

TAFT DELAYED BY SANDBARS

Executive Gets Frustration of Needs of Deeper Channel for the Mississippi. FOUR HOURS IN MEMPHIS Trip Over City Followed by Address at Auditorium. HOW WILL RIVER BE USED Business Interests of City Asked Pointed Questions By Executive. WHITE HOUSE LATCH STRING OUT President, at Dinner Attended by Governors, Invites Them All to the White House Once Each Year.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—President Taft and his party were delayed on the river during the night, owing to the low stage of the water and numerous sandbars and did not reach Memphis until nearly 11 o'clock. When the flotilla did appear with the Oleander, hearing the president and his personal retinue, 300 yards in advance of the long column flanked on either side by the tiny torpedo boats, the populace shouted a greeting, which echoed and re-echoed across the river.

Major James Malone welcomed the president and said the attitude of President Taft towards the southern states presaged nothing but good for the south during the Taft administration. President Taft's reply was brief and to the point. He had, on previous occasions, declared himself upon the waterways proposition and today he repeated his declarations.

Following the welcoming exercises the president and the other members of his party entered automobiles and were driven along the streets of the city. The president and his personal escort left the main body of the automobile procession temporarily to go to the Young Men's Christian association's new building, the dedication of which had been postponed for the president to perform.

Address of President. On reaching the auditorium where the principal address of the day was delivered by the president, the chief executive was given a tremendous ovation, which lasted for several minutes. Replying to Governor Patterson's welcome, President Taft said: "I must ask you to keep as quiet as you can so that you can hear me, for my voice is just recovering from a Texas roar."

The president said he was proud to be welcomed by the governor, whom he had known as a member of congress and whose father he had also known when the latter was in congress. He said he felt at home in Memphis, having occupied the federal bench here.

"I had one of your delightful citizens serving with me in the tropics, where we ate and slept and labored together and enjoyed working for the inhabitants of the Philippines, the island of the sea. I was proud and happy to shake General Wright's hand this morning when I landed at the wharf."

"I have also drawn upon you for another man, who is now serving as secretary of war, Mack Dickinson. You people down here have a way of calling your men by names, which the congressional records do not disclose. It was a long time before I learned to call the secretary of war 'Mack.' Your city has grown and thrived in a manner which is truly wonderful. It has come well since there are no people from Houston, Tex. about, I may safely say it is the greatest inland cotton market in the world."

Rivers and Railroads. "Now what has made it such? Not because of your river facilities, but because you are situated in the keystone position to three states and are fed by them. I wish to impress upon you most emphatically that you have grown, not by reason of your river facilities, but by reason of your railroad facilities."

"And now that is why we are here. We are here to see if we cannot add to your river facilities so that in the same length of time you may again double your growth by increasing your river facilities, and as you can see we are a pretty formidable body."

"We did not come down that river of yours simply for the enjoyment of it. We came down that river because we believe we are now entering upon an epoch of inland waterway improvements. By coming down that river and by arousing the people we hope to increase the river facilities of this city and every one in the great Mississippi valley."

"I do not believe there was any one on any one of those boats which came down the river this morning, who will be able to watch the caving banks of this side of the river and see the snags and swamps across the river, who can tell us how these great problems are to be solved. We must first sit up the people and then give to the problems that serious consideration and thought and study which they demand."

Conservation Society Opens New York Office

Under Leadership of Dr. Eliot Systematic Efforts Will Be Carried On for Cause. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Nation-wide in its scope and backed with the enthusiastic endorsement of President Taft, a systematic movement of the United States in preserving the country was here today inaugurated by the National Conservation Society, which will carry on the work until the end of the year. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of the society, is to be assisted by the administrative part of the conservation movement by the federal government, and by the governors of the United States at their conference with President Roosevelt at the White house in May, 1908.

The association includes among its friends and membership some of the most prominent men of affairs in the country. Offices were opened today in the Fifth Avenue building in this city where it was announced the association had its organization well under way and that applications for membership were pouring in from all parts of the country. It is expected that as the work of the organization advances, branch offices will be established in different sections. Dr. Eliot is personally directing the work of the association and the membership, which is open to every American citizen, is expected to reach into the hundreds of thousands.

The officers are: President—Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass. Vice-President—Walter L. Plisher of Chicago. Secretary—Thomas R. Shipp of Indianapolis, Ind. The latter was secretary of the White house conference of governors and secretary of the National Conservation Commission.

The chairman of the executive committee is John F. Bane of Chicago, and the executive director is Royal L. Meade, also of Chicago. Among the most important measures advocated by the association in the general convention scheme, which includes the forests, waters, lands and minerals, is that relating to water power rights. The association also declares that it desires to further all legislation designed to diminish sickness, prevent accidents and premature death, and increase the comfort and joy of American life, believing that human efficiency, health and happiness are natural resources as important as forests, waters, lands and minerals.

Fight Goes On Without Letup

Majority Candidates Test Limit of Endurance in Progress of New York Campaign. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—With the battle over the official ballot decided by the courts and the printing of the 2,000,000 ballots well under way, the candidates in New York's three-cornered majority campaign prepared today for the final stages of next Tuesday's contest. All along the line the big artillery of the contesting forces is to be kept in constant play from now on, the majority candidates themselves limiting their endeavors only by the bounds of their physical condition and abilities.

William R. Hearst, after a day of rest, resumed his active campaign today and tonight will appear with several candidates on the fusion ticket at Carnegie hall, Upper Manhattan, and in the Bronx. William J. Cavanoh, the democratic candidate, with the Tammany endorsement, spoke last night in Staten Island and is scheduled to speak today several times, as is Otto T. Bannard, the republican nominee, some of whose engagements are in the republican stronghold on the Upper West Side. The "white slavery" issue is being kept well to the front by the anti-Tammany campaigners.

Astor Divorce Case Under Way

Absolute Secrecy Maintained About Suit that Sets All Gotham Agog. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Hearings. It is understood, have already begun before Charles H. Young who is said to have been appointed by Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills as referee in an action by Mrs. John Jacob Astor for a separation from her husband, with the expectation that the testimony in the form of affidavits will all be taken and the referee's report presented within a month.

The attorneys mentioned in the connection, however, have so far maintained silence regarding the matter and this morning there were no indications that any statements from them would be forthcoming during the day. Judge Mills is a judge in the judicial district in which the Astor country place at Rhinebeck is situated. The justice, it was learned today, is on a hunting trip in Maine.

Mrs. Astor is said to be represented by John H. Cadwallader, of the firm of Strong & Cadwallader, and Mr. Astor's attorney is said to be Lewis Ledyard.

UNIVERSALISTS ON VOTE DEFEAT CENTRALIZATION

Convention Refuses to Elect Permanent President of Organization to Hold Through Year. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—The biennial general convention of the Universalist church closed here today after being in session since last Friday. Delegates from every section of the United States were in attendance.

The proposal to centralize the organization of the church under a permanent president who would succeed the president of the convention was defeated by a close vote. The debate showed that the lines were sharply drawn. The question will, doubtless, be brought up at the Springfield, Mass. convention in 1911.

STATE FUNERAL FOR PRINCE ITO

Body Which is Under Guard at Dairen Will Be Brought to Tokio on Battleship. CEREMONIES SET FOR NOV. 4 Honor Such as Are Rarely Paid Except to Princes of the Blood.

KOREAN POLICY UNCHANGED Rumors of Annexation of Kingdom Are Officially Denied. WORLD MOURNS WITH JAPAN Telegrams Pour Into Foreign Office From Every Nation on the Globe—Posthumous Honors for Dead Statesman.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The body of Prince Ito, the murdered elder statesman of Japan, will be taken aboard the Japanese warship Iwato, at Dairen and will be brought to Japan accompanied by a full suite representing the entire nation. The body lay today in a hotel at Dairen, the coffin covered by a simple white pall. Guards surrounded the hotel and only the prince's personal staff was admitted. Throughout the day telegrams poured into Tokio from every country of the world, and the officials of the foreign offices are busily engaged in answering them. Those closest to the throne say that the emperor is deeply affected by the assassination of the prince. He has asked for every detail and apparently is unable to understand why the murder was committed, in view of the evident popularity of Prince Ito. But when informed of all the facts so far as they have been learned here, the emperor ordered that there must be no change in the policy toward Korea. The emperor of Korea has called his sympathy to the emperor of Japan as well as to Princess Ito at Otsu. The assassin probably will be tried at Dairen. The alleged accomplices have been arrested and it is believed that the hatched at Seoul. The Japanese authorities are determined to unearth the source because the assassination of Prince Ito is believed to have been planned by the same persons who planned the murder of Durham White Stevens, the former diplomatic adviser to the Korean government at San Francisco in 1908. The newspapers here comment on the escape of one of the associates of the convicted murderer of Mr. Stevens. The leading statesmen of Japan, who have been interviewed on the subject, assert that the death of Prince Ito will not affect the avowed policies at home and abroad.

While Prince Ito was powerful and popular, the general policy of the Japanese government today is not dictated by the elder statesman but by the active politicians, who are determined to follow peaceful development. An imperial edict directs that a state funeral, such as, with three exceptions, has never been given for other than a prince of the blood, be held on November 4. As a posthumous honor Prince Ito is advanced from junior to the first grade in the court rank.

Woman Flies in Aeroplane

Wilbur Wright Takes Mrs. Ralph H. Van Deman for Short Trip Over the Treetops. COLLEGE PARK, Md., Oct. 27.—A division of more than ordinary interest from the daily flights here was furnished today by Wilbur Wright at the government aerodrome. Mr. Wright had for a passenger a woman aviation enthusiast in person of Mrs. Van Deman, wife of Captain Ralph H. Van Deman, of the Twenty-first infantry.

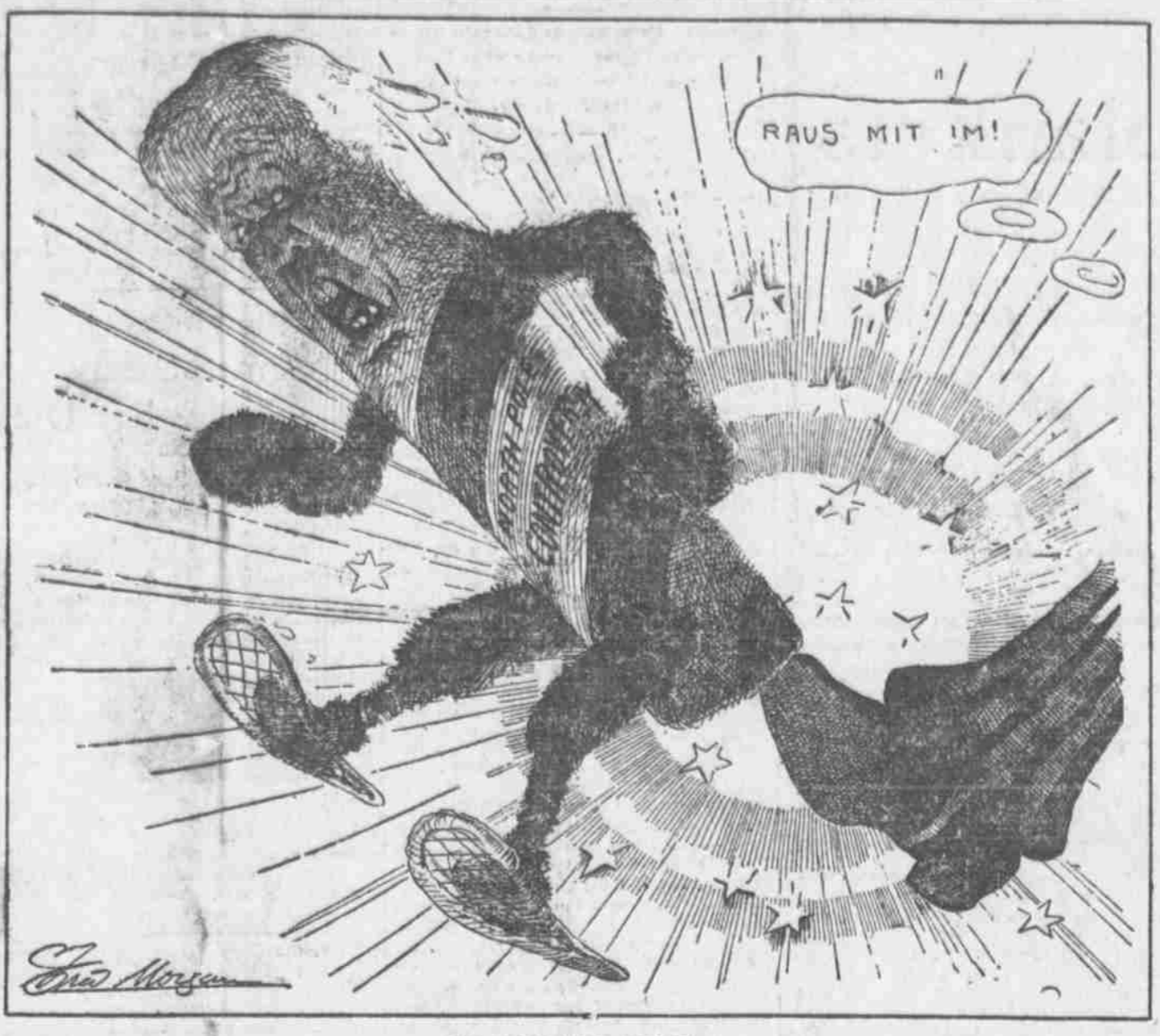
Mrs. Van Deman was the first woman to fly in a heavier-than-air machine in the United States. Mr. Wright and his brother Orville, both have had women as passengers in their aeroplane abroad, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth at Fort Meyer recently wished to make a trip in the aeroplane, but the Wright brothers refused.

COURT CENSURES PLAN TO RETAIN CUSTOMS MEN

Judge Holt Criticizes Determination to Keep Disbanded Weighers in the Service. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Antonio Musca, who, with his son, Phillip, has been on trial in the United States circuit court here, was today found not guilty on the charge against him of alleged frauds in obtaining underweights on cheese importations. Phillip Musca, who yesterday pleaded guilty to one of the counts in the indictment, was remanded to the Tombs for sentence. Young Musca, on the witness stand, testified that his father was in poor health and had not been an active hand in the business for several years.

GENERAL COPPINGER IS ILL

Former Commander of This Department Suffering From Pneumonia. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Brigadier General John Coppinger, U. S. A., retired, son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his residence in this city and, owing to his advanced age, his friends are alarmed.



From the Philadelphia Inquirer. SO SAY ALL OF US.

SEVEN POINT OUT BANDITS

Woods and Torgenson Positively Identified by Many Witnesses. STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST PAIR Postal Clerks Corey and Eastman Add Their Word to That of Men Who Testified Tuesday.

The positive identification of Woods and Torgenson as the principal actors in the Overland Limited mail robbery, as given by Engineer Melkior, Fireman Frowl and Wright, Postal clerks Whitmore, and Rush was corroborated by the further identification of the two men by Postal Clerks William Corey and Frederick Eastman at the trial yesterday afternoon. Postal Clerks William C. Ryan, Arthur J. Niles, Arthur L. Drengert and William Sears were not able positively to identify the accused men, as their positions in the hold-up were such that they could get a good look at the men, and they were not disposed to swear to the identity of the men upon the evidence of their voices alone. Frederick Eastman stated that he had noticed the men closely during the hold-up, from the fact that he wished to be able to give a description of the men to the police. He was certain of his identification of Woods and Torgenson, and was reasonably certain of his identification of Grigware as the third man. William Sears was one of the last men to leave the car, and his activity in so doing was suggested when he looked out the car window and when one of the bandits fired a shot through the car window, the bullet passing close to his head and striking a piece of casting in the car. With the testimony of Postal Clerk Drengert the examination of the postal clerks closed.

Widow-Bride Heroine in One of Life's Tragedies

It is just one of the tragedies of everyday life—one of the heartrending events which mingle sorrow and gladness in this world. It is the sad story of death which, for some unknown, unexplainable reason, has left a lovely young bride to struggle alone against adversity because her husband has been taken from her. When the Union Pacific Chicago special pulled into the Union station at an early hour in the morning a young woman was the first to alight. She was dressed in sombre black. One could guess her errand as she hastened alongside the long train toward the baggage car ahead. She was young and pretty, but her tear-swollen eyes and her pale, tired appearance bespoke a sleepless night aboard the Pullman.

The door of the baggage car slid open. A trunk was standing ready for its freight. In another moment two sleepy baggage men tenderly laid a long pine box on the truck. In that repulsive of pine was a casket and within its white walls lay all that was mortal of a man who had tried and failed, for he had sacrificed his young life to his work and the young girl who faced the world with him. The few sleepy passengers at the station were deeply touched by the scene that followed. The young woman fairly flew to the truck and, placing her tear-wet face against the cold planking of the coffin, was seized with a violent paroxysm of weeping. Surely her heart was break—

Lifeboat Blown Away from Coast; Twenty Drowned

Efforts of Life Savers Are Futile at Wreck of Hestia—Only Six Are Saved. ST. JOHN, Oct. 27.—In the hope of being able to pick up some of the crew of the wrecked Donaldson line steamer, Hestia, several tugs and other craft put out from this port early today for Seal Cove, Grand Mann Island, where the Hestia ran upon a ledge early yesterday morning and where more than a score of persons are believed to have perished.

The volunteer rescuers are anxious to know the fate of one little lifeboat, which, overcrowded with men, was the last to leave the Hestia. When last observed, the occupants of the frail craft were struggling in the heavy sea. The wind at the time of the accident was blowing a gale off shore and today, although it had diminished considerably, it still blew from the land and it was the opinion that the lifeboat had been carried out to sea. The Hestia struck the ledge at 1:10 a. m. yesterday, according to Third Mate Stewart, one of the men rescued by the Seal Cove life savers. The condition of the six men rescued was pitiable. Left on the wrecked vessel, with the last boat gone, they were in a condition of exhaustion when taken off by the life savers. Third Mate Stewart broke down and cried when taken into the life boat, and it was a long time before any information could be obtained from him.

A heavy northeasterly gale is believed to have been responsible for the Hestia's fate, although it is supposed that a mistake of the man at the wheel in believing he had picked up Gannet Rock light while really discerning the gleams of the lighthouse on Machias Seal Island, several miles southwest, carried the ship many miles off its course. The sailors of the midnight watch had been out of their bunks an hour, and all others except the navigating officer, were stowed in bunks or hammocks when the crash came, an hour after midnight. In the belief that he was leaving Grand Mann on the port tack, and following the usual course of St. John, the navigating officer sought the distinguishing marks of that route. But they were not to be seen. Instead, the steamer was heading for Seal Cove, between Gannet Rock and Machias seal island, over seas which lately covered a treacherous bottom of shoals. It was on one of these, just inside Old Proprietor's ledge that the vessel's nose became impaled.

The Hestia was a steel craft built at Sunderland in 1890, and was formerly the Mary Beys. It registered 2,435 tons net and hailed from Glasgow.

SKETCH OF JUDGE SEDGWICK

Judicial Experience Especially Fits Him for Supreme Judge. LONG RESIDENCE IN NEBRASKA Record at Home as Organizer, Builder Up and Friend of Progress Work on Bench.

Judge Samuel Hopkins Sedgwick was born March 12, 1846, on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., twenty-five miles west from Chicago. There were eight boys and six girls in the family. Samuel was the sixth son and the eleventh child. The three brothers next older enlisted and went to the war in 1862. Samuel was, at that time, 13 years old, and with his two younger brothers to assist him was left in charge of the farm, the father being a practicing physician. When young Sedgwick was 17 years old the family moved into the town of Wheaton, where Wheaton college was and is now located. At this institution he was educated by that slow process peculiar to those early days, when young men were educated more or less on their own resources. Like most of the boys of the time young Sedgwick was obliged to teach school from time to time to help himself along.

He graduated at Wheaton college in 1870 and entered Ann Arbor law school in 1871. Coming from Ann Arbor he went to Green Bay, Wis., where he was principal of the Sharon academy for two years. While teaching he continued his study of law and afterwards studied with his brother, G. O. Sedgwick, at Fort Washington, Wis., and was admitted to the bar at Green Bay in 1874. At this time he went into partnership with his brother in the law practice at Keweenaw, Wis. Coming to Nebraska in 1876 he settled at York, where he has since resided.

Lines up with Progress. Judge Sedgwick is a man of quiet temperament, of industrious habits and steady purposes, of a practical turn and always interested in the substantial progress of his own community. He has been an organizer and builder-up of some of the prominent business interests of his town. When the waterworks, in the early days of York, were in a faltering and uncertain condition, Judge Sedgwick was instrumental in organizing the water plant and putting it on a successful basis. A student of electricity, he was competent to assist in the organization of the lighting at York, and his knowledge and business skill in these enterprises has been a part of their success. He is a trustee of the Congregational church and is recognized as a generous and practical patron of church and public affairs.

(Continued on Second Page.)

W. C. T. U. ENDS BUSY SESSION

Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention Closes With Enthusiastic Night Meeting and Women Leave. DEMANDS BALLOT FOR WOMEN Meeting Puts Itself on Record on Question of Suffrage. WANTS STATE TO TEST PLAN Action Taken on Recommendation of Superintendent of Department. MOVE FOR REFORM LIBRARY This and Rapidly Increasing Office Force Plea for More Money—Wise at Church Sacrament Deported.

After a successful session lasting over a week the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance union adjourned last night. The final hours of the convention were taken up with miscellaneous business and with the program arranged by the presidents of the various states. The meeting abounded in enthusiasm and did not adjourn until a late hour. Today the final business will be transacted by the executive committee which will go into session at 9 o'clock and probably remain in session during the entire day. The committee has much work to clear up before the members leave Omaha and a busy meeting is promised. Many of the delegates did not wait for the session last night, but carried their packed suit cases to the afternoon session and hurried to late trains after adjournment. Trains leaving Omaha were comfortably filled with women, who on account of the long distance they have to travel took an early start.

On Record for Suffrage. "Woman's ballot for the King's business" is the expressive motto adopted by the convention upon recommendation of its franchise department and in this action the National Women's Christian Temperance union puts itself on record regarding woman suffrage. Rev. Mecca Varney of Michigan, superintendent of the department, explained that the ballot was asked not through any selfish motive, but that through it women might be privileged to register their opinions in the name of Christ.

"We do not aspire to be a great political body," she said, "but rather a mighty force in the world for righteousness." She further advocated as an experimental station, some strong Woman's Christian Temperance union state, where women might be enfranchised according to the ideas of the union. Numerous awards were made for progress in working several branches, and numerous bouquets were passed in the rotunda in appreciation of services of officers and others who have helped make the convention a success.

Reference Reform Library. A complete reference reform library is one of the important things contemplated that will necessitate the proposed \$10,000 addition to the national headquarters at Evanston, Ill. Mrs. S. M. Fry of Evanston explained to the convention and also that the rapidly growing office force now numbering twenty, will also have to be provided for. Contributions to this building fund were asked by Mrs. Stevens, and it is hoped to raise the entire amount in the way.

Several resolutions were passed during the afternoon, one deploring the use of fermented wine in the church sacrament. Another advocated that instead of the term "White slave traffic" the term "traffic in women" be used, as other than white women are included in that trade. Another expressed appreciation of the just and expeditious rulings of the presiding officer, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, and a four pledged the convention to work for the removal of saloons and other places of questionable character from the neighborhood of army posts, soldiers' homes and like places.

Fat Purces Raised. The convention adjourned with the comfortable assurance that it has funds sufficient at least for its immediate needs, and pledges for more that will materially ease its financial condition during the year. One entire session was devoted largely to raising money, the Frances Willard memorial fund being the special object. An amendment had been proposed to the constitution increasing the dues of local clubs in the national union from 10 to 15 cents. Upon suggestion of Mrs. Stevens, national president, this was not offered, and in its stead she proposed that February 17, the date of Mrs. Willard's death, and now recognized as memorial day, be observed by every union, in the national with a special program and the contribution of at least \$2 to the Frances Willard memorial fund used for the extension and strengthening of the work.

Mrs. Stevens reminded the convention that it was necessary every year for the National Women's Christian Temperance union to borrow money to carry on its work until pledges, dues and other sources of income have all come in and that increased dues, if asked at all, might better be applied on the necessities of running expenses. One Pledge for Whole State. The responses of the delegates was prompt and generous. Scores of individual pledges of \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$25 were made. The delegation present made pledges for its state and, in case they did not meet the pledge, to pay it personally. Many other equally generous pledges were made and scores were paid in cash. It could not be ascertained what the total pledge will amount to, but it will more than meet immediate necessities.

The convention was brimming with enthusiasm and repeatedly reports of organizers and others were greeted with raly songs from delegations especially concerned. One enthusiastic recital of the work in Missouri the last year brought forth a chorus sung by the state delegation to the tune, "Bringing in the Sheaves." Missouri's going dry, Missouri's going dry.

Pass along the watch word, Missouri's going dry. Missouri had hardly finished when the big Nebraska delegation took it up with a will, singing for Nebraska, and then the Iowa delegation, 100 strong, sang it back