

TWO CLAIM TO BE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE

Sulzer Says He Will be Back on the Job Today, While Lieut. Gov. Glynn Says He Will Occupy Executive Chamber.

MRS. SULZER IN CARE OF FOUR PHYSICIANS

Wife Who is Alleged to Have Taken the Blame for Impeachment, May Testify When Trial is Called.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14. - With Gov. Sulzer impeached by the assembly and the date of his trial before the senate and the judges of the court of appeals fixed for Sept. 18, the spectacle was presented Wednesday night of two men claiming to be governor of the state of New York.

As soon as the articles of impeachment, adopted at an early hour Wednesday morning by the democratic majority in the assembly were presented to the senate, shortly after 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn announced his intention of occupying the executive chamber.

Friends of Gov. Sulzer declared that the governor intended to continue in office and would use every weapon in his power to maintain his position on the ground that the assembly had no constitutional right to consider impeachment at its extraordinary session.

Some asserted that the governor would go so far as to summon military protection if necessary to prevent the lieutenant governor from occupying the executive chamber.

Judge D. Cady Herrick, who will act as chief counsel for the governor at his trial, said Wednesday night that "talk of resort to force is the merest rot."

He will meet the charges against him in an orderly and dignified way, said Judge Herrick, "and will do nothing unbecoming the dignity of the state. He will engage in no physical struggle to assert his rights to discharge the functions of the office of governor."

The governor himself was silent. When at 6 o'clock Wednesday night he left his office in the capitol where he had been closeted the entire day, he was asked if he expected to return Thursday.

"Yes sir-ee," he replied, in angry tones.

So far as could be learned, no attempt was made by Lieut. Gov. Glynn in any way to exercise the functions of chief executive Wednesday, but there was every indication that there would be a clash of authorities Thursday when both men appear at the capitol. The lieutenant governor would not indicate Wednesday night what action he proposed to take except to say that there would be "no circus or military maneuvers about occupying the executive chamber; the law is supreme."

Claim Sulzer is Out. The inaction of Lieut. Gov. Glynn in the matter was in face of arguments given expression both in the senate and in the assembly Wednesday night that at the moment the articles of impeachment were presented to the senate Gov. Sulzer automatically ceased to be the chief executive. This contention was based on an article in the constitution which says that "the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor."

It was held by the majority leaders that the word "devolve" implied that the word "impeachment" in a criminal trial and that therefore, in the meaning of the constitution, the governor already stood impeached even though not yet convicted and was therefore not eligible to hold his office.

These arguments were placed before the lieutenant governor by the democratic leaders early in the afternoon but neither Gov. Sulzer nor Lieut. Gov. Glynn was not molested. A few minutes after the governor left his office, Patrick M. McCabe, clerk of the senate, appeared at the executive chamber and handed to the secretary of the senate a copy of the articles of impeachment and a summons and complaint which he intended to serve upon the governor. When informed by the governor's secretary that he had missed the governor by scarcely a minute, McCabe asked for an appointment Thursday.

Platt replied that the governor would be at the executive chamber at 11 o'clock Thursday morning and that he would "try to arrange matters for that time."

Resort to Legal Tests. Wednesday night that the governor and the lieutenant governor would both resort to legal tests of their respective claims in the courts which, in the history of New York state, has never been called upon to hand down an opinion which would act as a precedent. Rumors of what form these tests would take offered such a wide variety that the governor's official statements, no one cared Wednesday night to venture more than a guess.

Upon leaving the executive chamber the governor went for a short automobile ride and then returned to the executive mansion, where he was in consultation until a late hour with his advisers. Besides Cady Herrick

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT. It was announced that his attorneys at the trial would be Irving G. Vann of Syracuse; Louis Marshall and Austen G. Fox of New York; Harvey D. Hinman of Birmingham; Virgil Kellogg of Watertown and Judge James Gordon of Philadelphia.

All seven are expected to confer here Thursday in preparation of the governor's defense. Judge Herrick

and Mr. Marshall were among those at the home of the governor Wednesday night, where the lights burned late.

May Call Mrs. Sulzer. Reports that Mrs. Sulzer would give out a statement setting forth the details of her alleged use of Gov. Sulzer's campaign checks for stock speculation unknown to the governor, did not materialize Wednesday. Friends intimated that in view of the fact that Mrs. Sulzer will probably be called as a witness for the defense at the trial, what she may have to say will be reserved until she takes the witness stand.

It was said that her testimony will go far in clearing the governor of the charge of the use of campaign funds for stock speculation. Mrs. Sulzer was called on Wednesday night and was said to be in a complete state of collapse from the strain from which she has been subjected.

Mrs. Sulzer's condition became so serious Wednesday night that Gov. Sulzer wired to New York for a specialist on nervous diseases. The governor then told his advisers, it was said, by those who claimed to have knowledge of what transpired at the night conference, that under no circumstances would he allow Mrs. Sulzer to testify at the trial. It was said, on the other hand, that Mrs. Sulzer insisted hysterically that she be allowed to testify in her husband's behalf.

Silence will also be the policy of the governor until he appears at the bar of the court of impeachment.

"Counsel for Gov. Sulzer," said Judge Herrick Wednesday night, "have no desire to be interviewed or try his case in the newspapers, or to make statements in his behalf. They have advised the governor to refrain from making any statement at the present time, likewise his wife. We have engaged in his defense, not for William Sulzer, but as a personal duty to the governor of the state, and to preserve, so far as it can now be preserved, the good name and fame of the state."

After an examination of Mr. Sulzer in relation to the transactions disclosed by the Frawley committee, we are satisfied that there has been only a partial revelation of the facts so far, and we are satisfied that he has been guilty of no willful wrong-doing. We ask the public, in his behalf, for a suspension of judgment until all the facts can be disclosed before the proper tribunal, and in an orderly way."

The vote to impeach the governor was passed in the assembly shortly after 9 o'clock Wednesday morning after an all night session, by a vote of 79 to 45. A committee of nine managers headed by Assemblyman Levy, majority leader, was then appointed to present the articles of impeachment to the senate.

The senate met at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes later the house committee of managers was solemnly ushered into the senate chamber, where Assemblyman Levy read the eight long articles of impeachment.

Sen. Wagner, president pro tem of the senate, then declared the articles of impeachment "heretofore received, and announced that he would summon the court of impeachment "to meet at the capitol on the eighteenth day of Sept. 1913, at the hour of noon."

While the court was thus summoned, the senate, as it was said by a member of the assembly committee of managers Wednesday night that the actual trial of the governor would probably not begin until a few days later, as it would be necessary to formulate rules of procedure and arrange other details.

Salome Was Only Eleven Just a Child When She Danced Before Herod for Head of John the Baptist.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Salome, the alluring dancer of Biblical fame, was only 11 years old when she performed before Herod and was paid for her dance with the head of John the Baptist, according to a report read recently before the French Academy of Science by Theodore Reinach.

M. Reinach has just returned from the Orient where he studied the coins of the ancient Nisopolis, capital of Little Armenia, over which Salome ruled. According to portraits of the notorious princess as shown on the coins, she was quite pretty, had classic features and was unusually intelligent. Her husband, Herod, was a beast as to ugliness and utterly lacking looking.

SEEK ACTRESS AND THREE MEN ON MURDER CHARGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The police dragnet Thursday was out for a blonde actress and at least three men in connection with the murder on Aug. 1 of a Toronto milliner, said to be a woman named Griebel Marwealdy.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said Thursday that robbery undoubtedly was the motive for the murder of Martin.

A TALE OF DAYS. NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Yesterday wasn't a very fine Wednesday for Sunday—that is for Thomas Sunday, who was arrested Monday for driving on the wrong side of the street, and fined \$1 by Magistrate Walsh.

Sunday had just been disposed of when Monday—that is Ralph Monday, was arrested Tuesday for driving a horse that had gone lame Sunday, was taken before the court. Monday was called Wednesday for trial but Magistrate Walsh put Monday off until Thursday (today) when his case came up in court.

SOLD THE LETTER. PARIS.—A "super" at the Comedie Francaise who failed to appear, received a letter from M. Jules Claretie, famous manager of the playhouse, fining him 40 cents. He sold the letter for 50 cents.

Maury I. Diggs Listening to Testimony in White Slave Case



Maury I. Diggs in court listening to testimony that may send him to the penitentiary because he deserted a wife and babies to elope from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., with Marsha Warrington, a Sacramento high school girl.

Diggs went in the company of F. Drew Cammett, son of the commissioner general of immigration who deserted his wife and two children for Lola Norris, also a Sacramento high school girl.

Both men are charged with violating the Mann white slave act in transporting girls from one state to another for immoral purposes.

OFFER \$100,000 FOR TY COBB

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—Manager Griffith, of the Washington baseball team, within the next three days will make an offer of \$100,000 cash for the purchase of Ty Cobb from the Detroit organization. Griffith stated positively Thursday morning that he was authorized to make this offer for the "beast" and said that he was confident that Navin would accept. Griffith will confer with Navin Thursday afternoon just before the start of Thursday's game.

"Bunk," said Pres. Nevins of Detroit, when informed of Griffith's promised offer.

"It's all bunk, I tell you. The Washington club is going to finish paying for their new grounds and park before they start making \$100,000 offers for any ball player. I don't care how good he is."

WOMAN FALLS DEAD AS SHE SEES PET DOG DIE

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Hiram Barrett, 72, fell dead here Wednesday night just after seeing Charles Little Armenia, over which Salome ruled. According to portraits of the notorious princess as shown on the coins, she was quite pretty, had classic features and was unusually intelligent. Her husband, Herod, was a beast as to ugliness and utterly lacking looking.

CHASED BOYS; FELL DEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—While pursuing some boys who have been throwing stones at the hot houses in the National botanical gardens, C. Leslie Reynolds, 55, superintendent of the gardens, dropped dead from heart failure.

Mr. Reynolds had been connected with the gardens for 40 years and won national reputation through his development of the American beauty rose.

GIVE CONCERT BEFORE GAMES IN WORLD SERIES

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The opening game of the world's series will be played Oct. 6, according to an announcement by Ban Johnson, Thursday.

COUPLE MARRIED FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Hickey Are to Celebrate Their Anniversary at Daughter's Home.

Fifty-five years of married life is the record of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Hickey, 508 E. Howard st., who will celebrate their anniversary tonight at the home of one of their daughters, Mrs. O. S. Barrett, 1212 E. Madison st.

Mr. and Mrs. Hickey were married at Notre Dame on Aug. 14, 1858. Both of them are now 73 years old. They were born in Canada. They came to this city with their parents when children and grew up with the city. When their wedding was celebrated South Bend was only a small village.

About 50 relatives will be present at the celebration tonight. Most of them are children and grandchildren of the couple although there will be several nieces and nephews among the number.

Following are the children of the couple: Mrs. David Smith, Alfred Develine, Mrs. Thomas Turnock, Mrs. O. S. Barrett, George Hickey and Ellis Hickey of South Bend, Mrs. Fred Welty of Muskegon, Mich.; Benjamin Hickey of Tiffin, O.

Music and other features have been arranged although the celebration will be more in the nature of a reunion.

GIRL WRECKS MAN'S HOME

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 14.—Miss Elizabeth Beatty, a N. Broad st. dressmaker, now in Moyamensing prison charged with wrecking the home of John H. Barber, 1191 Union st., will face additional charges of threats to kill, preferred by Mrs. Barber, when she is arraigned for a further hearing in default of \$500 bail.

The woman went to prison accused of breaking up furniture, glass and china, ripping up dresses and mauling pets in the Barber home.

Barber is a clerk in the water board, and for many years has been a member of the 34th ward republican committee. The Barber home looks as if a cyclone had struck it.

STARTS MONDAY

AUGUST TIME TO GATHER LAVENDER

Delightful Custom of Drying Flowers for Scents to Be Revived.

The old-fashioned custom of drying rose leaves for potpourri, and sweet lavender to scent the linen, is one that should have been preserved. There are still a few women who appreciate the delicacy of the rose jar and lavender pads, and who continue to prepare the flowers each year as did their ancestors.

For the benefit of others who desire to revive this delightful custom, here is the recipe for preparing potpourri:

Gather the roses each day when the dew has dried and pack them in a stone crock with alternate layers of salt. Every few days place the rose leaves on a tray and toss about so that the air can reach the petals, and replace in the jar. Allow the leaves to ripen for ten days, and add the following ingredients: One-half ounce each of hellebore, violet and rose powder; one ounce of powderedorris root; one-half teaspoonful of each of cloves and mace; one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon; 20 drops each of oil of melisse and eucalyptus; 10 drops each of oil of chills and bergamot; four drops of oil of roses and two drams of alcohol.

Another recipe says to one gallon of rose leaves, one quart of pink clove blossoms, one quart of lavender blossoms, sprinkled with salt and dried in the sun, add two ounces each of ground nutmeg, cinnamon, allspice and cloves, and six ounces of sandalwood. Mix the flowers and the spices thoroughly and drop in one quart of alcohol, one ounce each of oil of geranium, and oil of lemon and one-half ounce of oil of roses.

Gather lavender in August. August is the proper time to gather lavender for the scent which pervades the shrub is strongest during and immediately after the flowering season. This plant preserves its fragrance for two years when packed in the linen closet or chest. Gather the lavender on a clear day, early in the morning before the dew has disappeared from the plant, and spread out on paper. Place in a sunny dry room, and when thoroughly dried they are ready to fill bags or sachets for the linen chest or closet. Sprigs of lavender can be prepared by steeping lavender leaves in alcohol. An easy way to preserve freshly gathered bunches of lavender is to cover them with bags of flowered organdie, leaving the stems free. These can be hung in the clothes presses or linen closet. To make the attractive envelope sachets take five-inch squares of organdie, mousseline de soie, silk or gauze, fold over and sew up the sides, leaving an open space at the top large enough to put in the potpourri or lavender.

White Linen Sachets. Dainty sachets of sweet lavender are fashioned of white linen and embroidered with lavender mercerized cotton. From strips of closely woven fabric, showing a design executed in colors can be made fascinating little sachet bags by filling them with potpourri, lavender or violet sachet. A narrow cord or ribbon is used to tie at the top, and the ends are fringed. A set of sachet bags makes a dainty gift for any occasion and one that will constantly be appreciated.

Preparing of potpourri and lavender for sachets would be a pleasant method of earning pin money and could be developed into a lucrative business by the energetic woman. The demand for these old-fashioned scents constantly growing, so ask your friends to save rose leaves for you, if your own garden does not provide enough, and begin to prepare the potpourri and sweet lavender.

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PLAN CAUCUS TO HURRY ALONG THE TABIFF MEASURE

Possible That a Compromise to Adjoin Until November if Bill is Passed May be the Result.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Discussion of the agricultural schedule and the proposed free listing of wheat in particular, enlivened the tariff discussion Wednesday in the senate.

Sen. Gronna of North Dakota, proposing in lieu of free wheat a duty of six cents a bushel.

Action on the amendment was deferred owing to prolonged debate, a fact which again aroused democratic leaders to a realization of the necessity for some action to speed up consideration of the measure, if possible.

To this end a democratic caucus has been called for Thursday when plans for expediting the bill will be discussed and a proposal will be made for an agreement that a recess of congress be taken until Nov. 1, after the passage of the tariff bill in the senate and the currency bill in the house.

Some democrats assert would induce republicans to cut short discussion of the tariff and would overcome all democratic opposition to currency legislation at the special session.

Debate on the free listing of wheat came to a climax late in the day when Sen. Borah of Idaho, referring to the countervailing duty which the democrats have proposed, asserted it was the same as Canadian reciprocity passed by the republicans in the house.

"We have heard a great deal of discussion," said Sen. Borah, "about the disposition of a great political party ever had. Now we have the same principle as reciprocity embodied in this bill. It does not impeach the democratic party of inconsistency as it impeached us, but I believe it will have the same effect."

Reverting to England for an illustration of what free trade has done for the farmers, Sen. Borah presented statistics to show that in 1886 there were 3,240,000 acres in wheat in England and only 38,000 acres at the present time; 1,877,000 acres in barley in 1866, and 26,800 acres at the present time.

"This ratio, continuing," Sen. Borah asserted, "would mean the ultimate destruction of the British empire."

"So long as the people are crowding to the cities and those crowded cities are becoming more deplorable day by day, it is the duty of the American government not only through this legislation but in every other way to encourage the people to enter the agricultural field. I am in favor of paying a bounty if necessary to encourage the agricultural industry."

Sen. Williams declared that he did not want to see the American government rob the poor in order to enrich the landlords and he believed and hoped that the result of free listing farm products would lower the price of bread and meat and open the farmers eyes to the fact that the republican party had been fooling them about the virtues of protection for years.

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H. LANE WILSON TO BE CALLED ON FOR EXPLANATION

Charge That England Recognized Huerta Government After His Speech, is Made by Former Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States government has informally sounded the powers and learned that foreign governments generally will do nothing to embarrass the peace policy of Pres. Wilson toward Mexico, and are inclined to support it.

Henry Lane Wilson, whose resignation as ambassador to Mexico recently was accepted to take effect Oct. 14, issued a statement Wednesday attacking the reported statement of the British foreign office that recognition of the Huerta government had been extended after he had made a "congratulatory speech" to the provisional president.

These were the developments of the day in the Mexican situation, while dispatches from John Lind, personal representative in Mexico of Pres. Wilson, indicated that he was in personal touch with Frederico Gamboa, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, and was preparing to submit the representations of the United States on the restoration of peace in Mexico.

Chief interest centered Wednesday night in the administration's attitude toward Ambassador Wilson's remarks concerning the British government and the information that European governments were disposed to lend their moral support to Pres. Wilson's policy. It was learned that many of the foreign governments feel the Mexican situation is a matter which is within the province of American diplomacy and though they may take no affirmative action, they will not interfere with the peace program for a constitutional government established through which Pres. Wilson believes all foreign interests ultimately can best be conserved.

The American government has indicated some of these things only by indirect action. Within the last two days the developments in Japan and Great Britain—two nations which had hitherto recognized the Huerta government—indicating to officials here and in the United States that the suspending judgment, has been taken as concrete evidence of a favorable attitude by foreign governments to the peace policy.

Japan's declaration to receive Gen. Felix Diaz as special ambassador sent by Pres. Huerta was officially confirmed here Wednesday. Thursday Secy. Bryan and Pres. Wilson will discuss the reported statement of the British foreign office which said that Great Britain recognized the Huerta government only provisionally, pending an election, and pointed out that Great Britain, France and Germany had accorded recognition after "a congratulatory speech" to Pres. Huerta by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, dean of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City.

The official interpretation of the British statement—which is credited by administration officials though they now will formally inquire into its authenticity—has been that Great Britain had expected the United States also to recognize the Huerta government because Ambassador Wilson had read at the British foreign office to be at variance with those of the Washington administration, but Pres. Wilson is said to be disposed not to permit any attacks on the British government from an official of the United States, which Ambassador Wilson would continue to be until Oct. 14.

Administration officials took particular exception to the ambassador's remark "if this statement really emanated from the British foreign office, it is at variance with its traditions and with the character which it has maintained before the world for two centuries."

It was pointed out that should the British government's statement prove authentic, which is believed here to be the case, the American government would be in the embarrassing position of maintaining an official who had criticized a friendly nation.

Disapproval was also voiced in administration circles of the ambassador's reference to the recognition of the Huerta administration by European governments "after waiting vainly for the recognition of the government of the United States which they universally thought she had accorded."

Official notice had hitherto not been taken of the ambassador's criticism of the American government's policy as expressed in published interviews, but Monday night Secy. Bryan decided to inquire of Ambassador Wilson, who is now in Washington, whether he had authorized the statement given to the newspapers by him.

FOREIGN NAIONS ARE WITH THE U. S.

Government Sounds the Powers and Learns That They Are Not Disposed to Hinder the Peace Plans.

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