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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

WEATHER FORECAST.
For Nebraska—Fair.
For Iowa—Showers.

VOL. XL—NO. 285. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1911—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

ARMISTICE WILL BE ORDERED SOON

Peace Proposals Point to Point Where Cessation of Hostilities Is Hourly Expected.

INSURRECTOS HAVE DEMAND

Insist on Three Cabinet Places and Fourteen Governorships.

PRESIDENT'S OFFERS MUCH LESS

Willing to Give One Cabinet Place and Ten Governorships.

MADERISTAS HOLD FIRM VIEWS

Rebels Inclined to Relief After Advantages They Have Secured They Are Mild in Their Demands.

BULLETIN.

JUAREZ, May 16.—Within twenty-four hours a general armistice throughout Mexico will be declared by the federal government and the revolutionists. The peace proposals which have passed back and forth during the day reached a point at 1:30 o'clock where their acceptance by the insurrectos was only a matter of a few hours. This information was vouchsafed by one of the insurrecto chiefs, who, today, received word of the government's proposals.

It is rumored that the cabinet portfolios of minister of justice and minister of governacion will be filled by the insurrectos but that a compromise has been reached on the portfolio of war, a man mutually acceptable to both sides to be chosen. The governors to be named by the insurrectos probably will be fourteen in number.

JUAREZ, Mex., May 16.—Upon whether the Mexican government will grant to the insurrectos permission to name three members of the cabinet and the governors of fourteen of the twenty-four Mexican states depends the issue restoring peace in Mexico.

This proposition a slight modification of the original demand of the rebels which called for four portfolios in the cabinet is the reply which was made today to the offer of the federal government of one cabinet member and ten governorships as the price of peace.

The answer of the government is expected here tonight. Judge Carbajal has authority to arrange peace on the latter basis, but in his talk with Provisional President Francisco I. Madero, jr., last night it was indicated to him that the rebels must have at least three portfolios and these should be the all-important posts of minister of war, minister of justice and minister of governacion, which has jurisdiction over the interior state administrations in Mexico.

Think Themselves Liberal.

The rebels feel that in yielding four places to three, they are giving the government a majority of the cabinet, whereas hitherto they have insisted on equal strength there and practical power to deadlock it on important measures. Especially after the battle of Juarez the rebels think they are displaying the highest generosity for they now claim military possession of the states of Chihuahua and Sonora as well as a firm hold on many of the others.

Judge Carbajal is believed to have offered the insurrectos the portfolio of minister of public instruction which they think of great importance to the country, but of no political significence. Once in control of the War department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Governacion, they feel, too, that they would be able to reduce the country to tranquility in a comparatively short time.

One of the chief efforts of the insurrectos against the federal government in its revolutionary campaign has been directed against the administration of the courts in Mexico and are anxious to remove the political prejudices which they say cling to the bench. Through the War department the rebels hope to concentrate what little scattered bands which may remain after the organized revolution is ended to organize an effective standing army for the country. Through the portfolio of governacion the rebels are of the opinion that they can overcome all local disturbances throughout the country.

With fourteen of their own governors in power, the minister of governacion, in the capacity of supervisor of state govern-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE WEATHER.

FOR Nebraska—Fair.
For Iowa—Showers.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours.	Deg.
5 a. m.	71
6 a. m.	71
7 a. m.	71
8 a. m.	73
9 a. m.	74
10 a. m.	77
11 a. m.	79
12 m.	82
1 p. m.	83
2 p. m.	84
3 p. m.	85
4 p. m.	86
5 p. m.	85
6 p. m.	84
7 p. m.	83
8 p. m.	80

Comparative Local Record.

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.
Highest yesterday	86	67	78	65
Lowest yesterday	70	48	51	45
Mean temperature	78	52	62	75
Precipitation	T	.13	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	63
Excess for the day	15
Total excess since March 1	287
Normal precipitation	.16 inch
Deficiency for the day	.16 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	4.71 inches
Deficiency since March 1	1.92 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1910	4.65 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1909	2.47 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p.m.	High. T'd'y.	Rainfall.
Cheyenne, clear	70	70	.00
Davenport, cloudy	84	88	.00
Denver, clear	76	80	.00
Des Moines, cloudy	82	88	T
Dodge City, clear	76	80	.00
Lander, clear	64	66	.00
North Platte, clear	80	82	.00
Omaha, part cloudy	83	86	T
Pueblo, clear	80	82	.00
Rapid City, clear	76	78	.00
Salt Lake, cloudy	68	68	.00
Santa Fe, clear	66	68	.00
Sheridan, clear	72	74	.00
Sioux City, clear	84	88	.00
Valentine, clear	80	84	.00

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

Three Heresy Cases for the Presbyterian General Assembly

Charge of Preaching Unsound Doctrine Lodged Against Two Professors and One Preacher.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 16.—Prominent among the matters to be taken up by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, which meets for its one hundred and twenty-third annual session here on Thursday, will be the question of alleged heretic utterances by several clergymen; the reduction of representation, both lay and clerical; the grouping of the several boards that carry on the work of the church organization and the question of adopting an intermediate catechism.

One of the other main things to be done will be the election of a moderator to succeed Charles Little of Wabash, Ind. Four names have been mentioned for the honor, the Rev. Frederick W. Hinitt of Danville, Ky.; the Rev. John Dixon of Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. John F. Carson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle, Wash.

The heresey cases involve the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, president of the Union Theological seminary; Dr. William A. Brown, professor of the systematic theology of the same institution, and the Rev. Dr. William D. Grant of Northumberland, Pa., a graduate of Union seminary.

The cases against the two Browns were taken up by the Presbytery of Pittsburg which refused to overture the general assembly to inquire into alleged heretical articles printed in religious publications by them, but two other Presbyteries, Iowa and West Jersey, adopted such an overture and it will be presented to the general assembly and no doubt referred to the committee on bills and overtures for action.

The heresey case of Dr. Grant was to have been submitted to the Pennsylvania synod, but it was later decided to have the general assembly take it up. Dr. Grant was acquitted by a judicial commission of the assembly on charges somewhat similar to those against the Browns, but the prosecution was not satisfied and took steps to carry the case to the higher bodies.

The consolidation of the various boards is expected to take up considerable time of the assembly. It is proposed to group the boards into four classes. The proposition of consolidation has been worked out by the executive commission, and some of the changes are so radical that they may meet with strong opposition.

Among other matters, the executive committee will report to the assembly is that of representation. It has prepared two plans, each of which reduces the present size of the big body, it being argued that a more compact general assembly can better transact the church business.

The special committee on an intermediate catechism will make its report in the form of a new intermediate catechism. It is expected a minority report will be made at the same time.

Rebels Rob Banks and Saloons in the City of Pachuica

City of Forty Thousnad Falls Into Hands of Insurrectos and Reign of Terror Ensues.

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—The force of federal troops which was bajng rushed to Pachica, the capital of the state of Hidalgo, captured Sunday by the rebels, turned back this afternoon on orders from Mexico City. The rebels have imprisoned Governor Rodrigues and named Joaquin Gonazeles provisional governor. The rebels in their efforts to restore order, killed forty rioters.

Rioting and pillage occued at Pachica during the early hours of today, following the surrender of the city to the revolutionists. The rebels became drunk and defied their commanders. The townspeople in terror barricaded their homes and remained concealed. The banks were dynamited and looted.

Pachuica is a city of 40,000 population, sixty miles northeast of Mexico City. Sunday night it fell into the hands of the revolutionists under Colonel Castrejon, who is operating under the direction of General Figueroa.

The capture was affected without fighting, the invaders swarming into the city, taking possession without a shot being fired. When the government authority had been replaced by that of the revolutionists, order gave way to license.

Many rebels last night helped themselves liberally to the saloon supply and were soon half crazed. The rioters ran through the streets shooting promiscuously.

The peaceful inhabitants, terror-stricken, hid themselves in their homes, barring the doors and windows.

The lawlessness soon took the form of robbery. Charges of dynamite were exploded under the walls of the banks and the banks were looted.

The rioters then robbed commercial houses of such of their stocks as the mob wished to carry away. The rioters forced the doors of the jails and released the prisoners. Much of the lawlessness is attributed to the convicts thus made free.

Many buildings have been dynamited and others destroyed or damaged by fire.

Late advices today state that order has been restored in the city by 800 rebels under command of Gabriel Hernandez.

Three hundred federals are enroute for the scene on special trains and a battle is imminent.

The revolutionists of the city declare the rioting was the work of townspeople.

Governor Rodriguez and the local authorities of Pachuca are said to have fled.

Master Bakers Are Meeting in Sioux City

Proposition for Organization to Include Bakers in Four States to Be Discussed.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The organization of an association to include Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, will be urged at tomorrow's session of the Iowa Master Bakers' association, which opened its annual con- a brass band will arrive from Omaha tonight, a delegation will come from St. Paul tomorrow to bid for the first convention of the proposed four state organizations. Paul Schultz of Chicago, president of the National Master Bakers' association, is here. There are 250 bakers in Sioux City today.

POPULAR BIDS FOR BOND ISSUE ASKED

Secretary MacVeagh Invites People to Invest in Government Securities for Canal Expenses.

SMALL BIDDERS ARE PREFERRED

Loan Expected to Be Largely Oversubscribed at Once.

NEW RESTRICTION IS ADDED

Not Available to National Banks as Circulation Basis.

MUCH INTEREST IN SALE PRICE

Premium Which They Can Command Will Reflect National Credit of United States Compared With Nations of Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary MacVeagh today invited popular subscriptions to a $50,000,000 issue of government bonds, to reimburse the treasury general fund for expenditure on account of the Panama canal.

Treasury officials expect the loan will be largely oversubscribed and in distributing the new securities the government's announced intention is to give preference to smaller bidders.

The new securities will bear 3 per cent interest, payable quarterly, will be free from all national, state and municipal taxation and will be in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. They will be dated June 1, 1911, and will be payable in fifty years.

By provision of law the bonds will not be available to national banks as the basis of circulation. Inasmuch as they are the first time the United States ever has issued bonds with such a restriction, much interest is attached to the price they will bring.

According to law they cannot be sold at less than par. The premium which they can command will reflect the national credit of the United States as compared with that of the nations of Europe.

Inasmuch as the postal savings bank law fixes the par value of a postal bank bond bearing 2½ per cent interest at $100, it is agreed that the 3 per cent Panama canal bonds must bring more than par. How much more is conjecture. The estimates range from slightly above par to 103.

Checks and postal orders will be accepted for the new bonds—something which never has been done before. Although the issue is designed for private bankers, national banks which bid for the bonds will be allowed ot deposit them as security for government deposits.

Southern Orator Blames Lincoln for the Civil War

R. C. Cave in an Address Says Original Republic Perished With Fall of Confederacy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16.—Before thousands of confederate veterans of the war between the states, and a great throng of their sons, R. C. Cave of St. Louis today declared in the course of his address:

"I hold that the responsibility for the civil war, with all the blood and treasure that it cost and all the desolation and ruin that it wrought, justly rests on Abraham Lincoln and his advisers."

Mr. Cave asserted that he spoke not in bitterness, that he was simply discussing the facts of history and that he accepted the changed conditions brought about by the war.

"Nevertheless," exclaimed the St. Louis veteran, "when the confederacy fell, the republic as formed by the fathers perished. The states were robbed of their independence and became subject provinces of a centralized national authority. They tell us this is best. It may be so."

Mr. Cave said history teaches that patriotism is most ardent and freedom most secure in small communities. For this reason he would rather owe his allegiance to his state rather than to a mighty centralized government.

General Gordon announced that a telegram of greeting had been received from President Taft. It is the first message of this sort to be sent to a confederate reunion by a republican president.

A committee will send to the president a telegram giving him a vote of thanks for his message.

Demos Name Cleveland; Republicans Deadlock

Ninth Iowa Congressional Conventions Held at Council Bluffs End Differently.

While the republican delegates to the Ninth district congressional convention were in a deadlock that lasted all afternoon, at Council Bluffs, the democratic congressional convention had a lovefeast, and while the republicans failed to name a candidate after eighty-two ballots, the democrats nominated W. F. Cleveland of Shelby county by acclamation.

The republicans took eighty-two ballots, with Judge Green and Willis Stern alternating with from 18 to 21 votes. The standpat and progressive factions appeared unwilling to yield and a contest was in progress late last night.

House Demands Inquiry Into Steel

Stanley Resolution Passed and Committee of Nine Members Will Act.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—An investigation of the United States Steel corporation was ordered by the house today, when it passed without opposition the Stanley resolution providing for such an inquiry. A committee of nine members, to be elected by the house, will be authorized to conduct the investigation.

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	Marquette	
BOSTON	Devonian	
GENOA	Konig Albert	
LEGHORN	Calabria	
GLASGOW	Carthage	Prince John.
LONDON	Minnewaska	Ausonia.
PLYMOUTH	Cincinnati	
GIBRALTAR	Kronprinz Luitpo.	Pannonia.

"Senor, Do You Think He's Worth Raisin'?"

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CITY WARMS TO MUSIC'S LURE

Opening Concert Draws Big and Enthusiastic Audience.

TRIUMPH FOR THE DIRECTORS

Messrs. Stock and Kelly Win by Excellent Results—Steindel Shares in Honors—Famous 'Cellist Gives Double Encore.

It was a Steindel night; and a Stock night, and a Kelly night.

Omaha musical entertainment audiences will no longer be charged with coldness, with lack of appreciation, or with want of demonstrative inclination. While nothing that might warrant the suggestion that the applause at the first night's concert was not such as might be controlled, nor at any time did it rise to the pitch of a storm, it was spontaneous, judicious, well merited and bestowed without stint. To Mr. Stock and Mr. Kelly were accorded such receptions as must have warmed their hearts to the great audience; to Mr. Steindel such an outburst as won from him a double encore. To the orchestra was given unequivocal commendation, and to the Mendelssohn choir was accorded such a warm outburst as would indicate in the first place that much was expected, and in the second that no expectation had been left unfulfilled. It was a great night for music; a great audience listened to a great orchestra and a great chorus; wonderful harmonies and exquisites melodies filled the air, the senses were ravished, and the higher attributes of man were fed to the full by the bounteous feast so lavishly spread.

Program Most Liberal.

If one were to indulge in criticism, it would be to the effect that the program held too much, it was almost a surfeit. The "Tannhauser" number could have been omitted with no loss to the program. To Mr. Stock much thanks are due for the generosity of the orchestral numbers, as well as for the pleasure of listening to a number of the best of modern works, which are as yet listed among the novelties here. The opening number is one of these, Glazounow being but little known, if at all. The performance provides for a showy exhibition of orchestral technique and it was brilliantly given. In this number the capability of the orchestra and its conductor was thoroughly demonstrated. But it was in the beautiful Elgar suite that Herr Stock won his auditors. That wonderful combination of dainty delicacy and marvellous lightness of effect was given with exquisite taste. To call such a composition and such a performance "charming," simply proves how useless is language, when seeking to convey an adequate notion of an impression received by music that seems very near perfection.

Triumph for the Chorus.

With the applause of the multitude still ringing, Mr. Stock vanished, and Mr. Kelly came on to take the orchestra and chorus for the presentation of the Coleridge-Taylor "Death of Minnehaha." Mr. Kelly got a most cordial welcome, and must surely have felt the inspiration of an audience of "home folk," for he took up the baton with the air of one confident of his ground and certain of the outcome. And in no point was he disappointed, nor did the utmost anticipation of the listeners exceed the result. It was the finest thing in the way of concerted singing ever listened to in Omaha. And the orchestra never followed the baton with more fidelity than it did for Mr. Kelly. With the perfect unison of instruments and voices, with an entire absence of ragged or uncertain "attack," with climaxes attained with absolute precision and with the beautiful music of the work given sympathetic and artistic interpretation, the careful, painstaking rehearsals and ardent study of a long season of preparation was brought to a successful and highly gratifying issue. The Mendelssohn choir has made sure of the position to which it aspired, and its conductor and its members have cause for honest pride in their achievements.

Work of the Soloists.

Miss Allen and Mr. Whitehill sang the solo parts with excellent effect. Mr. Whitehill's splendid voice has been heard in Omaha before, and the rich, full tones with which he filled the big hall were expected, but were not the less relished because of that. Miss Allen had some hesitancy in her first lines, her uncertainty being due to a lack of knowledge of the Auditorium and its possibilites. But she "found the range" quickly, and then her tones came pure and sweet and strong, and she established herself as a singer who deserves the good report that had preceded her. The closing section of the number was delivered with especial effectiveness, the dramatic quality of the music and the words being most impressively conveyed, and the applause that followed became an ovation, to which Mr.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Taft's View of "Reasonable" Restraint of Trade

Extracts from Message of President of Year Ago, in Which He Opposed Position Now Taken by Court.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—While President Taft made no statement today regarding the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil case in which the court set up the doctrine that there might be "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraints of trade, official Washington recalled with interest an extract from the special message sent to congress by the president January 7, 1910, urging the enactment of a federal incorporation law.

In that message President Taft discussed the suggestion that the word "reasonable" be made a part of the Sherman anti-trust law and strongly opposed the proposition in these words:

"I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle, which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment."

Other statements by the president in his message were:

"The supreme court in several of its decisions has declined to read into the statute the word 'unreasonable' before 'restraint of trade' on the ground that the statute applies to all restraints and does not intend to leave to the court the discretion to determine what is a reasonable restraint of trade.

"Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between 'good trusts' and 'bad trusts' and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business.

"They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods, by the use of illegal rebates and protection, cheating and by various acts utterly violative of business honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which 'criminal trusts' of this kind can be punished, and they on the other hand be permitted under the law to carry on their business.

"Certainly under the present anti-trust statutes no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, the word 'reasonable' should be made a part of the statute, and then that it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly."

Here the president declared that he disapproved this idea as thrusting too great a burden on the courts.

ELLIOTT CALLS UPON TAFT

Canidate for U. S. Judge Pays Visit at White House With Senator Gamble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—(Special Telegram.)—James D. Elliott of Yankton, S. D., is in Washington and, last evening with Senator Gamble, called upon the president. Elliott, who was formerly United States district attorney for South Dakota, is a very live candidate to succeed to the vacant judgship in that state and it is understood it was at the suggestion of the president that Mr. Elliott came to Washington.

Representative Sloan recommended Vaclav Shimeska to be postmaster at Abie, Butler county, vice Louis Couffal, resigned.

Upon motion of the solicitor general Representative Sloan was yesterday admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Sloan said today that he sought admission to the supreme court because he believes next fall he may have a certain matter to present before that tribunal.

Seth Bullock, United States marshal for South Dakota, is in Washington, having in custody an Indian man to be placed in confinement in the United States hospital for the insane. Bullock says the farmers of South Dakota are for reciprocity and the state is for Taft and will be found supporting him in the convention and voting for him at the election.

SENATE FAILS TO ELECT

Two Ballots Taken on President Pro Tempore Without Result.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The senate today again failed to elect a president pro tempore. The vote on the two ballots taken was as follows: Gallinger, 29, Bacon, 26, Clapp, 7; Lodge, 1; Hillman, 1.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP WRECKED

Latest Creation of the Count Torn to Pieces by Wind.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE

Gust Lifts it Bodily and Drops it on the Roof of Its Shed with Back Broken—Its Destruction Is Complete.

DUSSELDORF, Rhenish Prussia, May 16.—After a career of six weeks, the Deutschland, latest of the models of Count Zeppelin's ill-fated dirigible balloons, stranded today on the roof of its shed, a total wreck. The crew and passengers escaped injury.

The finish of the airship was less spectacular than that of its predecessors, but more complete. The accident occurred as the Deutschland was being released for a passenger trip. Eight passengers, four men and four women, had seated themselves in the cabin, the crew members were at their posts, and 200 men on the ground clung to the guide ropes as the powerful craft slowly emerged from its berth and, under pressure of over 500,000 cubic feet of gas, struggled to be free.

Just as the airship cleared the shed a violent gust of wind drove it back against the entrance. At the impact several balloonettes burst and the released gas destroyed the equilibrium. The army of men at the guide ropes clung on desperately, but were powerless against the wind, and another gust lifted the airship bodily. It dropped on the roof of the shed, its back broken and the hull left dangling over one edge.

In this position the crew and passengers were left helpless until a fire brigade, hurriedly summoned to the scene, ran ladders to the top of the balloon shed and pulled them out of the wreck.

The Deutschland was built to replace in the passenger airship service the earlier craft of the same name, which went to its end in the Teutoburgian forest on June 28 last. The motors and the vertical steering planes of the original Deutschland were saved and utilized in the construction of its successor. The latter made its maiden flight on March 30 last and had since made a number of successful trips. Today's was the sixth serious accident which had befallen the Zeppelin dirigibles. The Zeppelin I, Zeppelin II, Zeppelin III, Zeppelin IV, the Deutschland and the New Deutschland all have come to grief after short but brilliant lives.

Woodrow Wilson on Corporations

Says Artificial Persons Can Be Controlled by Controlling Natural Persons Composing Them.

BERKELEY, Cal., May 16.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey delivered the annual address of the Phi Beta Kappa at the University of California this afternoon. His address was on corporations and their control.

He said in part:

"We are no longer afraid of our corporations as we used to be because we are beginning to understand just what they are. There was a time when our feeling about them was almost one of a panic. Now we know that when they become hurtful they can and should be restrained, or abolished. The individual cannot compete with them. He must therefore be protected against them.

"They must be made to understand. Moreover it should be recognized as a fundamental principle of our law in dealing with them that though we call them artificial persons, the only persons we are going to deal with in imposing the penalties of the law on them are the persons who constitute their directors and officers. We ought by this time to have seen the futility—I might even say the silliness—of trying to punish illegal action by penalizing corporations as such. Fines punish the stockholders; forfeitures of charter and of the franchise which they are exercising paralyzes industry and confuses business."

Responsibility for violating the law, he said, should fall on men who direct the corporations.

Boston Goes to Kansas for Health Secretary

After Vain Search in East the Hub Offers Job to Dr. Slack of Lawrence, Kan.

BOSTON, May 16.—After a vain search in the east for a man qualified for the secretaryship of the Boston Board of Health, the city has offered the position to Dr. Francis H. Slack of the University of Kansas. He will receive a salary of $3,300 the first year. The present secretary, Charles E. Davis, is to be retired under the veteran act.

STANDARD OIL TO OBEY DECREE

Giant Corporation Declares Will Not Attempt to Defy Order of Court.

FIRST WORD FROM SOLICITOR

Mortimer Elliott Talks About Decision of Supreme Court.

COMPANY TO BE REORGANIZED

Careful Study of Decree Necessary to Perfect Plans.

THE MARKET KEEPS BUOYANT

Opening Is Higher and Trading Is Well Sustained Throughout Day—Cabinet Considers Oil Case.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The first word came from the Standard Oil company on the decision against it yesterday of the United States supreme court today. It makes two points clear:

First, that there will be no contumacy by the company—it purposes to obey the decree; and second, that it will be some time before any plans of reorganization are given out. The company has insisted throughout that no plans had been formulated in advance of the decree and the statement made today by Mortimer F. Elliott, general solicitor for the company, takes the same attitude. He said:

"Having only before us the press reports of Chief Justice White's oral opinion and the remarks of Justice Harlan, and not having yet seen the opinion of the court in full, it is impossible to make any lengthy statement. The full opinion must be read and studied by my associates and myself before it can be intelligently dealt with.

"It may, however, be now said that the Standard Oil company will obey the decree of the court, and that all the companies embraced in the court's decree will carry on their business as usual under the direction of their own officers and through their own corporate organizations."

William Rockefeller, one of the vice presidents of the Standard Oil company, said regarding the decision:

"At this time I cannot say a thing about the decision. The company will make a statement through Mr. Elliott after the decision has been read in every particular."

A conference of directors and officers of the company was held at its offices today. John D. Rockefeller did not come down from his country place to attend the meeting.

NEW YORK MARKET IS BUOYANT

Opening is Higher, American Tobacco Gaining Ten Points.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The stock market opened strong today. On the curb a sale of 100 shares of Standard Oil was reported at 675, a decline of 4¾ points from yesterday's closing price. The general list on the exchange remained firm and followed the London market, where the tone toward the closing was almost buoyant.

United States Steel in one block of 15,000 shares sold at 77 to 78, a maximum gain of 2⅛ points. Reading advanced 2 points on heavy transactions and Union Pacific was up 1¾. The most sensational gain, however, was shown by American Tobacco stock, which opened at 475, a gain of 10 points over the closing yesterday.

Much of the heavy trading in the London market was for New York account. A number of local firms sent over orders last night after the supreme court decision was announced and it is estimated that the amount of business for Americans on the London exchange ranged from 40,000 to 75,000 shares. The European view of the situation seemed hopeful and brokers have reported inquiries for American stocks from Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Amsterdam.

Trading slackened after noon, but the level of prices was fully maintained. A significant feature was the heavy direct buying of bonds and high-grade stocks. Leading banking interests regarded the opinion of the court as a compromise, milder in tone than they had expected.

The early demand for securities was more genuine and comprehensive than at any time since last July. Business for the first hour was over 400,000 shares. By noon these figures had swollen to over $25,000.

CABINET CONSIDERS OIL CASE

Attorney General Wickersham May Bring Criminal Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Attorney General Wickersham may consider criminal prosecution for the officials of the Standard Oil company. It is said that in event the oil trust officials should plead immunity under the statute of limitations the government could take the position that the combination in restraint of trade was a containing conspiracy until the moment the court orders it dissolved.

The government's policy in dealing with "trusts" and combinations of capital as it must be shaped in the light of the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil case was discussed by President Taft and his cabinet today.

Although the full opinion of the court totalled more than 20,000 words Chief Jus-

Cans of Farrell's Syrup.

Boxes of O'Brien's Candy.

Quart Bricks of Dalzell's Ice Cream.

All given away free to those who find their names in the want ads.

Read the want ads every day, your name will appear sometime may be more than once.

No puzzles to solve nor subscriptions to get—just read the want ads.

Turn to the want ad pages—now.