

ANOTHER GREAT TRUST COMPANY ORGANIZED HERE

Two-Million-Dollar Concern Is Biggest in South.

READY TO OPEN FEBRUARY 1

Understood That New Company Will Buy Old Bank of Richmond Home, and That W. M. Habliston Will Be Its President—Richmond Capitalists Interested.



W. M. HABILSTON, Who will be president of the new Trust Company.

Richmond is soon to have added to its financial institutions a \$2,000,000 trust company, excelling in strength any concern south of Baltimore, and equalling any in that city.

It is understood that the company, which is as yet unnamed, will occupy the building at Ninth and Main Streets, which is now the temporary quarters of the First National Bank of Richmond.

New York capital, it is said, figures largely in the make-up of the concern, stock having been taken by some of the strongest and most conservative financiers in the metropolis.

According to general rumor, W. M. Habliston, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank, will be president of the trust company.

The amazing growth in number and strength of the financial institutions in Richmond all over the country, in banking journals in New York, Richmond's capital and resources have been a subject of discussion for many months.

The new concern will do a trust company business. It has been preceded in the field by other institutions of like character, which have grown wonderfully in public favor.

NEED IS GRANTED BAIL

Shaver of Al. Boyce, Jr., Released on Bond of \$20,000. Austin, Texas, October 28.—J. Neal Speed, lawyer of Al. Boyce, Jr., at Austin, Texas, was to-day granted bail by the Court of Criminal Appeals under \$20,000 bond.

WILSON APPEALS FOR TEAM WORK

Does Not Want Election Unless Support Is Promised.

GOVERNOR TAKES LONG LOOK AHEAD

Directs Energy in Three Speeches Toward Overcoming Present Republican Majority in New Jersey—Legislature to Insure Choice of Democratic Governor and Senator.

Burlington, N. J., October 29.—Governor Woodrow Wilson admittedly took a long look ahead to-day and made a vigorous appeal in two counties to the New Jersey Legislature, which convenes January 1 next.

While the presidential campaign touched often on national issues, he chiefly directed his energy in three speeches toward overcoming the present Republican majority in the State Legislature, to insure the choice of a Democratic Governor to succeed himself in the event of his election to the presidency, and to obtain also a Democratic Legislature on joint ballot to send William Howard Taft to the United States Senate.

Wants No Federal. "I am not standing alone," he said at Willwood. "I am not the Democratic party; I cannot, as President or as Governor, do anything but what great bodies of free men assist me to do, and if they are Wilson men in Cape May County they will vote the Democratic ticket. If you cannot vote for these gentlemen for the Legislature, do not vote for me. I am not a candidate to be set up in lonely dignity, to suffer the intolerable disappointment of being left alone, unable to do the great things which the American people will expect of me, if they honor me with their suffrage. If you cannot back me up, do not put me up all by myself and then desert me. If you believe in me, make it possible for me to do something. No man in a great Commonwealth or in a great nation can do anything but either succeed or fail if my voice comes back to me. I shall continue to talk. But talking is not business unless it means that men are going to be drawn together by the public discussion of great questions into a common, co-operative, irresistible force.

Do not elect me captain unless you are going to give me a team. For if I am captain and either the Republican or Democratic teams is put alongside of me, I cannot do anything at all. What I have with you, therefore is this suggestion: It is a team or nothing. Is that a bargain? You will go back on me or you will go back on your Governor if you vote for me and do not give me a team. Therefore my bargain, my exhortation, to you to-day is: go to the polls and vote by the rule—either give him a team or vote for somebody else.

Only One Organization. "It is not possible in the next two years or the next four years for either branch of the Republican party to get such strength or such extended organization or so many men in office as to control the several branches of the Federal government. There is only one organization big enough, united enough, able to do that, and that is the Democratic organization, and what do you think of the Democratic organization?"

"You have seen a sample of its service in the State of New Jersey. Has it dealt candidly with you? Has it tried to carry out the things that you voted for again and again before you voted for it in 1910? The Democratic party did not have anything to offer you in 1910. It had only those things that both parties had been promising you for a generation almost; but the difference was that you voted for the Democrats in 1910, and they carried out the program which you had voted for in other instances and commanded the Republican party to carry out and they had not carried out. That is the plain record of the State. The Democratic party in New Jersey has served you according to its word, and has redeemed every promise that it made.

"Now, it happens that the Democratic party in the nation is led by the same man who led the Democrats in New Jersey, and I am not aware of having changed my point of view or my purposes in the slightest degree."

Republicans for Wilson.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., October 29.—Hundreds of old line Republicans are going to vote for Wilson and Marshall next Tuesday, according to former Congressman Hall of Iowa, who was in Washington to-day. Mr. Hall explained that the old line or regular Republicans, seeing no chance for Taft to win, are going to vote for Wilson, in order to vote for the man who has served them so well in the past. There are hundreds of staunch Republicans in the West, he said, who will not vote for Taft because they believe their votes will be wasted, and because they do not believe the latter has had a "square deal" from the Bull Moose. They are going to renege and cast their ballots for the members of the Democratic party. Such a disposition exists not only in Iowa, but all through the West, according to what he said. It is simply a question with many of the old-time Republicans of whether they will vote for Wilson and Marshall because of his treatment of President Taft, and as a result Wilson and Marshall will probably receive many votes which they could not have otherwise secured.

GREAT WELCOME FOR ROOSEVELT

Demonstration on His Appearance Lasts Forty-Two Minutes.

FINALLY SPEAKS TO SILENT CROWD

Former President, on His First Public Appearance Since the Attack Made on Him in Milwaukee, Shows No Physical Evidence of Shock He Sustained.

New York, October 29.—Showing no physical evidence of the shock of his attempted assassination in Milwaukee October 14, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-night faced for an hour and twenty minutes a Progressive political rally which gave many thousands of his fellow New Yorkers a chance to accord him an uproarious welcome.

For forty-two minutes after his entrance into crowded Madison Square Garden, Colonel Roosevelt stood at the edge of the high speaker's platform, unable to make himself heard above the immense din of cheers, songs and band music. His gestures to the crowd for silence served only to intensify the noise, and when after twenty minutes of cheering, Colonel Roosevelt determined to begin his speech, the immense audience was swung off into another period of cheering by the beginning of the chant: "We Want Teddy." "We Want Teddy." Colonel Roosevelt then refused to sit down or to leave the rail that edged the flimsy platform. Senator Dixon and Governor Johnson urged him to be seated, but he maintained his standing position throughout the entire demonstration; and when opportunity finally came for him to begin his speech, he began it with a request to the police to maintain order.

The attention and silence that greeted the address by Colonel Roosevelt was as marked as the demonstration that preceded it. At the first attempts to interrupt with applause, the Presidential candidate motioned imperatively with his left hand silence; and he accompanied this gesture with a shake of the head, which made the crowd realize his desire to be allowed to speak without interruption. The immense garden was crowded to its doors, and thousands of persons were turned away. Governor Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, and Oscar S. Straus, candidate for Governor of New York, preceded Colonel Roosevelt. He adhered to the text of his prepared speech, without changing scarcely a word throughout. His voice was full and strong, penetrating to the extreme corners of the amphitheater. His right hand, because of the wound in his right side, although scarcely moved in gesture, although he tapped it emphatically several times upon the railing. He gestured vigorously with his left arm throughout his speech.

The crowds about Madison Square Garden were orderly, but the police exercised extreme care to prevent any confusion. Six men were arrested without the evening with and without the hall for refusing to obey the strict orders to open aisles and against overcrowding. The scenes in the neighboring streets and squares were such as only big political demonstrations call forth.

Strongly Guarded. Colonel Roosevelt, when he arrived, was strongly guarded; and although flashlight artists got a picture or two, he was from a distance, for no one was allowed to approach when the Colonel left his automobile. He was escorted into the building by way of a fire escape and left the building by the same route.

A sea of waving bandanas and a great chorus of yells greeted the candidate as he appeared upon the platform, and it was 8:30 before Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the national committee, could gain order and present Mr. Straus as the first speaker.

Mr. Straus spoke but a few minutes. He declared Roosevelt, when he appointed him Secretary of Commerce and Labor, had told him to "tilt the balance in favor of humanity."

The crowd was entertained nearly two hours with moving pictures of the Roosevelt Western tour. Cheers greeted every appearance of Colonel Roosevelt on these films. And the cheering swelled to such proportions when the speakers appeared on the platform that the intervention of the band was necessary to enable Governor Johnson and Mr. Straus to begin their speeches.

Colonel Roosevelt reached the hall at 9:15, while Governor Johnson was still speaking. His passage through the streets was greeted with cheering that penetrated the hall and brought an answering cheer. As he came up onto the high platform through a rear stairway, the Gardens became a badiam of sound and a mass of waving color. With a broad smile, the Colonel stepped forward and waved his hand in salute. The cheers grew in volume. His gestures for the crowd to be seated intensified the noise. He insisted upon standing in his effort to bring the crowd to order.

The demonstration for the Colonel lasted forty-two minutes. Colonel Roosevelt, after a request to the police to keep order in the hall, began speaking. So as to have ample time to rest after his trip from Oyster Bay before his speech-making task of the night, Colonel Roosevelt left Saratoga Hill by mid-afternoon and reached New York at 5:40 o'clock. From the train he went at once to the home of Dr. Alexander Lambert, in East Thirty-first Street, near Madison Square Garden. The Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, both dressed with Dr. Lambert and Dr. (Continued on Seventh Page.)

BULGARIAN ARMY GAINS VICTORY

Routs Turkish Forces After Two Day's Fighting.

RETREAT MADE IN GREAT DISORDER

Adrianople Now Completely Surrounded and Position of Turks Is Critical—Foreign Communities Greatly Concerned Over Possibility of Anti-Christian Outbreaks.

Sofia, October 29.—1:30 A. M. After two days fighting the Bulgarian army has gained a complete victory over the principal Turkish forces. The Turks have retreated in disorder. The town of Luleburgas has been taken. Public attention has been centered in the operations around Adrianople and the movements of the Bulgarians against Luleburgas. This town is an important point in the second line of defense, which stretches from there westward to Demotice. Its capture would indicate that this second line had been broken. Should this be the case the Turks probably would retreat to Tenoria, where they possibly might make a stand.

Adrianople Surrounded. Sofia, October 29.—Adrianople is now completely surrounded by the Bulgarians, whose attacks are meeting with great success, according to the minister. The position of the Turks is critical. There is persistent rumor that the Bulgarian cavalry has reached Rodosto, where the Turks have been landing troops brought from Asia Minor.

Paris, October 29.—Official advices received to-day from various parts of the Ottoman Empire give evidence of the extreme anxiety of the foreign communities over the possibility of anti-Christian outbreaks in the event of further reverses to the Turkish troops. The French government has been urgently requested to station warships along the coasts in readiness to take off refugees. As a matter of precaution the government will dispatch to-morrow additional ships to Beirut, from which port they can readily reach any menaced points. France and Great Britain are acting together to this end, Great Britain sending ships to Salonika.

Serious Minglings. Constantinople, October 29.—The ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid, now is aboard the German guard ship Lorelei, bound for Constantinople. He is expected to arrive here to-night and will be lodged in the palace at Serai. There are serious minglings here regarding the possibility of the capture of Salonika and headquarters of the southern army have been transferred to Monastir, eighty-five miles to the northwest of Salonika. Numerous reports from the Adrianople district charge the Bulgarians with destroying almost all the villages. Streams of refugees are met with on all the roads, and thousands are arriving at Constantinople in such distressing condition as to greatly embarrass the government, which has prohibited arrivals from districts not yet affected by hostilities. Such an order, however, is not likely to be obeyed. A convoy of 554 wounded men and nine wounded officers arrived here to-day.

Turkish atrocities. Athens, October 29.—New and more terrible Turkish atrocities in twenty Christian villages in the Jaina region are officially reported. The villages were destroyed, the inhabitants massacred, women and children being burned alive. It is also officially reported that three-fourths of the Turkish wounded at the beginning of the fighting were Christians. Now only about one-fourth of the wounded are Christians, which is taken to mean that the Christians were placed in the forefront of the battle.

Five hundred Greeks enrolled in the Turkish army, who managed to desert, have arrived here by way of Trieste, according to the French consul there is a French warship now cruising in Syrian waters. The Servian legation in London has received a dispatch announcing that the headquarters of the Servian army was to-day transferred to Uskup.

Plot to Assassinate. London, October 29.—According to trustworthy information, a plot has been discovered at Beirut to massacre the leading European residents. In response to the appeal of the French consul there is a French warship now cruising in Syrian waters.

The Servian legation in London has received a dispatch announcing that the headquarters of the Servian army was to-day transferred to Uskup. Mrs. Becker was allowed to see her husband through the steel screen of his cell door before she departed. She proposed to make her residence in Ossining during her husband's confinement, and will be allowed to visit him daily, but not to enter his cell.

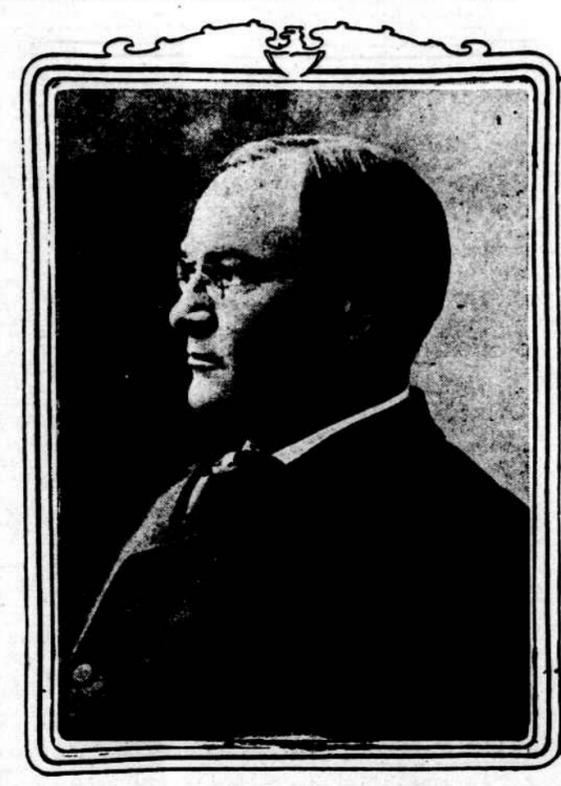
Becker Is Sentenced. New York, October 30.—Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, convicted of procuring the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, was to-day sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of December 9. Sentence was pronounced by Justice Goff.

Mrs. Becker had a short talk with the prisoner in the sheriff's quarters at the Criminal Courts building before Becker was taken to the court. With Becker were his brothers, John B. Becker and Jackson Becker, and Father Curry of St. James Church. All sought to cheer the condemned man.

Mrs. Becker, with her brother-in-law, pleaded with the sheriff to delay Becker's removal to Sing Sing. They said the prisoner could be permitted to stay in this city for several days at least in order to adjust his business affairs. The sheriff was obstinate, and announced that he would take Becker away to-day.

Justice Goff, Becker's chief counsel, who suffered a nervous collapse (Continued on Seventh Page.)

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN DIES AT HIS HOME IN UTICA AFTER VAIN FIGHT FOR LIFE



VICE-PRESIDENT JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Members of Family With Him When End Comes.

PASSES WHILE UNCONSCIOUS

Succumbs to Uraemic Poison Caused by Bright's Disease.

HAD SIGHT RALLY EARLY IN EVENING

It Was Caused by Apparent Improvement in Condition of Kidneys, but Did Not Prove Lasting, and Shortly Thereafter He Began to Sink Rapidly—His Rapid Decline in Health Dated From August 21, When He Was Formally Notified of His Nomination as Taft's Running Mate.

Utica, N. Y., October 29.—After a long illness, Vice-President James Schermerhorn Sherman died at his home in this city at 9:42 o'clock to-night of uraemic poison, caused by Bright's disease. He had been sinking since early morning, and it was realized that death was only a question of a few hours.

There was a slight relief shortly after 7 o'clock, caused by an apparent improvement in the condition of the kidneys, but it did not prove real or lasting and at best gave only temporary hope. At 9 o'clock the patient's temperature rose to 100. From that time his condition rapidly became worse until the end.

Mr. Sherman was unconscious when the end came and had been in that condition for some time. All the members of the Sherman family were witnesses to the scene. In addition to Mrs. Sherman, there were in the death chamber the three sons, Sherrill, Richard U. and Thomas M. Sherman and their respective wives; R. M. and Sanford Sherman, the children of Mr. Sherman and Mrs. B. Moore and Mrs. H. J. Cook, the sisters of Mr. Sherman.

Physician's Bulletin. Soon after Mr. Sherman's death Dr. Fayette H. Peck, the attending physician, issued the following bulletin: "The Vice-President died at 9:42 P. M. without regaining consciousness for a moment. He was perfectly quiet. He died in the presence of his wife, his brother and sister, his two brothers and his three sons and their wives. He had been entirely unconscious since 7 o'clock, when he had a period of partial consciousness lasting for about fifteen minutes. He died in a uraemic coma as a result of Bright's disease, a chronic disease and arterio-sclerosis. Not since early this morning, when his attending physician made the final announcement of his inability to more or less than had been done, was there the least probability of saving the patient's life or even of prolonging it for any considerable time. It had been the doctor's hope up to that time that he might be able to perform his functions, but when he was compelled to acknowledge failure in respect he surrendered, frankly acknowledging that the fight was lost. Since then he devoted his efforts to keeping his patient quiet and preventing suffering. His constant fear was that the uraemic poison in his patient's system would cause convulsions which would result in instant death. Dr. Peck was with his patient during the greater part of the day, but a little for him beyond administering oxygen and giving him an occasional hypodermic injection of morphia.

Due both to the presence of excessive uraemic acid and to the solution employed, Mr. Sherman laid in a state of coma throughout the greater part of the day. Only twice did he show any signs of consciousness. On neither of these occasions was he conscious for more than a few minutes. During one of the intervals of consciousness he got out of bed and stood on the floor for a brief period. His weakness was such, however, that he was soon compelled to lie down. The rapid advance of his malady, the day he walked about his room, and the fact that he was conscious for a few minutes, and in his delirium he was upon his right mind to-day he recognized his right mind to-day he recognized both in familiar and endearing terms.

The entire Sherman family, consisting of Mrs. Sherman, the three sons and their wives, as well as other relatives, were prepared for the end. Dr. Peck attributed the crisis in the case entirely to the failure of the kidneys to operate. The system was so vitiated by the uraemic poison, however, that the patient's vitality was so completely exhausted that the physician transformed the lithotomy to a dark purple.

All day long the Sherman family, the local newspaper office and the telephone company were in communication with Justice Goff, the chief counsel, who suffered a nervous collapse (Continued on Eighth Page.)

BECKER IS TAKEN TO "DEATH HOUSE"

Convicted Murderer of Herman Rosenthal Confined in Sing Sing Prison.

EXECUTION WILL BE STAYED

Chair During Week Beginning December 9.

Ossining, N. Y., October 30.—Former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker is in the "death house" at Sing Sing prison to-night under sentence to die in the electric chair during the week of December 9, as the convicted murderer of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal. He was brought here from New York to-day immediately after sentence was pronounced upon him by Justice Goff in the court room where he was found guilty six days ago. Becker's execution will be stayed, however, by the filing of a notice of appeal from the verdict. In this lies Becker's only hope of escape from death. His last words before the gates of the prison were: "I come here an innocent man. I never had a chance. I was railroaded. But the fight has only begun. I expect a reversal of the verdict and a new trial."

Becker, manacled to a deputy sheriff, arrived at the prison at 1:30 o'clock, after a twenty-minute walk through the streets of the village, surrounded by several hundred persons, curious to see him. With stolid countenance and head erect, Becker withstood the ordeal without losing his composure. A window of the warden's office framed a woman's tear-stained face, as Becker marched upon the prison walk. It was that of the convicted man's wife, who had accompanied him from New York and had driven ahead of him from the railroad station. Becker waved his hand sadly and the woman threw a kiss.

An hour later, after the formality of taking the prisoner's pedigree had been disposed of, Becker was in his death cell in solitary confinement and entered as prisoner No. 62,195. Ten other condemned murderers occupied cells in the "death house."

Mrs. Becker was allowed to see her husband through the steel screen of his cell door before she departed. She proposed to make her residence in Ossining during her husband's confinement, and will be allowed to visit him daily, but not to enter his cell.

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SACRIFICE LIVES TO SAVE ORPHANS

Five Sisters of Charity Burn to Death in Fire at San Antonio.

ONE OTHER CANNOT SURVIVE

Rescue of Children From Doomed Building Due to Heroism of Nuns.

San Antonio, Tex., October 30.—Five Sisters of Charity gave their lives to save their charges, one little orphan was burned to death and another is missing in a fire which practically destroyed St. John's Orphanage here early to-day. The dead: Mother Mary of the Cross, who was Katherine Rosenthal, fifty-one years old, native of Dublin, Ireland. Mother Mary Francis Foster (Sylvia Simpson), sixty-five years old, native of Lyons, France. Sister Mary Luce (Catherine Keenan), thirty-five years old, native of Dublin, Ireland. Sister Mary Peter Claver (Catherine Stevia), twenty-nine years old, native of Dublin, Ireland. Sister Mary Helen, (Martha Hester), sixty years old, native of Chatham, Kenton. George York, orphan, twelve. Francis O'Brien, orphan, two years old. Charles Matlock, an orphan, is missing and thought to be dead. Sister Mary Koshka (— Faret), native of Ireland, took her own life. Sister A. Detempie, native of Germany, an employe, body burned and wounded. Sister E. Standish, native of St. Hedwig, an employe, body bruised and burned.

The two latter physicians declare, are not seriously hurt. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Eighty-seven orphan children, ranging in age from two to twelve years, and nine nuns were in the building when the fire started. The nuns nobly sacrificed their own lives for the helpless little ones, remaining in the structure until the building itself began to crumble and fall.

The death of the mother superior, Mary of the Cross, was a demonstration of unparalleled courage. She returned to the dormitory when she heard the cry of a little child, forgotten in the hurry and excitement. A few moments later she appeared at the window in the front of the building with the child in her arms.

Fire Chief Wright attempted to save her, but before he reached her the mother superior and the child disappeared. The flooring had been burned away and she had fallen through to the floor below, where her lifeless body was recovered later.

The three nuns who escaped, helped in taking the children from the burning structure and were marching them across the yard when the walls began falling. Sister Kostka, in jumping from the fourth floor window to reach a life net evidently lost her balance. Her body fell the window she escaped and she was killed. Her body struck the railing on the second story and threw her out of line with the net. Her back was broken as were her limbs. She was carried into the hospital unconscious, and her life is despaired of.

The rescue of the orphans from death in the fire is considered remarkable. (Continued on Eighth Page.)