by ex-Governor A. E. Spriggs of Montana, ex-Congressman Jefferson Levy and Col. Amory, who said that the former Governor has been surrounded by spies and "dictagraphs" have been planted about him for months.

One of Sulzer's first acts was to deny through Garrison the allegation by the Assembly impeachment managers that he had $100,000 deposited in a Toronto bank and that he was worth nearly $1,000,000. The ex-Governor said that the figures set forth in his first public statement, when he declared that he owed $76,600 and was poorer than when he entered the Governorship, would stand as describing his financial condition.

Mr. Sulzer also declared that if elected to the Assembly he would serve his term. He said that the object of his life was to fight the "bosses" and that he could do this in the Assembly better than anywhere else.

Can't Agree on Candidate.

David Goldstein, Republican candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court in the Second district, against Aaron J. Levy, and Gustaf Hartman, Progressive nominee, conferred with Mr. Sulzer yesterday afternoon, but failed to reach a decision as to which should withdraw. Hartman says Goldstein agreed to throw his strength to him before Mr. Sulzer decided to run for Assembly, and that now he recants. The three will talk the matter over again to-morrow.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Sulzer issued the following statement:

"Of course I was gratified by the greeting I received on my return to New York city, and especially by the ovation I got from the good people in the Sixth Assembly district.

"I shall go back once more to the Legislature as the representative of the plain people to aid the cause that lacks assistance; to fight the wrongs that need resistance, for the future in the distance, and the good that I can do. That will be the keynote in my campaign in the Sixth Assembly district. I know the people there and the people there know me. From the unjust verdict of Mr. Murphy's court of infamy I appeal to them for my vindication, and I feel confident of the result.

"Let it be understood that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals voted for me in the Court of Impeachment on every proposition, and I would still be the Governor if it had not been for the adverse votes of Senator Wagner, who was personally interested, and Senator Frawley and Senator Ransperger and Senator Sanner, who were my prosecutors and whose minds were made up before I was tried, and Senator Blauvelt, Senator Brown and Senator Thompson, who had expressed opinions against me before my trial on account of personal grievances.

"The indecency of these members of the court voting against me must be apparent to every one. A sense of propriety should have impelled them to refrain from voting. If they had done so I would have won, and continued to be the Governor until the expiration of my term.

"It is my purpose to make a dignified campaign, but I shall say more about these things as the campaign progresses—and I have much to say regarding many matters of moment.

"I am the candidate now of the people of the Sixth Assembly district for member of Assembly. I have no axe to grind and no motive except to down the bosses and fight for honest government. Misfortunes are often blessings in disguise.

May Be Murphy's Undoing.

"My removal from the Governorship at the dictation of Mr. Murphy may bring about his undoing and the elimination of boss rule in the State of New York. If it will accomplish this consummation I am content, and will have done more for good government in the State of New York out of office than I possibly could do in office—and I certainly struggled while I was the Governor to do everything in my power to give the people of the State an honest, an efficient and an economical administration of State affairs.

"There are some people running for office in greater New York and in the State of New York who are a menace to good government and the tools of corrupt bossism. They should be defeated by the voters. I shall have something to say about them before election day, and I know the facts concerning them."

Mrs. Sulzer took a walk yesterday morning and spent the afternoon "visiting" with women friends. Ex-Bodyguard Emil Kovarik brought Curly, the dog, to see Mrs. Sulzer. Patsy went to a dog farm over in Jersey. The hotel people wouldn't let him in.

The Sulzers have rooms 309 and 310 on the third floor. Mr. Sulzer spent a lot of time pacing up and down the narrow hall to the apartment and incidentally showed that he has developed a new handshake. He formerly used the "Come-in-glad-to-see-you grip." With so many wanting to shake hands with him he has adopted what politicians call the "Fare-you-well."

TRIAL LAWYERS SILENT NOW

Plan to Give Out Statement About ex-Governor Reconsidered.

More revelations concerning Gov. Sulzer which had been promised on Monday by persons close to the impeachment board were not forthcoming yesterday. Instead it was said nothing concerning the Governor would be given out by the lawyers who prosecuted the case.

Isidore J. Kresel, one of the impeachment trial lawyers, said:

"There was some thought among the lawyers of getting up a statement of the evidence which was gathered in connection with the trial so that it would be available for future use. The lawyers who handled the prosecution were through with their work the moment the trial ended. They cannot take any sides now in a political fight. No statement will be issued to the public."

On Monday night Mr. Kresel said he expected to dictate a statement yesterday morning. From other sources it was learned that the plan was to issue a statement against the ex-Governor.

The reason for the change of front was not learned.

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M'CALL MAY DEMAND ARREST OF HENNESSY

Determined to Force Accuser to Tell All He Knows in Court.

INTENDS TO SUE FOR LIBEL

Murphy Calls Charges "Nonsense"—Is on Warpath After Sulzer.

John A. Hennessy will have to back up if he can the charge he made on Tuesday night that Edward E. McCall paid money to Charles F. Murphy for his nomination to the Supreme Court bench.

Perhaps he will have to do it in court. If Judge McCall charges Hennessy with criminal libel Hennessy will be arrested.

Judge McCall says he will not rest under the attack that Hennessy made upon him. He answered some of the minor charges that Hennessy made, but on the grave matter that he paid for his nomination to the Supreme Court the Judge was silent.

"I choose to answer that in my own time and in my own way," he said.

Charles F. Murphy said that the charge that he had received money from Mr. McCall in return for the appointment was "nonsense." He was at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon and in response to a question put to him on that point he said:

"Paid me? I do not have to answer that. It's nonsense to say that he paid anybody. That's as far as I'll go with Mr. Hennessy."

Mr. Murphy was asked when he would make his answer to the many charges that William Sulzer has laid at his door.

Waits for Last Statement.

"As soon as I'm satisfied that they've come out with their last statement," he said.

There was no doubt yesterday that Judge McCall is intent upon carrying his case against Hennessy to the last extremity. The feeling at Tammany Hall was that the Hennessy charges are Judge McCall's own business. He is perfectly ready to assume that that is the case. The Tammany men will take Sulzer as their own enemy and will answer him as they see fit. On that point also Judge McCall assents. In his statement of Monday he covered the points in Sulzer's statement which concerned him and he is unwilling to carry further his case against a man for whom he used to have friendly regard.

Just what course Judge McCall will take against Hennessy he was unwilling to make public last night. He refused to make a direct answer in the newspapers, preferring to go at it in a more conclusive way. There was little doubt, however, that he would take the case into court for an impartial determination of the facts. Perhaps Hennessy will be arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Whatever course Judge McCall has adopted will involve a non-partisan and judicial consideration of both sides of the case.

Coupled with Hennessy's charge that Judge McCall paid money for his nomination to the bench, Hennessy asked Judge McCall to say whether he got the money from "an inspector of police." Judge McCall's friends assumed that this was an attempt on Hennessy's part to confuse the minds of his hearers over Mr. McCall's relations with ex-Inspector William McLoughlin, now proprietor of a private detective agency. Judge McCall, prior to the time when he went on the bench, was a lawyer for McLaughlin. He carried a case in which McLaughlin was involved to the Court of Appeals and won it.

When Judge McCall was asked yesterday morning to make a statement for the newspapers about the Hennessy charges, he said:

"I will not allow him by his abuse and his scandalous talk to change the issues of this campaign. I will not conduct this campaign through the columns of any newspaper. I will take my own way of answering. I will take care of his statements as a man ought to take care of them. I will not allow Mr. Hennessy to divert the campaign by scandalous utterances. That's what they are trying to do, and I'll not let them."

Denies Seeing Hennessy.

Mr. McCall was then asked about Mr. Hennessy's story that their talk at Mr. McCall's office arranged by John J. McNally, a former police captain, had to do with Sulzer's obeying orders and that Mr. McCall had said, "Johnnie, that is the only thing that is going to save Bill. He has lied to Murphy, he has lied to me. Damm it, why doesn't he keep his promises when he makes them?"

"As to that Johnnie and Billy stuff there is not a word of truth," he said emphatically. "It is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. I never talked with the man. He says that he came here on my invitation. I couldn't recall the circumstances at first. The truth has been told me, however, by the man who brought him here. He had been trying to get a place for McNally and finally said to McNally, 'I don't think you can get it unless you can get McCall to ask Gov. Sulzer for you.' McNally brought him here to ask me to intercede for the place he sought. It was some place in the Prison Department. I told him to say to Gov. Sulzer that I had known this man McNally from boyhood and I recommended him.

"All this was brought to my attention by McNally himself when he read the morning papers and called me up this morning. He says that he met Hennessy downstairs here or somewhere outside of the commission offices came in to see me with him and went out with him. He said that they were in the office about seven or eight minutes and that he (McNally) was here all the time that we were talking."

McNally went up to the Hotel Martinique yesterday afternoon and told what happened the day Hennessy and he called upon Judge McCall in the offices of the Public Service Commission.

"I met Hennessy in the Press Club afternoon of the day that we had set for the visit to Judge McCall," he said. "Hennessy said to me, 'Meet me in an hour in front of the Tribune Building and we will go up to see Judge McCall.'

"I was looking for a job as confidential agent of the State Prison Department, and so far as I know I still have it. I had to have somebody who would vouch for me.

"'How would Judge McCall do?' I asked Hennessy. 'I have known him for thirty years.'

McNally Disputes Hennessy.

"Hennessy agreed. I met him in front of the Tribune Building at about 2 o'clock and we went up in the elevator together to see the Judge.

"We had to wait about fifteen minutes. Then we were taken into Judge McCall's room. So far as I know Judge McCall had never seen Hennessy more than once before. At any rate, I said to him, 'This is Mr. Hennessy, Judge.'

"Judge McCall said to Hennessy: 'Tell the Governor that I have known McNally from boyhood. I can recommend him.'

"We were not in the room more than seven or eight minutes all told. We went down in the elevator together and separated in front of the Tribune Building."

"Did he go back again?" McNally was asked.

"Not while I saw him," he replied. "Hennessy's description of the meeting of the three of us was false from beginning to end."

TRUTH ABOUT 'THAT AUTO RIDE'

"Sun" Man Was There—Only Sulzer's Health Discussed.

John A. Hennessy in his speech in The Bronx on Tuesday night referred to a "late automobile ride in Albany" which he had with Judge McCall. Mr. McCall said yesterday that he had never been in an automobile with Hennessy except once. One of the afternoon papers quoted Judge McCall as saying that his companion on that ride, aside from Hennessy, was a reporter for THE SUN, and that the ride took about four minutes.

Hennessy's remarks about the ride were included in this paragraph:

"And McCall has the effrontery to tell the people of New York that he left the Waldorf after midnight to go down to Murphy's house to discuss the Massachusetts ballot. I wonder if he remembers asking me to go on a late automobile ride in Albany after leaving the house of the Governor. I wonder if he remembers when he and I and the Governor discussed certain 'wabbling policies,' as he called them, of the Governor."

The ride to which Hennessy referred took place on the night of May 8. Judge McCall, as he said in his statement of Monday, was in Albany at the request of Sulzer and in Hennessy's presence asked Sulzer if Murphy had ever asked him to appoint The McManus State Labor Commissioner. It was then that Sulzer replied that The McManus had told him personally that he was an applicant for the job, and that if Sulzer did not appoint him "he would complain about it."

A reporter for THE SUN was at the Executive Mansion on the same evening and got from the Governor a story printed in THE SUN of May 9 dealing with State bonds. Sulzer told THE SUN man that a Wall Street syndicate was behind Senator Frawley's finance bills, the effect of which was to increase the return on certain classes of State bonds.

At the close of the conference Judge McCall told Hennessy that he would take him down to his hotel, the Tulsa, in a taxicab which was to take him to the station. THE SUN reporter had reservations on the same night train with Judge McCall and was invited to go along.

In the short trip to the hotel the only point at which the conversation touched the Governor was on the question of his health. The remark was made that the Governor looked tired, and Hennessy said he usually did. There was no political talk at all.

Mitchel to Talk to Daily Ad. Men.

The Daily Ad. Men's Club, an organization formed by the advertising editors of the various New York papers, will hold its annual dinner to-night at the Hotel Martinique. Among the speakers will be John Purroy Mitchel, Charles Sheard, Joseph H. Appel and F. S. Fletcher.

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