

PRESIDENT ASKS HOW

He Confers as to Means of Ending the Coal Miners' Tedious Strife.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE NOT POSSIBLE

Knox and Others Find No Constitutional Provision for It.

ROOT'S NEW YORK VISIT PART OF PLAN

May Have Gone There to Talk With the Business Leaders.

DETROIT'S MAYOR HAS MANY RESPONSES

Several Governors and Mayors Express Inclination to Send Delegates to Proposed Strike Conference in Michigan City.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The president today took it upon him to ascertain what, if anything, could be done by federal authority to settle the coal strike. The result was a rather general expression of opinion by the advisors of the president who were parties to today's conference to the effect that the federal laws and constitutional provisions do not offer means of federal interference to end the strike, but another conference will be held tomorrow and the president will do all he properly and legally can to bring about a settlement.

At the temporary White House a conference was held with three cabinet officers, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Moody and Postmaster General Payne. Governor Crane of Massachusetts also was present. These gentlemen met with President Roosevelt first, and after the subject had been considered for some time they adjourned to another room and conferred together for an hour. They all returned later to the hall to hold their conference with the president, and the strike situation was discussed further.

Roosevelt Much Concerned.

President Roosevelt is deeply concerned over the situation. The approach of winter with a coal famine imminent, and the distress and suffering that must ensue unless coal becomes available, presents a situation which, he thinks, should receive the attention of the administration if there is anything that can be done by the government. Many appeals have been made to him and many suggestions have been received by him, and it was with a view to ascertaining what power the federal authority could evoke that caused the conference to be held.

During the conference every phase of the situation was discussed. The general opinion of the advisors of the president was that the situation did not present a case in which there could be federal interference by any warrant of law. There has been no interference with federal authority in the mining region, either by stoppage of the mails or resistance to the United States court process. It was pointed out that there was no occasion for the use of federal troops, as Governor Stone of Pennsylvania had not called on the government for assistance nor had he even exhausted the resources of the state by calling out the full strength of the state militia.

Several Plans Considered.

The questions of the right to seek appointment of a receiver for the mines in order that they might be operated was discussed, but neither in the constitution nor in any known law could any legal warrant be found for such action. The tenor of the whole discussion was to the effect that there was a lack of power in the federal government to take the situation at present, and the seriousness of the coal famine now and the much greater evils to follow were considered at length and with a wish to discover some method of ending the industrial deadlock.

Governor Crane's presence naturally brought into prominence the proceedings in the Massachusetts courts to secure the appointment of receivers for the coal properties, but the opinion was expressed that the situation could not be met successfully by this method.

During the day advice were received that the strike might be ended by the offer of a settlement, and it was suggested that his interference might prevent the consummation of the plans for a strike settlement if any such are maturing. Realizing the futility of efforts to end the strike, it was stated that the end of the strike should be brought about at the earliest possible moment, and if the attorney general or other member of the cabinet could devise a method by which the president could proceed, he would not hesitate to adopt it unless meanwhile assurance of a settlement were forthcoming.

Root Returns to Report.

The conference will be resumed tomorrow, at which time Secretary Root will be present. It is understood that the visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of consulting prominent business men on the subject. The secretary left for New York Monday after a short conference at the White House. It has been intimated that the president may send for the managers of the coal properties, but this will not be done until after the conference tomorrow, and perhaps not then.

Some confidence is expressed in the report which Secretary Root may bring from New York, although it could not be learned what communication, if any, had been received here from the secretary while in New York. He reached Washington about 10 p. m., but denied himself to all newspaper men. No official report of today's conference was given out, but it is thought that a statement will follow the conference tomorrow. As heretofore stated, the main fact remains apparent that the president will make every effort that he can exert, properly and lawfully, to stop the strike and avert a fuel famine.

Detroit's Mayor Gets Responses.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—The telegraphic invitations sent out last night by Mayor William C. Mayberry to governors of a number of states and the mayors of the principal cities in the east, middle west and northwest, asking them to send delegations to participate in the national conference on the coal strike, have met with a great number of responses and the proposed conference bids fair to be a tremendous gathering. The mayor's office was kept open late tonight to receive telegrams and answer those calling for a reply. A great majority of the messages received expressed hearty sympathy with the conference and proposed to send delegates.

In answer to the message from Mayor

(Continued on Second Page.)

ZOLA DIES FROM GAS FUMES

Autopsy Shows That Suspicion of Foul Play is Unwarranted.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The autopsy on the remains of M. Zola has resulted in an official declaration that he died from asphyxiation from carbonic gas fumes.

A crowd of people drawn there by curiosity has remained in front of Zola's house since morning. The tragic death continues to be the subject of conversation here. The funeral was fixed for Friday, and interest is shown in a question whether Dreyfus will attend. The Patrie says:

If he dares to show himself in public, he will be the center of attention. He hides himself in this decisive hour, he shows himself to be his own judge of the work of his benefactor.

The post-mortem examination of Zola's remains this morning resulted in the addition to the official report that his death was due to asphyxiation caused by carbonic oxide fumes, in showing that the novelist fell into a densely saturated atmosphere as he attempted to open a window and was suffocated.

Mme. Zola, it was further declared, owed her life to the elevated position of the bed. A medical bulletin this morning says: Mme. Zola is progressing as satisfactorily as expected, considering the shock from the news of her husband's death. Complete rest and isolation are indispensable. She had a heartrending fit of anguish when told of his death, which was only commuted to her this morning. She is now calm, unable to utter a word or make a gesture.

The body of Zola will be interred in Montmartre cemetery. The funeral will be a civil ceremony, though probably the body will be accorded military honors to which the deceased is entitled as an officer of the Legion of Honor. The League of the Rights of Man is organizing an imposing demonstration for the funeral, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions to erect a monument to the dead novelist.

Among those who signed the register at Zola's house or sent condolences were Premier Combes, a majority of the cabinet ministers, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Maitre Labor, Colonel Picquart and M. Millerand. Jules Claretie has written for the Temps an eulogistic appreciation of Zola's literary labors in which he says the name of the dead novelist will remain in the history of French letters; his name and work will live for centuries, and concludes with recalling how the votes for Zola at the elections for members of the academy dwindled until the last time there was only one recorded, "and," M. Claretie says, "that vote was mine."

ASKS FOR PAYMENT IN GOLD

Attorney Before the Hague Tribunal Says It is Only Money Representing Real Value.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 30.—At today's session of the international court of arbitration, which is hearing arguments in the Plus fund case, after Senator Descamps had concluded his argument for the United States, during which he contended that Mexico ought to pay in gold, "the only international money and the only money representing real value." Solicitor Penfield of the United States government continued his pleadings. He paid tribute to the sovereigns of Russia, Great Britain, Denmark and Holland as rulers of the countries of some of the members of the tribunal whose judgment will be of the highest importance in the maintenance of the peace and justice of the entire world.

Counsel proceeded to argue that the governments of Spain and Mexico had fully recognized the sacred obligation to employ the Plus fund in accordance with the original intention of the founders for the propagation of the Catholic religion. He maintained the finality of the verdict of the arbitration court of 1875. International arbitration, he added, must be regulated by international law.

In conclusion Mr. Penfield thanked the court for its patient attention to the pleadings, and expressed the hope that Mexico and the United States would maintain their ancient bond of friendship and sympathy.

The pleadings will conclude tomorrow with Mexico's reply.

CUNARDERS GET BIG SUBSIDY

British Government Makes a Move to Head Off Shipping Combine.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The directors of the Cunard Steamship company sent a letter to the shareholders tonight setting forth the terms of the proposed subsidy. It will include payment by the government of \$750,000 annually, the company to build two fast steamers for the Atlantic trade. The agreement will remain in force twenty years after the completion of the second steamer. The company is to remain a British concern and the undertaking is given not to unduly raise rates. This arrangement reduces the expense of operating the company during the continuance of this agreement the Cunard company will hold its entire fleet, including any new vessels which it builds, at the disposal of the government.

PEACE AND ORDER IS URGED

Papal Bull Issued on the Subject of Religious Affairs in the Philippines Islands.

ROME, Sept. 30.—A papal bull issued today on the subject of religious affairs in the Philippines concludes with urging all the clergy to use their best endeavors to bring about the re-establishment of peace and order, helping with their influence the authorities working to the same end.

The document at the same time exhorts

the clergy to hold aloof from politics and to devote their attention to religion and the welfare of every man, woman and child of the people under the new regime.

BIRTH OF A NEW REPUBLIC

Inhabitants of the Territory of Aceh Proclaim Independence and Take Up Arms.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 30.—Revolutionists, under GANER, have proclaimed at Nagury the independence of the territory of Aceh and declared war against Holland.

Inhabitants of the territory are supporting the revolution. Many Bolivians who have been taken prisoners have been well treated.

Crew of Abandoned Bark.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—The British steamer Capdee, from New Orleans, September 19, which arrived here today, had on board the crew of the Norwegian bark Winsnes, which was abandoned at sea after having been set on fire.

HILL'S SLATE IS GIVEN OUT

Coler Heads It and Some Opposition is Developing Among Delegates.

ONE BILL DEVERLY IS MAKING TROUBLE

He Doesn't Propose to be Kept Out and Demonstrated for Him Scores Hill Into State of Indecision.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At 3:30 tonight it was announced the following candidates had been agreed upon:

For Governor—Bird S. Coler of Kings. For Lieutenant Governor—Charles S. Bulger of Oswego. For Attorney General—John Cunneen of Erie.

For Comptroller—C. M. Preston of Ulster. For Secretary of State—Frank H. Mott of Chautauque.

For Engineer—Richard W. Herman of Oneida.

For Treasurer—D. J. Vauken of Ontario.

For Judge, Court of Appeals—John C. Gray of New York.

This is the ticket promulgated tonight from the headquarters of Senator Hill. It was the result of a conference of many of the state leaders, in which Senator Hill and Hugh McLaughlin took a leading part. The announcement of this tentative ticket was received quietly by the throngs in the hotel corridors, and later rumors were circulated that when it came before the convention it might not stand.

The Kings county delegates, led by Senator McCarren, were talking of prospective changes. Despite of this the Hill people went on making arrangements for the nomination of the ticket. In all of this preliminary work Tammany took no part, and, in fact, after the first conference Kings county absented itself.

What Hill Says.

Senator Hill did not deny that the slate given out by those in his room was absolutely the one which the convention would nominate. One of the liberal members of the Kings county was preparing to bolt and that several of the delegates would refuse to abide by the Coler system, or vote in the unit system. Senator McCarren, in answering this, said: "It is useless to try to disguise the fact that several members of our delegation are not heartily in favor of Mr. Coler. We still believe that Judge Parker would accept the nomination if confronted with the fact that the convention wanted him by acclamation. Still, I don't think we will break the unit rule."

Important news of the night from similar sources, but lacking authorization, was that the committee on platform had decided to declare for a 1,000-ton barge canal, and that the committee on credentials, to avoid further trouble, would seat the delegation headed by William S. Deverly.

A committee on resolutions was appointed this morning, consisting of fifty members, each representing a senatorial district. Chairman George Raines and the committee met in the afternoon. Two proposed platforms of the platform caused somewhat of a stir. In the committee, the liberal democrats with a committee of five headed by Robert Baker as spokesman, demanded that the democratic state convention stand for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform as a whole.

The Chicago-Kansas City platform party of New York state, through Calvin J. Keach, demanded the incorporation of this: "The democratic party of the Empire state recognizes the national platform of 1900 as the organic law of the party until it can be changed by another national convention and regrets that it was not ratified by the people at the polls."

Baker's Suggestions.

Mr. Baker offered these suggestions for the platform: "That every article produced by a tract or combination be at once deprived of all tariff protection; election by the people of the federal judges and United States senators, pending which the state convention should nominate candidates for the United States senate; governmental acquiescence in the operation of railroads and coal mines; entire home rule over local affairs to municipalities, including local police; that municipalities be empowered to acquire, construct and operate all public service utilities, pending which all new utilities and extended franchises are only to become operative upon approval of popular vote, the initiative and referendum; constitutional amendment to secure the prevailing rate of wages on all public works, exclusion from municipal debt limit of all obligations issued for revenue producing purposes; freedom of trade; complete acquiescence for freedom of speech and against government by injunction; by enactment of an anti-injunction law; forfeiture of office by public officials accepting free passes, and finally an explicit pledge that if elected his candidates will strike to uphold all forms of special privilege."

In presenting these suggestions Mr. Baker said: "Do not think for a moment that any vacillating policy on these questions will gain for you our vote. Don't dream for a moment that you are helping your cause with us by showing harmony and putting on your platform every liberal idea and every real democracy. Do you want to throw out friends and disrupt the party? So sure as you do, defeat awaits you."

Senator Grady—Well, Mr. Baker, most of the things you suggest are of national importance and it will not be policy to cumber our platform with them. So far as your anxiety for labor is concerned, let me tell you that the democratic vote in the legislature has been uniformly in favor of the laboring man.

As Mr. Baker files up as a Dove of Peace.

Mr. Baker—I am not speaking for just the labor vote. I am speaking for a great indignant public, who demand relief and who will defend your party if—

As Mr. Gardner rose at this point and asked that the debate be limited. Chairman Gainer agreed and Mr. Baker was forced to stop.

When Calvin J. Keach appeared with his endorsement plank he called upon the party to take an honorable open stand for its last national platform.

Senator Grady (interrupting)—It is not the thing for a party in the state to take up national questions or go into the endorsement of national platforms in an effort. This party has never endorsed a national platform to my knowledge but once and that was in 1854.

Mr. Keach—That is not any reason. You don't want to be branded cowardly, do you? And if you ignore the last platform you will be so branded. The republican party has had the manliness to endorse their tariff. Do you want to be less faithful to your cause?

At this point Mr. Keach was cut off. A delegation from the Brooklyn Democratic club presented some planks which they desired incorporated in the platform, at least three or four weeks. Rear Admiral Casey will assume general command of the American naval forces on the Atlantic.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PAY IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General Makes Further Estimates of Amount Required for Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The estimates of the postmaster general of the appropriations required for all the postmasters in the United States during the next fiscal year, aggregate \$46,925,000; increase of \$2,614,700 over the appropriations made for the current year. The estimates for the regular free delivery postal service, which is separate from the rural free delivery, and which constitutes the free delivery services in cities and large towns of the United States, aggregate \$21,328,300, an increase of \$1,882,000.

The estimates for postmasters embrace the following items: Compensation for postmasters \$11,500,000; increase \$500,000; compensation to assistant postmasters at first and second class postoffices, \$1,894,100; increase \$192,900; to clerks in postoffices \$13,101,900; increase \$2,112,100; to substitutes for clerks in first and second class postoffices on vacations \$320,000; temporary clerk hire \$200,000; for preparing mails at third and fourth class postoffices \$1,300,000; increase \$200,000; rent, light and fuel for first, second and third class postoffices \$2,500,000; increase \$100,000; miscellaneous and incidental expenses at first and second class offices \$350,000; advertising and purchase of newspapers \$30,000; rental or purchase of cancelling machines \$300,000; compensation to seven assistant superintendents of salary and allowance division \$150,000, and per diem allowance of \$12,220 per annum.

The principal items in the free delivery service are \$19,028,800 for pay of the carriers in present offices, and for subcarriers and temporary carriers at summer resorts and on holidays, elections, and emergency occasions \$100,000; miscellaneous allowance \$700,000; car fare and bicycle allowance \$300,000, and fees to special delivery messengers \$800,000.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne has issued a circular to the postmasters of all rural free delivery postoffices instructing them that postmasters and rural free delivery carriers are not permitted to condemn the letter boxes used by patrons. The order directs that they shall continue to serve boxes already erected until a regular inspection of such boxes can be made by the route inspectors and special agents, who will condemn the boxes found unsafe or which otherwise fail to meet the requirements.

REUNION DATE IS CHANGED

Fifth Army Camp Probably Will Have to Open Air Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The time for the reunion of the Fifth army corps is being changed by the program committee from the night of Wednesday, October 8, to the forenoon of the preceding Tuesday. The change has created some dissatisfaction among members of the corps. A meeting for Wednesday evening was made a misreading of an application for that date which was filed by the Sixth army corps, the word being given from Fifth. The committee has now given the date to the Sixth corps because its application was received first. The Sixth corps tent on that night and the weather is good the Fifth corps probably will have an open air meeting at the same time, instead of accepting the assignment for Tuesday, as made by the committee.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Reserve Agents Approved for National Banks and Other Department Routine.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The comptroller of the currency has approved the Des Moines office of the First National bank of Belle Plaine and the Citizens National bank of Cedar Falls, Ia., and the United States National bank of Omaha for the First National bank of Elmwood, Mo., following Indian school appointments have been made: A. F. Shering, of Billings, Mont., engineer, and Miss Annie Triplett of Pueblo, Colo., nurse at Yankton, S. D.; Miss Minnie F. Brown of Lower Brule, cook at Lower Brule, S. D.; Miss Flora Hoff of Des Moines, Ia., teacher at Rapid City, S. D.; Miss Margaret A. Stanley of Pine Ridge, cook at Yankton, S. D.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa, Edwin Hough, Mount Hamill, Lee county; South Dakota, George R. Maynard, Yale, Beadle county.

EXPECT OMAHA DELEGATION

Irrigation Congress Committee Men Are Relying on Gate City Commercial to Send Representation.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 30.—The committees in charge of the arrangements for the tenth National Irrigation congress, which convenes here October 5, have received encouraging reports which promise a large attendance of noted men from all parts of the country. Large delegations from the Commercial clubs of Omaha and St. Paul will come in private cars. New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska cities also will send large delegations. The subjects to be handled, affecting as they do the proper expenditure of \$5,000,000 of public money now available and the reclamation of millions of arid acres and the making of homes for millions of people now crowded into cities, have attracted the brightest minds of the nation, from captains of industry to the leaders of the labor organizations. Letters of endorsement of the probabilities of the congress are pouring in every day from these people.

BOB EVANS WILL JOIN BOXERS

Rear Admiral of Fighting Fame Goes to Investigate Cause of Recently "Custodied."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Navy department received a cablegram today from Rear Admiral Robley H. Evans, second in command on the Asiatic steaming announcing his departure from Kulsang for Hanoi, aboard his temporary flagship Helena. He is enroute to the port of Ichang on the Great Yangtze river near the province of Sze-chuan, to investigate the newly risen Boxer disturbances. The Navy department received also a cablegram today announcing the arrival of Rear Admiral Elias Casey aboard his flagship, Wisconsin, at Panama after an almost unequalled run down the Pacific coast of 8,177 miles in one day less than two weeks. Rear Admiral Casey will assume general command of the American naval forces on the Atlantic.

MARKET MAKES RECOVERY

Prices Improve at Opening and Grow Better Every Hour.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The stock market, which closed yesterday utterly demoralized as a result of stringent monetary conditions and other unfavorable consequences, made a sensational recovery today. The chief cause for the complete reversal was the action of Secretary Shaw in removing the restraint on bank reserves, and persistent reports from various quarters that the coal strike had at last reached the point where negotiations for settlement were under way. For this last rumor there appeared little or no foundation, according to the individual and collective statements of the leading operators made after the regular weekly meeting.

Another influence for better prices was the decline in call money rates, though during the morning loans were made as high as 15 per cent. A large part of the day's losses were made up around 10 per cent, and the rate at the close went down to 2, but this was really nominal, no money being placed at that figure.

Opening prices were better all the way from a fraction to five points. Wide operations in which blocks of 2,000, 3,000 and 5,000 shares were handled were numerous. The greatest gains were in the standard railway shares, notably St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, which bore the brunt of the previous day's pounding. Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, the coals and a number of specialties.

STRENUOUS HOURS ON THE FLOOR.

On the floor of the stock exchange the greatest excitement and activity prevailed during the first hour. Brokers on the short side were covering with all possible speed, and the bull faction was in absolute control. The list manifested a vacillating tendency soon after the first lull, and many of the active stocks whose initial gains had been large receded from one to three points.

The opening rate for call money was 12 per cent, but this soon advanced to 18, creating general confusion among those committed to higher prices. The most sensational operations developed in the afternoon on news from Washington that the president and his cabinet had taken steps to terminate the coal strike. In spite of the absence of any confirmation, the market seized upon this announcement and with the coal stocks in the lead, the entire list shot upward. The market developed a buoyant tone in the last hour, though operations were confined largely to the stocks which were heavily traded in and at practically the best prices of the day. The day's operations were in excess of \$12,000,000 shares.

Secretary Shaw's visit to the street and his talks with the leading banking interests helped in no small way to restore confidence. Local banks loaned moderately.

Shaw Feels Pleased.

Secretary Shaw was an early visitor at the subway today. Mr. Shaw came to the financial department for the purpose of discussing the financial situation with the bankers. His calls included George Bankers and Vice President Vanderlip of the National City bank. The secretary expects to remain down town the greater part of the day. He expressed himself as being much gratified at the improvement shown in the monetary outlook.

In an interview, the secretary said that all savings bank securities accepted by the treasury department in place of government bonds would be of the highest class panic proof and as good in London as in New York.

The secretary said he had been assured that fully \$40,000,000 cash will be released today as a result of his action. Among the secretary's other calls were W. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange bank, and chairman of the clearing house committee; Joseph H. Hertz, president of the National Bank of Commerce; W. H. Perkins, president of the Bank of America, and James I. Blair. The representatives of two leading bond houses conferred with the secretary, who will leave for Washington tonight.

Action of Shaw Commended.

Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel corporation, and James Stillman of the National City bank, called in the early afternoon.

"I simply wish to congratulate the secretary," said Mr. Gary. "In my opinion he has shown good judgment and I firmly believe his plan will go a great way toward ending the situation."

Mr. Stillman remained with Secretary Shaw for some time. Upon taking leave he said: "I think the secretary's act is very commendable."

Mr. Stillman declined to say whether he thought the financial situation would show more than temporary improvement.

Comptroller of the Currency Ridgley met the secretary at the sub-treasury. Mr. Ridgley said he came to town "just to look around."

H. W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, and United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey, spent a brief time with the secretary, who is reported to have requested the bankers to increase their circulation without delay. Several of them, it is understood, promised that they would do so.

President G. G. Williams of the Chemical National bank, and President Deland of the National Park bank, paid their respects to the secretary.

Wild Scenes in Wall Street.

There were wild scenes for an hour on the stock exchange this morning owing to the violent rebound in prices from yesterday's panic selling. Opening gains over the night's prices were from a fraction to 4 and 5 points.

First sales were of 1,000 to 3,000 shares, simultaneous prices varying as much as 4 points in the case of Missouri Pacific, which made the maximum gain of 5 1/2 points. Eventually buying by distressed short players at important points in the buoyant upward rush, as there was a prompt release. Buyers in yesterday's slump hastened to take profits at the expense of the market. Prices ran off from 1 to 1 1/2 for important stocks. Louisville lost all of its rise and Missouri Pacific made a gain of 1 1/2 points.

Fluctuations were wild and trading very excited. Loans on call to 10 to 15 per cent helped to unsettle the trading again, but the market steadied and became quiet by 11 o'clock, with prices at about the lowest. The subsequent decline was much more orderly. The principal cause of the rebound this morning was the announcement of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's intention to terminate the coal strike.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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