



THE SHERMAN STATUE AT WASHINGTON, AND THE MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE UNVEILING.

From left to right: General Thomas J. Henderson, General Charles H. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, General David B. Henderson, President Roosevelt (copyright by Pach Bros.), Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, General Grenville M. Dodge and General Daniel E. Sickles.



"DUMMIES" VOTED AS DIRECTED.

KNEW NOTHING ABOUT SHIPBUILDING DEAL SAVE WHAT WAS IN PAPERS PUT BEFORE THEM.

Directors Who Never Paid for Stock—Just Clerks in Jersey Concern Which Makes Business of Incorporating Companies.

The United States Shipbuilding Company... bearing before Special Examiner Henry D. O'Connell in the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, at No. 39 Broad-st., yesterday was devoted to showing how three "dummy" directors ran the company from June to September in 1902, accepted the offers of promoters to sell the Bethlehem Steel Company and other subsidiary companies and authorized the issue of \$71,000,000 in securities to pay for them.

DOWIE DRAWING NEAR.

HIS HOST HERE TO-DAY.

Big Procession to March Around Garden on Sunday.

Before 10 o'clock this morning, pouring into the city from eight Chicago trunk line trains, 2,500 of the restoration host of John Alexander Dowie, or "Elijah II," will have descended on Manhattan Island, prepared for a two weeks' visitation and the spiritual conquest of New-York.

To the blaze of the Zion band and the waving of banners, prominent among which will be the lion's tri-color blue, white and gold, bearing in embossed silk thread a white dove with an olive branch in its bill, and a cross, crown and sword, emblematic of the church peaceful and the church militant, Dowie will then enter his own carriage, and behind his own horses will be driven to the Plaza Hotel, his "hospice."

At 5:30 p. m. at the Garden the Dowies will sit down at long mess tables in the refectory on the main floor, to their first meal in "Mod'rn Sodomy."

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As acre of flowers in a tiny bottle. MYRTIS. Sweetest latest and best perfume.—Adv't.

February, and he never had much business experience, according to his own statements yesterday, except in the office of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey. He had been a tutor in college, had collected a few bills for a life insurance company and had been an insurance agent for a short time.

"When did you become a director of the shipbuilding company?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"Between June 17 and 24, 1902."

"Who asked you to become a director?" Mr. Deming, in the office of the Corporation Trust Company.

"Do you recall any reason he gave for asking you to become a director?" A—1 do not recall any.

"Did he tell you in what company he wished you to become a director?" A—He did. He said the company was being reorganized by Alexander & Green, and that the Corporation Trust Company would represent it in New Jersey.

"Has the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey a list of solicitors who are engaged from time to time in becoming directors or incorporators of companies?" A—No, not to become members of corporations.

"Did you hear what properties were to be turned over to the company?" A—1 do not recall; my memory is not clear on that.

"When Mr. Deming asked you to become a director, did you express your willingness to serve?" A—1 did.

DOESN'T KNOW WHO PAID FOR STOCK.

"Was it a request that was frequently made to you while you were a clerk there?" A—It was.

"Did you frequently act as an incorporator of companies?" A—1 did.

"How many times had you acted as such?" A—About twenty times, to my best recollection.

"What was between April 1 and June 24?" A—To the best of my recollection.

"Were you in the employ of the company?" A—About the first of June last.

"How many times did you act as a director of the company?" A—My name was registered as an owner of one share of stock, and 1 regard that as a beneficial ownership.

"Were you in possession of a certificate for one share of stock when you were elected a director?" A—1 was not.

The witness said that to the best of his recollection a temporary certificate was made out in the office of the Trust Company of the Republic, and was handed to him there. He indorsed it, he thought, and handed it back. He believed that the property rights in the certificate were his. He received a permanent certificate in August, 1902, and handed it back, but he could not remember indorsing it.

"Did you pay for the stock?" Not personally. You understood that in giving me more with whom I know that the \$2,000 of stock of the original issue was paid for.

"How do you know?" A—1 have no recollection of how it was paid. I can tell you no more with out refreshing my memory.

"Was there any payment for the transfer of the share of stock?" A—My name was registered as an owner of one share of stock, and 1 regard that as a beneficial ownership.

"What did you do with it?" A—1 indorsed it in ink and gave it back to the person who handed it to me.

"Did you get anything for it?" A—1 did not. You understood that in giving me more with whom I know that the \$2,000 of stock of the original issue was paid for.

"Knowing that why did you part with it?" A—Because 1 was no longer a director of the company and no longer needed it to qualify.

"Do you not even know to whom you gave it?" A—1 do not remember.

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HOMAGE PAID TO SHERMAN VOTE FOR A STRIKE.

HIS STATUE UNVEILED. NOT TO GO OUT YET.

President Roosevelt and Civil War Generals Deliver Eulogies. Elevated Motormen to Try to See August Belmont To-day.

Washington, Oct. 15.—President Roosevelt, members of his Cabinet, representatives of the four great armies of the Civil War, prominent military and naval men, as well as a pageant of the rank and file of the two fighting arms of the nation, to-day paid tribute to the memory of General William Tecumseh Sherman at the unveiling of the magnificent equestrian statue of that war hero, which occupies a place at the head of Pennsylvania-ave., near the Treasury. When the two huge flags which enveloped the statue swung back at the hands of the diminutive grandson of General Sherman, the most successful unveiling ever witnessed by President Roosevelt had been accomplished, according to his statement to the assembled throng on its completion. The President proceeded in the programme of speechmaking. The unveiling proper followed an elaborate military and naval parade, which occupied half an hour in passing in review between the statue and the flag bedecked speakers' stand. Following the President's address tributes were paid by representatives of the four armies. General David B. Henderson spoke for the Army of the Cumberland, General Daniel E. Sickles for the Army of the Potomac, General Charles H. Grosvenor for the Army of the Tennessee and General Thomas J. Henderson for the Army of the Ohio. General Grenville P. Dodge, as chairman of the Sherman Statue Commission, presided. The President and the members of the Cabinet remained throughout the exercises, which passed off with military precision.

REVIEWING THE TROOPS. Promptly at 2:30 o'clock the President, escorted by a detachment of Minute Men, went from the White House to the statue. He was



WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN THORNE-DIKE, Who Unveiled the Statue of His Grandfather.

preceded by Captain W. S. Cowles and Colonel T. W. Symons, his naval and military aids. Following him were Secretary Hay, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Cortelyou, Acting Secretary Oliver and Secretary Loeb. The President was received at the reviewing stand by the members of the Sherman Statue Commission. The review of the troops then began. Lieutenant General Young was chief marshal, and with his staff headed the procession. Following came the 2d Cavalry, the engineer battalion from Washington Barracks, headed by the Engineer band, two battalions of Coast Artillery from Forts Washington, Hunt and Monroe, the 4th Field Battery of Artillery, from Fort Myer, a company of the hospital corps, a detachment of marines and two battalions of seamen. The second division of the parade consisted of the organizations of the District National Guard under command of Brigadier General George H. Harries.

The balking of a horse hitched to a gun of one of the artillery companies of the National Guard caused an embarrassing halt in the parade. The President was greatly amused at the antics of the animal and applauded the men who came to the rescue by practically carrying the gun past the reviewing stand, horse and all.

UNVEILED BY SHERMAN'S GRANDSON. The unveiling ceremonies began with music by the Marine Band. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the statue commission, gave a brief description of the statue, and then introduced William Tecumseh Sherman Thorne-dike, nine years old, who, from

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SPEND A SUNDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY. Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad every Saturday in October. Rate, \$10 covers hotel accommodations on the Beach Front, \$2.25 at Wilshire.—Adv't.

ITS NEW HOME OPENED TAMMANY BADLY SCARED

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT. IT RAISES "FRAUD" CRY.

Secretary Moody Tells Republican Club His Renomination Is Sure. Shepard's Club Almost for Low—No Surrender from McLaughlin.

The formal opening and dedication of the new home of the Republican Club, at No. 54 West Fortieth-st., last evening attracted such a crowd of members and their friends that the big clubhouse was filled to overflowing. Probably a thousand members who have not attended meetings for a year were there, and it was estimated that about three thousand were present. They swarmed all over the house, and when the time came to carry out the speaking programme on the second floor the crush there was so tremendous that only a comparatively small part of the gathering could get within hearing of the speakers. Supper was spread on the tenth floor, but the elevators could not carry to that part of the building all the members and guests, and the committees in charge of the housewarming threw open other rooms on lower floors for refreshments.

Most of the prominent Republicans of the city were at the clubhouse. President Roosevelt, who was unable to join with other members of the club in the celebration, sent W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, as his representative, and Mr. Moody's speech was one of the features of the evening. The President had sent also a letter to Internal Revenue Collector Treat, chairman of the committee on speakers, and it was applauded vigorously when Mr. Treat read it. The letter was dated from the White House, and ran as follows:

My Dear Mr. Treat: Permit me, through you, to congratulate the members of the Republican Club on the occasion of the dedication of the new building. It cannot too often be said that the successful working of free government depends upon the way in which the individual citizen does his part honestly and efficiently in the effort to secure clean and strong government. It is, of course, the duty of every citizen to work efficiently in combination with others. Your club is the kind of organization which opens a peaceful and effective way for the combination by men who are disinterestedly anxious for success, not only for the principles in which they believe, but for the occasion upon which they have gathered. In the principles in which all men of whatever party must believe, there are no party lines. To look like yours I know I can always appeal. To look for support in a contest political or economic, but also for support in every effort for the betterment and righteousness in public, as in private life. I wish you well with all my heart.

Senator Fairbanks was to have been one of the speakers, but a letter of regret from him was read. There was a roar of laughter when Mr. Treat announced that Senator Platt had sent a letter saying, "you will quite understand my inability to be present."

Louis Stern, president of the club, in his address of welcome, said:

When the founders of this club organized the Young Men's Republican Club, they had before them a fixed and definite purpose. It was the fight for the perpetuity of Republican government in its truest and noblest sense. It was to be a club of men who would not only support the principles of the party, but would also support the principles of the party in the service of many. In the stirring campaign of 1880 the Young Men's Republican Club, under the leadership of Charles A. Arthur, was the first Presidential campaign in which the club participated, and in every Presidential election thereafter the club did yeoman service. It also originated the movement which brought about the formation of the Republican National Union, the organization held in Chikering Hall in December, 1887.

Our annual dinners, the first held on the anniversary of the birthday of President Lincoln, in 1887, have become, and rightly so, events of great importance and it is our agreeable pleasure to entertain on these occasions men who have attained name and fame in State and national affairs. Our members speak to us of the principles of the party, and of the progress of our platform will be the continuance of the policies of 1860 and 1868. He who would undertake to predict either the candidate or the platform of our opponents would be a bold man. Whether one or the other of the antagonistic parties is to be elected, it is not our business to nominate its candidate, or whether, unfortunately, as they think for them, they may find some other party more likely to act in accordance with public questions are so unknown that he may be of influence to all men, no man can foretell the result. Under no circumstances should we should Roosevelt's applause and cheers as have witnessed the law and administration of policies which have been proclaimed from the stump.

Our economic policy is known to the world, and will be defended in the public eye in going seasons. The events which have made the last few years an epoch in the history of the world have broadened our horizons, and have made us realize that we are not only a part of the world, but that we are a part of the world in other words, the policy and the diplomacy which have made John May one of the foremost of statesmen in this day and generation. (Applause.)

REAL GREETING FOR HIS CHIEF. In acknowledging the applause he received, Secretary Moody said he appreciated that the real spirit of the greeting was for his chief. He said in part:

We shall soon be, my friends, in the midst of another national campaign. Indeed, in a sense, it has already begun. We have selected our candidates for the Presidency, and we have selected our candidates for Congress. It is determined as certainly as anything can be known in advance that our candidate for President we shall nominate Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause and cheers.) And the spirit and progress of our platform will be the continuance of the policies of 1860 and 1868. He who would undertake to predict either the candidate or the platform of our opponents would be a bold man. Whether one or the other of the antagonistic parties is to be elected, it is not our business to nominate its candidate, or whether, unfortunately, as they think for them, they may find some other party more likely to act in accordance with public questions are so unknown that he may be of influence to all men, no man can foretell the result. Under no circumstances should we should Roosevelt's applause and cheers as have witnessed the law and administration of policies which have been proclaimed from the stump.

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Our national strength should be accompanied by national moderation. Secure in the power to maintain our own rights, we should be scrupulously careful of the rights of other nations. We should not start for a policy of bluster. No man's careless words should provoke this country into doing anything which might be construed as a challenge to the rights of any other nation. We should never forget anywhere upon the face of the globe that the rights of American citizens are to be maintained with the same firmness and with the same respect for the rights of other nations.

But we shall pursue that diplomacy in the triumph of the Hague—that diplomacy which guided us through the difficulties which surrounded the Venezuelan incident, that diplomacy which only within a few days has concluded a treaty with China, which opens her ports to the trade of the world in other words, the policy and the diplomacy which have made John May one of the foremost of statesmen in this day and generation. (Applause.)

WARM WELCOME FOR GOVERNOR. Governor Odell received a warm welcome at the housewarming, and his speech, following that of Secretary Moody, was applauded with vigor. He said in part:

The Republican party has always stood for the correction of wrong, for decent government and for the protection of the rights of the people. It is the fulfillment of its obligations that it has so inspired confidence that with but two brief intervals it has been the party of the nation since 1860. Its history is one of splendid achievements. Its principles of equal rights, American manhood and true democracy induce it to take no part in the solution of the many important problems of the present. Whatever, therefore, may lead to greater

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AUTUMN SUNDAYS AT ATLANTIC CITY. Special tours via Pennsylvania Railroad every Saturday in October. Rate, including hotel accommodations, \$10, or \$2.25, according to hotel selected.—Adv't.

ALASKAN DECISION.

Statement That Tribunal Will Sustain United States.

London, Oct. 16.—"The Morning Advertiser" announces that it regrets to learn from a source which it regards as beyond question that the decision of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal virtually concedes the American case.

"The Morning Advertiser," which appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the reliability of its statement, says the news will be received in Canada with consternation. It gives a map and a detailed explanation showing how the decision will affect Canada, and adds that those who have followed the arguments have been thoroughly satisfied with Clifford Sifton's preparation and presentation of the case.

CALEB A. SIMMS SHOT.

A Cuban the Slayer of Leader of Colored Democracy.

In a quarrel, said to have been over money affairs, Caleb A. Simms, fifty years old, of No. 329 West Thirty-seventh-st., leader of the "United Colored Democracy of Greater New-York," was shot and instantly killed last night in the clubhouse of the Colored Democracy, at No. 324 West Fifty-ninth-st. The shooting was done by Alma Padro, a West Indian negro, of No. 211 West Fifty-third-st., who is chairman of the house committee of the club where the shooting took place.

Four shots were fired by Padro from a revolver. One struck Simms in the mouth, the bullet entering his brain, and another penetrated his breast in the region of the heart. James H. James, another colored politician, who with others had interfered in the quarrel, was shot in the right shoulder. The fourth bullet went wild. After the shooting Padro ran to Fifty-ninth-st. and Columbus-ave., where he gave himself up to Policeman Aldcroft, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station. He was later locked up in the West Forty-seventh-st. station on a charge of homicide. He pleads self-defense.

The cause of the quarrel is said to have been over \$50 known, but it is said to have been over \$50 that Padro said the club owed him.

Simms and Padro were seated in the executive room of the club when the quarrel started. In the recreation room adjoining were James Munro, I. Raiford, of No. 255 West Fortieth-st., "Sam" Singleton, Peter Bailey and a few other colored politicians.

These men say that Simms and Padro talked

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