

'DUMMY' TELLS OF \$3,000,000 CHECKS

Admits in Miss Morse's Suit He Knew Nothing of Metropolitan Ship Deal.

JUST DID AS HE WAS TOLD

Describes Lightning Action in Signing Away Millions as Treasurer.

Spring checks for \$3,000,000 without knowing where the money was coming from or where it was going was the unique experience of George A. McIntosh, the dummy secretary of the New England Securities Company, the concern formed by General Counsel Edward M. Robbins of the New Haven railroad and John M. Billard to put through the purchase of the Metropolitan Steamship Company for the alleged purpose of removing the Metropolitan line as a competitor of the New Haven in the steamship passenger business.

Mr. McIntosh was one of the witnesses examined yesterday before trial in the suit brought in New Jersey by Miss Jennie R. Morse, sister of Charles W. Morse, for the appointment of a receiver of the Metropolitan Steamship Company and for an accounting from the persons alleged to be responsible for wrecking a line that was earning \$100,000 a month profit.

Mr. McIntosh was questioned at the New York County Lawyers Association before Nicholas W. Blindest, special master of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and while his testimony was illuminating as to the methods employed to cover up the source of the millions used to buy out the Metropolitan, it was not regarded as of the importance that that of Edwin K. Roche, now teller of the National Bank of Commerce, who made it possible for Miss Morse's attorneys to trace the checks involved in the Metropolitan transaction to New Haven interests.

Will Examine Mellen Too.

It was announced that Lewis Cass LeDuc would be examined to-morrow as a witness for the defendants, and that on Thursday Special Master Blindest would go to New Haven and examine Charles S. Mellen and others who are expected to testify in the transaction.

Mr. McIntosh testified that he was in the office of Everly M. Davis, a lawyer at 40 Wall street, whose business consisted chiefly of organizing corporations. Mr. McIntosh named half a dozen in which he is an officer. He said that the New England Securities Company was organized in Mr. Davis's office, and that he was secretary and treasurer until it went out of existence. He said he knew he was treasurer and thought he was secretary also.

After testifying that he knew Warren D. Chase, a Hartford lawyer, whose name has already been identified with New Haven enterprises, Mr. McIntosh said:

"I was out of the office for several hours one day and when I went back Mr. Davis said that Mr. Chase had been in and asked him to organize a company and wanted some officers. Then they organized, putting me in without my knowledge. The stenographer, Miss Anna Mann, was also made an officer. She was president. Mr. Davis didn't tell me what the company was incorporated for, but just said that Mr. Chase wanted it. I wasn't bonded as treasurer."

"How long was it in existence?" asked Attorney McCarter, representing Miss Morse.

"Only long enough to put this transaction through," replied McIntosh.

"What do you mean by this transaction?"

"This company I knew was organized to put through some business deal, and didn't immediately afterward. Davis told me this and Chase assumed that I knew it."

Just Signed Like Little Man.

McIntosh testified that a few days after the company was organized Mr. Chase telephoned him to meet him at the Bank of Manhattan. He met Mr. Chase there on March 5, 1910, when Mr. Chase introduced him to Treasurer Richards of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, to whom the checks for the majority stock in the company were to be given. An account had been opened at the bank that day.

General Counsel Robbins of the New Haven and John M. Billard introduced the New England Securities Company as a customer of the bank. McIntosh said he also signed the introduction card.

Mr. Chase handed some checks and asked me to sign them as treasurer," said the witness. "I think there were two. They were for \$3,000,000."

"How did it affect you to draw checks for \$3,000,000?"

"Didn't affect me at all," said the witness.

"You just signed them like a little man?"

"I certainly did."

Attorney McCarter explained that the checks were for \$1,500,000 and \$1,500,000.

McIntosh said that after he signed them they were turned over to Treasurer Richards of the Metropolitan company, who indorsed them.

"What did you understand was to be done with them?" asked Mr. McCarter.

"I didn't know and didn't care," replied the witness.

McIntosh testified that as treasurer he signed a stock certificate for \$1,484,900 majority stock of the Metropolitan company which was turned over to the Chamberlain Company, the \$50,000 dummy holder organized as part of the transaction. He said he didn't remember whether the certificate was issued for paid up stock. "I just signed, that's all," he said.

Picked New Girl President.

The witness said that Bessie Leibson, acting stenographer, succeeded Miss Mann as president of the New England Securities Company. "I made her president," said McIntosh, "because I discovered that Miss Mann had left the office that we had to make out a report under the New Jersey State law, and I told Mr. Davis we had to get a president."

The witness said he didn't draw any more checks on the account until nearly a year after, when a check for \$5,000 and certain papers were handed over to him. He cashed the check and took out the money for services, and Mr. Davis got the money for organizing the corporation. That the account was closed, McIntosh said he couldn't remember who gave him the check.

He asked that he saw Mr. Chase last Thursday and asked him a question about the check. Chase, he said, replied: "You testify to what you remember. If you want to know what I know they can call me."

Edwin K. Roche, note teller of the National Bank of Commerce, identified records showing that the \$1,500,000 check had been drawn by McIntosh as treasurer of the New England Securities Company had been deposited with his bank to the credit of Edward T. Canfield, from the check had been made payable to him and had been paid by the Bank of Manhattan Company. He also identified another check for \$1,500,000, also deposited on the same day, March 5, 1910, by Mr. Canfield, which was paid by the National City Bank.

WILSON CHECKS NEW HAVEN CASE

Continued from First Page.

to this conference and as to whether the inquiry was going to proceed said:

"That is a matter for the commission to decide. I am ready to proceed with the investigation along the lines laid out. You will have to ask the commission as to the witnesses to be called next."

An inquiry into the Rock Island and Pere Marquette railroads similar to the pending inquiry into the New Haven system will soon be undertaken by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Information to this effect has been received by Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, from Chairman Harlan of the commission.

Serious charges relative to the financing of the Rock Island and Pere Marquette roads were made in the House. The resolutions involving the charges were referred to Mr. Adamson's committee.

The committee pigeonholed the resolutions, but suggested to the commission that it inquire into the financial operations of the two systems during the work of valuation. This will be done by the commission.

In a letter to Representative Adamson Chairman Harlan said that he and his colleagues would prefer to be expressly authorized by resolution to look into the affairs of the Rock Island and Pere Marquette, but that it would proceed under the request of the committee.

Adamson Gets Word.

The wishes of the committee in the matter were communicated to the commission by Chairman Adamson. A conference was held and a decision reached that in order to prevent duplication of work the fiscal operations of the roads would be touched upon coincident with the work of valuing the property of the two systems.

The task of valuing the Pere Marquette and the Rock Island will soon be begun by the division of valuation, of which former Commissioner Prouty is the chief. Overcapitalization is among the sins charged against the Rock Island and the Pere Marquette in the resolutions offered in the House.

Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts has been invited to come to the White House on Wednesday for a conference with President Wilson on the necessary legislative action by the State Assembly in order that the New Haven dissolution agreement may be submitted to the Federal courts for approval.

The action in which the President is interested, is the amendment of the charter of the Boston and Maine road so as to permit the sale of its stock which is held by the New Haven by a board of five directors, as provided for by the dissolution agreement formulated by Chairman McElliott and Attorney-General McReynolds.

The Sole Obstacle.

The failure of the Assembly thus far to approve the method of transfer is the sole obstacle in the way of the final submission of the agreement to the United States District Court at New York in the form of an "agreed decree."

PERE MARQUETTE'S FLIGHT.

Receiver Fulton Says Road's Credit Is About Exhausted.

DETROIT, May 25.—Efforts of attorneys for bondholders of the Pere Marquette railroad to get a continuance of the hearing before Judge Tuttle in the United States Court this afternoon failed, and with Samuel M. Felton, the receiver on the witness stand the \$12,000,000 certificate hearing was opened.

Mr. Felton went into minute details on certain phases of the road's condition. At one point he threw up his hands and exclaimed with a flushed face:

"I am heartily ashamed of myself and the road. I never was in an official position where I was so embarrassed. I declare it is a disgrace. The road is on the very verge of discontinuance for lack of funds. The Illinois Steel Company has refused to furnish us further credit for rails and the Standard Steel Company will not sell us any more wheels."

"We have exhausted our credit here and there and then have gone where we were not so well known and so on. Fuel and other supplies we have exhausted our credit in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and now he have gone down into West Virginia."

All but two or three attorneys representing twenty-seven groups of holders of bonds and various equipment obligations entered objections to placing the receiver's certificates ahead of the securities of their clients.

Among representatives present at the hearing are those from the Guaranty Trust Company, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Bankers Trust Company of New York and the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York, all of which are interested in the financial affairs of the road. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

B. & M. NOTES DEPOSITED.

Extension Plan Seems Successful According to Bankers.

Boston, May 25.—It will be several days before the result of the deposit of Boston and Maine Railroad notes under the extension plan can be definitely known. The time limit set for deposit was a week and the extension and the depositary has been flooded with deposits. The bankers for the road express considerable optimism regarding the success of the extension programme.

One of the bankers in the situation states that of all the holders with whom he has talked he encountered only one refusal. The larger banks in Boston have already signified their intention to deposit or have made actual deposits. Their example is being followed by the smaller banks.

Sandy Hook Route

Opens for Season Thursday, May 28

On above date, Spring Schedules of New Jersey Central Resorts take effect. Steamers sail from foot of W. 4th St. All Rail Lines from foot of W. 2nd St. and Liberty St. See Time Tables.

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Every style and size below actual cost. Due to obtain the big savings at 1/2 off retail prices we are selling out. Act now. Call and make comparisons. Our factory and other stores continue as usual. Cash on delivery.

Cary Safe Co. 142 W. 23rd St. New York City

ARTHUR HOE A RAPID WOOPER, SAYS MAE SULLIVAN ON STAND

Girl Tells How Wealthy Married Man Proposed as Single at Second Meeting.

KEPT IN QUEENLY STYLE

Plaintiff Alleges Large Sums Paid to Her Went as Hush Money.



Miss Mae A. Sullivan.

Miss Mae A. Sullivan, daughter of the late Patrick H. Sullivan, once Register of Deeds of New York, told a jury before Supreme Court Justice Govegan yesterday that Arthur Ingersoll Hoe, son of the late printing press manufacturer, Robert Hoe, proposed marriage to her the second time they met, gave her \$1,000 a week to pay the expense of maintaining an apartment and asked her if she thought she could live on his \$8,000,000 share in his father's estate.

Miss Sullivan has brought two suits against Mr. Hoe, and in the one now on trial she demands \$225,000 for breach of promise. Mrs. Hoe, who was Miss Evelyn Perry, was in court all day with her husband, and listened with interest to Miss Sullivan's story. Both Mrs. Hoe and her husband smiled when, in answer to a question by her attorney, Mr. Harbrow Towns, Miss Sullivan said:

"I loved him, and I love him to this very day."

In opening the case William H. Hamilton, counsel for Hoe, conceded that his client had been "foolish" and that he had been attentive to Miss Sullivan to some extent; but the attorney declared that the defendant paid well for Miss Sullivan's companionship. He declared that Hoe's attitude toward Miss Sullivan was not improper because he told her when they first met that he had a wife and child.

Miss Sullivan's story of her first meeting with Hoe was that in September, 1911, she was walking in Fifth avenue near Fifty-third street with her friend Miss Brannigan, when she looked back and saw Hoe, whom she knew, following them. She said she had known him while working as a telephone girl, and didn't exactly care for his attentions, so she and Miss Brannigan quickened their pace, but Hoe followed and overtook them. He lifted his hat, she said, and asked her if he hadn't met her in Atlantic City. When she replied that she had never been there he kept up the conversation until, according to her testimony, he got her to a restaurant to meet him the next day in the tea room at the Waldorf.

"I met him the next day in the hotel and he told me he was very much in love with me," said Miss Sullivan. "Mind you, this was the second time we had met, and I was surprised. He asked me to become his wife while we were drinking tea. He painted a picture of our glorious happiness to be, and said that no young man had more wealth than he to lavish upon a beautiful young wife."

Miss Sullivan said that Hoe gave her five \$100 bills at this meeting, and at a third meeting the next day he told her he would maintain her in a fashionable apartment until he was ready to marry her. The plaintiff testified that Hoe told her this wouldn't be improper, so he bought \$10,000 worth of furniture and established her in an apartment at 2091 Seventh avenue. She said he asked her to delay the marriage because he had to go to England to settle up his father's estate.

But, was willing to provide for her liberally while he was away. Hoe, who was then posing as the plaintiff's uncle, gave her \$8,000 for an auto. She gave the \$8,000 to a man who bought a car and said he had paid \$6,000 for it and wouldn't hand over the \$2,000 balance. She said she learned later that the machine cost only \$2,900.

Miss Sullivan testified further that Hoe later gave her \$10,000 and she went to the Harriman National Bank with Charles E. Stada, the man who, she said, bought the auto for her, and Stada's wife, and that Stada told her he would make the deposit for her. She said he didn't give her a deposit book, and she learned later that he had deposited only \$1,000. In spite of this, she said, she continued to live at a hotel with Mr. and Mrs. Stada.

"Why did you continue living with the Stades?" asked Mr. Towns.

"Because they threatened to expose Mr. Hoe and me. When Stada wheeled me out of my last money I threatened to put him in jail, and moved away to the Hotel Marquette. Mr. Stada had demanded \$25,000 more hush money from Mr. Hoe after he had already paid this sum, and I thought it was too much. Mrs. Stada refused to give up a good part of my clothes and jewelry and said her husband had threatened to divorce her if she let them go; so I concluded she could keep them."

"Mr. Hoe confessed to me in February, 1912, that he was married and had a little daughter. I became hysterical, wept, and was in a terrible condition. I threatened to tell my relatives, among whom were two uncles, one a priest and one a lawyer. He promised to give me \$1,000 a week and in his will to leave me \$52,000 a year. I agreed. I never demanded money of Mr. Hoe except to pay my bills when creditors threatened me with supplementary proceedings. I never blackmailed him."

"Miss Sullivan said that Hoe gave her \$3,000 and got her to sign the following statement:

"This is to certify that I met Arthur Hoe a year ago, December, 1912, and told him of my poverty and that I was an orphan, and he helped me. I have also run up large bills against him. He paid the bills because he was told that there would be publicity about the bills if they were not paid. We have had no immoral relations."

Miss Sullivan testified that these statements were all untrue, and that she signed the false statement because she needed the money and that Hoe dangled the bills in her face.

Miss Sullivan said she didn't decide to sue Mr. Hoe until she learned that the agents were looking for affidavits in a proceeding to have her adjudged insane. The case will go on to-day.

POLICE AND NEGROES FIGHT TWO BATTLES

Detective Panevino and One Other May Die as the Result of Gunshots.

RUBIN MAKES FLYING TRIP

Trouble Climax of Recent Terrorizing of Middle East Side.

Two detectives were shot last night, one of them so seriously that he may die, while attempting to arrest a negro who had been terrorizing the neighborhood of Seventy-third street and Third avenue.

Two other detectives in Harlem yesterday morning faced bullets fired by a negro who had vowed to kill them. A policeman joining in the fray crumpled up the fighting negro and sent him dying to the hospital with a bullet in his body.

Emil Panevino, a young Italian detective attached to the East Sixty-seventh street station, got the worst of the night encounter with the negro in Seventy-third street. He and another detective, Peter J. Carmody, were in the station when a young negro came rushing in with the word that a man with a gun was running amuck. Panevino said he would go and get him and asked Carmody, who was through work and about to go home, to go with him.

Carmody says they went into the apartment on the ground floor at 227 East Seventy-third street. They found two negroes and two niggers. Carmody was searching one man in the front room when a young negro came rushing in with the word that a man with a gun was running amuck. Panevino said he would go and get him and asked Carmody, who was through work and about to go home, to go with him.

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the detective's sleeve from the wrist to shoulder, but did not wound him. Other policemen came to the rescue and subdued the negro. At the station he said he was Collingswood, but had fired at the detectives thinking them "holdup men."

Police Commissioner Woods happened to be at the hospital when the wounded detective was brought in. He ordered that he be placed in a private room. The Rev. Father Francis Sullivan was called and he took the detective's confession and administered the last rites of the church. Panevino's parents and two sisters came to the hospital, but only his parents were permitted to see him. The bullet penetrated his liver and lung and an internal hemorrhage developed. Dr. Helmuth said it would be twelve hours before he could tell if the policeman would rally.

Alex Thomas, a negro valet of 165 West 130th street, met Detectives Lawlor and Schubert at 184th street and Lenox avenue yesterday as he came from a saloon with a bottle in one hand and a revolver in the other. He said they had sent a friend of his to jail and he intended to get even. He fired twice and then ran back into the saloon with the detectives at his heels. Each detective fired once and Schubert's bullet hit the negro in the stomach. He darted out of a side door. There Patrolman Martin Corley sent a bullet at him and Thomas fell.

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