

DR. AMADOR OPTIMISTIC

HIGH HOPES OF PANAMA.

President Arrives Here on Way to Europe.

President Manuel Amador of Panama arrived in this city yesterday from the isthmus on the steamer Prince Joachim, bringing with him a budget of optimistic and encouraging views regarding the young republic.

President Amador, who is accompanied by his wife and a secretary, is on his way to Europe to enjoy a much needed rest. He is taking his first vacation since he became President of Panama, three and a half years ago, and will remain away from his official duties for four months.

"We have been working hard," he said yesterday at the Hotel Gotham, where he is staying, "and I feel that I am entitled to a rest."

Dr. Amador spoke most enthusiastically to a Tribune reporter about conditions on the isthmus, the republic and in the canal zone. The relations between the two governments are entirely cordial. The President said that he had heard nothing of the alleged dissatisfaction on the part of canal officials, and that there were no surface indications of any dissatisfaction anywhere in the zone.

The work of construction of the great waterway, the President said, from personal observation, goes forward with prodigious energy and zeal. Dr. Amador also lauded the work done by the sanitation department under Colonel Gorgas in stamping out yellow fever on the isthmus.

Business in the republic, he said, has shown a marked advance, and a great era of building operations has set in. The President said he would see the 10 per cent ad valorem on importations of Panama increased to 15 per cent, for the purpose of adding to the republic's revenue.

As to the proposed union of Central American republics, the Panamanian Chief Executive said that Panama would prefer to concentrate her efforts on her own progress. However, the republic in the future would be friendly with her neighbors, but has nothing in common with them.

DR. AMADOR SEVENTY-FOUR YEARS OLD. President Amador was seventy-four years old last Sunday, and the occasion was celebrated on board of the Prince Joachim by his party and his fellow passengers.

The venerable Panamanian statesman does not look his high on three-quarters of a century of years. His tall figure is erect and he walks with a firm tread.

His dark, piercing eyes shine in the gleam of his eyes. President Amador has been here more than a dozen times, but this is his first visit since he became President.

The last time was soon after the revolution in Panama, when he came as a member of the Junta de Gobierno to arrange details of the new republic. He speaks English well. Discussing the financial status of the republic, the President said:

"The finances of the country are in good condition. We still have some money left from the \$4,000,000 we received from the United States and we want to make it last as long as possible. But our expenses are large and the revenues not large enough. For that reason we will try to see if the agreement made between Secretary Taft and myself had not been for an 10 per cent ad valorem on imports, but we have no custom houses, and therefore there is some difficulty collecting all we ought to. With the increase we may collect at least the full 10 per cent. Our revenues have doubled since Panama's separation from Colombia."

Dr. Amador explained that the expenses of the republic before he took charge amounted to \$1,500,000. Six million dollars of the \$10,000,000 paid by the United States to Panama for canal rights is well invested in New York real estate.

The President said of the negotiations pending for Panama's assumption of part of Colombia's external debt:

"Negotiations for the recognition of Panama by Colombia and a settlement of affairs are now under way and it is hoped will reach a satisfactory conclusion. Soon after our independence the Junta de Gobierno said that as soon as Colombia recognized Panama we would receive our share pro rata in proportion to the population. The amount of our share of the external debt is less than \$1,000,000. We did not agree to pay in cash, but to recognize the debt. In 1912 we will begin to receive the yearly rental from the United States of \$250,000, which, of course, will also mean an increased prosperity for the republic."

POLITICAL SITUATION GOOD. The internal political situation, President Amador said, was excellent. "Internal troubles," he said, "come in time of elections. We have no elections this year, and everything is quiet. However, there is no fear that we will ever be in need of intervention as in Cuba to-day. We don't need it, and the politicians know that force will avail them nothing in Panama. The municipal government of the zone has been an object lesson to us, and we have learned much from it. Our relations with the government of the canal zone are most amicable. Every question that has to be settled is settled by mutual agreement. They do their best and we do our best."

Talking of affairs in the canal zone, Dr. Amador said: "Governor Magoon helped the republic very much and established things in a way that removed all possibility of friction. Ex-Governor Blackburn, who succeeded Mr. Magoon as Governor, is one of a few men who could fill the office as acceptably as the former Governor. I have watched the progress of work on the canal construction on my trips between Colon and Panama, and the men are working very effectively. The steam shovels are doing wonderful work. I have not seen the newspapers about the reported difficulties existing among some of the officials on the canal. Can't believe the reports. Certainly there was nothing of it observable on the surface. All of the canal commissioners, with the exception of Colonel Gorgas, who was in this country, entertained me at dinner on the day before I sailed. Colonel Gorgas deserves credit for his work in stamping out the yellow fever. There have not been any cases in eighteen months. The health conditions are excellent. There have been some cases of pneumonia in Panama, which is a new disease there and is confined among the negroes, who often are careless of their health."

DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS. "As to our foreign relations," continued the President, "we hope to establish official relations with Colombia. President Reyes is my personal friend. I have heard of the proposed union between some of the Central American republics, and while Panama is a Central American republic, we have nothing in common with the others. We prefer to build along our own lines and develop our resources and political future on lines entirely different and at the same time avoid the bad features of the different governments. The only way to end revolutions is by some powerful hand to take charge. The republics united without this strong restraining

TO THE UP COMMISSION

CITY MAY HOLD UP FUNDS

Test of Utilities Act Looked For by Some.

Will the city officials furnish the Public Utilities Commission for this city the necessary funds for carrying on their work? It was said yesterday on the authority of a well known politician, a Democratic State Senator, that the Controller would refuse to grant the commission any money after it had expended the \$400,000 that Controller Metz said he would turn over to it.

"I tell you," said the Senator, "that the Utilities Commission for the first district will be without a dollar either for its own salaries or for the prosecution of its work. The officials of New York City will not give it a cent until it goes into the courts and on its own initiative proves the constitutionality of the utilities act."

One of the Commissioners said yesterday that he was aware that there might be some difficulty of that nature, but that the commission would continue the performance of its duties as if everything was smooth. "We will do our duty and trust to public opinion making the officials of this city to their duty. There is to be any test of the constitutionality of the utilities bill, we the Commissioners are certainly not the ones to make it. If the men in charge of the city's finances refuse us the funds that are necessary to do the work, with them alone and upon them alone must the whole responsibility rest."

CORPORATIONS MAY INTERFERE. That there is a determined and, at present, underground fight being made to hamper the Utilities Commission is not doubted by many. Corporation representatives in Albany smiled cynically when the bill was passed and more openly predicted that its provisions could never be enforced. That they had determined on some plan to annul the effect of the measure was the opinion of some of the friends of the bill, and even the friends of the corporations themselves. But such fears were quieted on the reflection that Governor Hughes himself had devoted many hours to a careful study of every provision of the bill, and that so excellent a lawyer as the Controller would never have signed the bill if it had been unconstitutional.

To this, too, was added the argument that even powerful corporate interests would not dare to oppose the execution of the provisions of a bill that public opinion seemed so unanimously to demand.

The sudden let-up in the fight of the corporations against a measure that affected so vitally their whole existence, and which could not be entirely offset, the original stand taken by Controller Metz, in the eyes of many, seemed to justify these fears. Then, on Tuesday, the Controller, apparently deserting his first stand, came out in an interview, in which he said he would turn over to the commission the balance of the former Rapid Transit Commission if the Corporation Counsel advised him that he could legally.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR PESSIMISTIC. Hardly had this reassuring statement come from Controller Metz when the Democratic Senator announced that, although the commission may get the \$400,000 credited to the former Rapid Transit Commission "through a weakening of the Controller," it will have to go into court to get the balance of the former Rapid Transit Commission if the Corporation Counsel advised him that he could legally.

The Senator said that he had no objection to the Controller's plan to turn over to the Utilities Commission the balance of the credit of the former Rapid Transit Commission, "I have not had time to go into the matter," was all he would say.

The commission got on rapidly yesterday with its work of organization. The work of the old commission and the examination of the affairs were turned over to sub-committees. The following committees were appointed:

For the immediate investigation of gas meters, Commissioner Malthe.

On organization, Commissioners Eustis and Malthe.

Budget, Commissioners Bassett and McCarrall. Permanent offices, Chairman Wilcox.

Rules of procedure, Commissioners Bassett and McCarrall.

MANY COMPLAINTS RECEIVED. Numerous complaints were received yesterday. These were simply tabulated and filed. The commission will begin the investigation of complaints as soon as possible. The principal object at present is to get the commission thoroughly organized and the work systematized.

Commissioner Wilcox said that the present form of the Rapid Transit Commission, which has been retained, would be used to a certain extent in investigating the complaints. The commissioners themselves, he said, would be active personally in investigating complaints immediately on their receipt. Chairman Wilcox would not say whether the commission would hold the canal zone until the Corner Island subway scheduled by the old Rapid Transit Commission for July 25, but the general impression is that this hearing will be had.

"Ultimately we will appoint a force to investigate complaints," said the commissioner, "but at present we will content ourselves with the force under Mr. Metz. There is a lot of work for us to do. We will get at the big problems that confront us, such as the bridge grubs, grade crossings and so forth as soon as possible. There is a lot of work in the organizing of a commission like this, and we need time. Give us a little time to get organized and then we will get down to business."

"We have received a lot of letters that begin by congratulating us on our appointments and wind up by asking us why we have not remedied this or that grievance. These are hardly complimentary letters, in my opinion. But we want to begin holding public hearings as soon as we can."

TO APPOINT COUNSEL NEXT WEEK. Mr. Wilcox said that the appointment of counsel had not been discussed at the meeting and that it was improbable any appointment would be made before next week.

The commissioners went to the City Hall yesterday with the intention of formally calling on the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the Controller to establish official relations. The Mayor received Mr. Wilcox, who went to his office to see if such a programme was acceptable, and requested him to postpone the official calls until Monday because of the pressure of business affairs. Mr. Wilcox agreed to the suggestion, and the official calls will be made on Monday morning.

There will be no regular sessions of the commission to-day, but beginning to-morrow the board will meet twice daily, at 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. In compliance with the utilities bill the offices of the commission, at No. 320 Broadway, will be open every day from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. and in charge of a responsible person. Last night Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the commission, remained at the offices until closing time.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH MAN MADE THE HIGHEST FANOUS.—Adv.

FIRED BY VOLUNTEERS

JAMES STILLMAN BACK.

Kaiser Wilhelm II Steams in Late with Steerage Stokers.

Seldom in the history of transatlantic travel have the officers of a big express steamer been forced to go into the steerage and call for husky men to stoke her furnaces and keep her up to her regular express speed, but such was the experience on board the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived here yesterday, a day late, from Bremen.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II, which should have come flying up to Sandy Hook on Tuesday afternoon, did not dock until 5 p. m. yesterday. She took on at Bremen three hundred iron firemen, one-half of whom had never before fired at sea. On the first day out of port forty men were exhausted, and Captain Clippers was forced to call for volunteers from the steerage to replace the men who had gone under.

The chief engineer found that there were more men willing to stoke than he had bargained for, and he selected fifty of the most rugged. The men were paid 20 cents an hour, and some of them worked double shifts. Nearly all of the fifty earned more than the price of their passage from Bremen. Apart from the difficulty of working with the inexperienced men, the bosses of the fireroom found many stokers surly throughout the trip because they said they were not getting the three bottles of beer promised them each day of the passage.

When the Kaiser put into Southampton the passengers booked from that port were taken out in lighters. A crowd of English stokers, who sympathized with their striking German brethren assembled on the pier and shouted to the men in the first room to desert. Some of the firemen on the Kaiser heard the shouting and many would have left the steamer if she had been fast to the pier.

The Kaiser's time of passage from Bremen to New York was six days twenty hours and fifteen minutes. The Red Star liner Vaderland arrived from Antwerp yesterday, two days late because she had given stokers in her hold. The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were both behind their average time on their last westward passage.

On Monday word was passed along among the first cabin passengers that an interesting event would take place at 2 p. m. on the sun deck. A large crowd assembled to find that Charles Livingston Hyde and Charles Triller were playing an unusually close game of shuffleboard for \$1,000 a side. Mr. Triller won. The only comment the loser had to make was that "it was an exceedingly interesting game."

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who went aboard to direct Cyril Maude's production of his comedy "The Earl of Pawtucket," arrived on the Kaiser. Mr. Thomas said he sailed after the opening performance and was greatly pleased with the reception the English theatregoers gave the play. Mr. Thomas said Cyril Maude was "simply great" in the part originally played in this country by Lawrence O'Keefe. The playwright said he left London hurriedly to be here in time to direct the rehearsals of his new play, "The Kangaroo," in which Dustin Farnum will appear at Waldorf's Theatre in August.

Lancelotti W. Watson, the horseman, of Baltimore, whose horses made such a splendid showing at the recent international horse show in London, returned on the Kaiser.

Regarding the show Mr. Watson said: "I am greatly pleased with the results. The system of judging in London is somewhat different to that in this country, but it was indeed fair. The American horses showed up well, and were really the only competitors. We are behind in jumping, a feature in which the British and Continental horses excel."

Among the other passengers were Chauncey O'Leary, the actor, who has been abroad six weeks visiting in Ireland; Harry Von Tilzer, the song writer; W. M. Letts and Leo Terzino, who come here to take the American plant to manufacture the De Dietrich automobile. Mrs. Gustav Liders, wife of the composer, who went abroad to take the baths for rheumatism, also returned on the Kaiser.

COLOR LINE IN ENGLAND. Admiralty and War Office Refuse to Permit Subject to Enlist.

London, July 3.—The British Admiralty and War Office have both drawn the color line against a youth born in London of a negro father and English mother. On the death of his parents the Strand Board of Guardians took charge of the boy, who has now grown up and desires to serve his country, but the authorities refuse to permit him to enlist in either the navy or the army. This banning of a British subject because of his color promises to lead to a lively discussion in Parliament, where the matter soon will be brought up.

STEEL TRADE RUSHING. Customary Shutdown for Repairs Will Not Be Taken.

Pittsburg, July 3.—Owing to the rush of business in the steel industry the mills of the Pittsburg district, which closed to-night for the holiday to-morrow, will resume operations Friday night instead of several days later, as heretofore. It has been the custom to make repairs in the plants during the holiday shutdown, but this year, on account of the many rush orders, the extra shutdown will not be taken.

AUTOIST RACED TRAIN: KILLED. Petroskey, Mich., July 3.—William W. Johnson, a wealthy lumberman, was killed to-day while racing a dummy train with his automobile. While trying to turn his machine at a dangerous crossing he was thrown under the wheels of the train and instantly killed.

DEWEY'S CLARET OR SAUTERNE PUNCH For Yachting Parties and Outings. Ready to serve. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

RIOT AT EXPOSITION.

TROOPS ATTACK GUARDS.

Fight Follows Attempt of Militia to Run "War Path."

Norfolk, Va., July 3.—Five hundred soldiers, members of the 2d South Carolina and 1st Kentucky regiments, in camp at the Jamestown exposition grounds, to-night interfered with concessionaires, attempted to take possession of several shows on the "War Path," and when the Powhatan Guards intervened a riot followed, several men being injured.

The injured include Private Brasher, Company G, 1st Kentucky Regiment, probable fracture of skull from blow with blackjack; Private Pears, Powhatan Guards, elbow out, fingers of right hand dislocated and face beaten; Captain Carpenter, Powhatan Guards, struck in the breast with stone. Adjutant Garwood, Powhatan Guards; Private Kennedy and several others suffered slight wounds.

Earlier in the night some of the soldiers who had been drinking became disordered and were repeatedly cautioned by the guards. Later, when their number had increased to about three hundred, they threw aside all constraint and proceeded to "do" the "War Path," ignoring doorkeepers, declining to pay admission fees, and refusing to leave the buildings when ordered to do so.

The Temple of Mirth, the Beauty Show and the Streets of Cairo were the principal sufferers. At the last named place about fifteen Powhatan Guards attempted to restore order, but were forced to use their sabres to beat the men back.

Captain Carpenter and Adjutant Garwood, at the head of the guards, succeeded in ejecting the men, but the soldiers soon returned. Their number had by this time been increased to five hundred. They again attempted to take charge of the shows, refusing to be disciplined. C. C. Hastings, of Company H, 1st Kentucky, and J. Thompson, of Company D, 2d South Carolina, were arrested as the ringleaders of the rioting.

The arrests caused a demonstration, and, with drawn sabres, the guards were forced to fight their way through the massed soldiers to the guard camp. They kept their prisoners despite the efforts of the soldiers to rescue them. Behind the wire fence of the camp the guards made a stand against the crowd.

The soldiers hurled rocks into the inclosure. Captain Carpenter and Adjutant Garwood were struck. Private Pears, who saw the man who threw the rock that hit Captain Carpenter, arrested the offender. He is infuriated friends inside the enclosure attacked Pears, beat him and rescued his prisoner. The rescue was not effected, however, until after the prisoner, Brasher, had been blackjacked by the guard.

Brasher was placed in a rolling chair and sent to the exposition hospital. He was later arrested there by the Powhatan guards, but could not be removed until the guards were later reinforced by detachments of soldiers from the camp and order was restored.

SHOT DOWN IN COURT. Kentucky Feudist Drops Dead with Three Bullets in Back.

Paintsville, Ky., July 3.—While in the courtroom at Prestonsburg to-day, listening to argument in a case on trial, Andrew Coburn was shot three times in the back and died almost instantly. Joseph Fitzpatrick is charged with the crime.

Coburn was sitting near the bar and knew nothing of Fitzpatrick's movements until he was shot. During the panic which ensued Fitzpatrick and a crowd of relatives quietly left the courtroom and went home. No attempt has been made to arrest him.

Coburn was recently indicted upon a charge of killing a courtier of Fitzpatrick, and the case was set for hearing at this term.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE. Jacob Geiger Falls from Car and Is Crushed to Death.

Jacob Geiger, fifty-eight years old, of No. 77 Springfield avenue, Newark, a member of the printing firm of Geiger Brothers, was killed by a sightseeing automobile owned by the Newark Transit Company, between Mendham and Washington, Va., in Morris County, yesterday afternoon. Geiger was one of a party of visitors of the Upton Building and Loan Association which left Newark early in the afternoon in the automobile with Chester as the destination.

The big machine balked on a hill outside of Mendham and started to slide backward. The chauffeur shouted to Anton E. Muller, who sat alongside of him, to jump out and block the wheels with a stone, the brakes being unable to stay the car. The party, numbering twenty, misunderstood what the chauffeur said, and all scrambled to get out. Geiger tumbled into a ditch alongside the road, and before he could recover the car was upon him, a rear wheel going over his chest and crushing it.

By dint of hard work the car was pulled out of the ditch and pressed into service as an ambulance. As it neared the Morristown Memorial Hospital Geiger died. The body was removed to his home.

MAN JUMPS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE. Leaps to River Before Passengers Can Prevent Him.

An unknown man threw himself over the East River from the Brooklyn Bridge early this morning. He was about twenty-four years old and 5 feet 7 inches in height. He got on an outboard motor launch, and when it reached the middle of the span he jumped off the bridge. The passengers shouted to the motorman, Peter McDonough, and he stopped the car and hurried to the river. It was two or three minutes before the man was discovered. McDonough reported the case to Acting Lieutenant Tighe, of the Bridge Squad, who sent word to all the precincts along the waterfront.

MAYOR SIGNS NIGHT COURT BILL. Thinks It Will Dispense with Need of Bond Clerks for Magistrates.

Mayor McClellan signed the bill yesterday for a night session of the city magistrates' court in Manhattan. This bill also provides for two more magistrates in Manhattan. The Mayor signed another bill, providing for an additional city magistrate for Queens. A hearing was had on both measures yesterday morning. Magistrate Conner, of Queens, appeared in favor of the bills.

Senator McClellan argued in favor of his bill providing for bond clerks for the city magistrates. He said they were needed between the hours of 10 p. m. and 1 a. m. He also provided for two and sometimes impossible to find a city magistrate so that a prisoner arrested between those hours may be bailed. He cited the case of Mr. Ralph Trautman, who had spent a night in a cell the latter part of last year. Mayor McClellan said he thought the night court bill would relieve this situation.

KING EDWARD DECORATES CARUSO. London, July 3.—King Edward has decorated Enrico Caruso, the Italian tenor, with the Victorian Order. Signor Caruso is the first singer to be thus honored during the reign of King Edward.

WEEK-END SLEEPER TO WHITE RIVER J.C. Sleeping car Fridays, to Brantleibors and Conn. River Valley points. Leave Grand Central Station, 6 p. m. Connects for Lake Sunapee resorts.—Adv.

FIND MR. ROCKEFELLER

A SUBPENA SERVED.

Standard Oil Man on Estate of Son-in-Law at Pittsfield.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 3.—After a search lasting nearly two weeks, in which representatives of United States marshals of Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Boston have been endeavoring to serve on John D. Rockefeller, head of the Standard Oil Company, a subpoena issued by Judge Landis, of the Federal Court of Chicago, Mr. Rockefeller was found in this city to-day and personal service was made on him by Charles L. Frink, deputy United States marshal, of North Adams. The circumstances of the service were dramatic and followed a visit earlier in the day to Taconic Farm, the summer estate of E. Parmelee Prentice. Mr. Rockefeller's son-in-law, when the officers were assured by Mr. Prentice that Mr. Rockefeller was not in Pittsfield.

After accepting service, according to the deputy marshal, Mr. Rockefeller explained that he had not been endeavoring to dodge service, but that he did not know exactly what was wanted of him.

Service was made on Mr. Rockefeller in person shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Earlier in the day Deputy Marshals Frink and James Ruhl, the latter of the Boston office, visited Taconic Farm, but on the assurance of Mr. Prentice that his father-in-law was not there the officers professed to be satisfied with Mr. Prentice's statement and departed after remarking that they had no search warrant which would permit them to go through the house.

MR. PRENTICE RECEIVES OFFICERS. The two officers, who were accompanied by a number of newspaper reporters, were received by Mr. Prentice on the piazza of his house. After professing to be satisfied that Mr. Rockefeller was not at Taconic Farm the officers returned to Pittsfield. They paid their bill at the livery stable where they had hired a carriage and then proceeded to the Hotel Wendell, where they spent the night. They took their luggage and departed, Deputy Frink boarding the train for Boston and Deputy Frink going to his home in North Adams, about twenty-five miles from this city.

In the mean time they had reported their inability to find Mr. Rockefeller to United States Marshal Charles K. Darling, at Boston. Marshal Darling then sent a telegram to Deputy Frink telling him to "keep on the ground."

Deputy Frink said to-night that, after reaching his home, he reviewed the occurrences of the forenoon as well as the conditions that have prevailed at Taconic Farm for the last few days, and he had decided that if he should make a second trip to Mr. Prentice's villa he might gain a little additional information concerning Mr. Rockefeller's whereabouts.

Acting on this belief, Mr. Frink explained, he returned to Pittsfield, and without letting any one know of his presence in the city quietly hired a carriage and drove out to Taconic Farm on his second call of the day.

Taconic Farm is an estate of about two hundred and fifty acres, and is about three miles outside the city. The estate is thickly wooded and the house is reached by a drive through the woods about an eighth of a mile long. The house cannot be seen until the visitor is almost at the door, nor can any visitors be seen from the house until they are within a few yards of the entrance.

MR. ROCKEFELLER RECOGNIZED. As Deputy Frink drove out of the wooded driveway into the open space in front of the house he saw a man whom he recognized as Mr. Rockefeller from his published likenesses. The deputy drove up to the steps and passed the subpoena to the oil man, explaining at the same time that he was a representative of the United States Department of Justice, and that Mr. Rockefeller's presence in the Federal Court at Chicago on July 6 was demanded.

Mr. Rockefeller accepted service with a smile, shook hands with the deputy and expressed pleasure at meeting him. He invited the officer to sit on the piazza and rest for a few moments, and Mr. Frink accepted the invitation. He and Mr. Rockefeller chatted for a few moments, the head of the Standard Oil Company saying that he had not intended to evade the officers, but that he did not know exactly what was desired of him.

Mr. Rockefeller referred to the newspaper stories that have been printed about him during the last week or two, and ridiculed the idea that he had been surrounded by armed guards or that the Taconic Farm estate had been equipped with a searchlight to disclose the presence of any possible process servers who might try to reach him by night.

During the few moments that Deputy Frink was on the piazza of Taconic Farm Villa Mr. Rockefeller excused himself twice to answer long distance calls on the telephone. As the officer was leaving the house Mr. Rockefeller again shook hands with him, said he was glad to have met him and added: "If you are ever near my home I hope you will come and call on me."

It was about 3:15 when the subpoena was served, and twenty minutes later the officer was back in Pittsfield, and by telephone informed United States Marshal Darling in the Boston office of the success of his mission. Marshal Darling immediately conveyed the news to Marshal Henkel at New York.

COULD HAVE EVADED DEPUTY. It is thought that Mr. Rockefeller was advised after the morning call of the officers that he had better accept service. It is pointed out that he would have been able to evade the deputy marshal this afternoon had he so desired, inasmuch as that official had no search warrant and could not have searched the house, even if he had been confident that the object of his quest was within.

Although no positive information on the subject can be obtained, it is generally believed that Mr. Rockefeller has been at Taconic Farm since last Thursday night. In reply to questions regarding Mr. Rockefeller's presence at Taconic Farm, Mr. Prentice on Saturday said that Mr. Rockefeller was not there and offered a reward of \$50,000 to any one who could prove that his father-in-law was in Pittsfield. On Monday night, when seen by a number of reporters, Mr. Prentice said that the offer of the reward was substantially correct, and added that he no longer had at that time come forward to claim it. It is understood that Mr. Prentice will be called on by persons interested to live up to the terms of his offer.

When the officers called in the forenoon the family was at breakfast. Mr. Prentice came out on the piazza with his wife and child, could be seen through the dining room window, but there was no trace of Mr. Rockefeller.

The news that Mr. Rockefeller had been served personally with the subpoena came as a surprise here to-day, as it was believed that so far as Pittsfield was concerned the search for the oil man had ended when the officers left Taconic Farm at the close of their forenoon call.

The federal court in Chicago desires Mr. Rockefeller's presence so that he can be inter-



PRESIDENT AMADOR OF PANAMA RIDING IN CENTRAL PARK. Carlos C. Arosemena, secretary of the Panamanian Legation, is seated next to the President. (Photograph by Spooner & Wells.)