New York Tribune

WEATHER
To-day, fair.
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:
High, 62; Low, 40.
Full report on page 19.

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ROCKEFELLER, JR. WEARY, SEEKS A REST FROM MOB

Oil King's Son, Upset by Hostile Demonstration, Goes to Tarrytown.

GUARDS BAR CRANKS AT POCANTICO HILLS

One Is Said to Have Been Kept Captive Three Days on the Estate.

SINCLAIR QUITS TOMBS

Socialists Invade Calvary Church to Demand Opinion on Colorado Mine Strike.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., took refuge yesterday at his father's home, at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, from the troubles of the last few days following the disorders at his Colorado mining properties. His wife and two children had gone there from their city home earlier in the week.

According to some reports Mr. Rockefeller is seriously troubled by the agitation at his office and elsewhere by sympathizers with the Colorado strikers. His secretary, C. O. Heydt, said he would not return until Monday, and possibly might remain on his father's country estate until the local agitation has subsided.

He has not been free from supposed I. W. W. pickets at Pocantico Hills, however. Two suspicious looking men were seen prowling about the estate on Thursday night by the strong guard kept there. Their presence alarmed Mr. Rockefeller. Near every gate is a man, who looks like a workingman on the estate, who halts any one who cannot satisfactorily account for his business.

Captive on Rockefeller Estate.

A man who seemed demented appeared there last week, and was seized and locked up on the estate for three days until a doctor examined him, after which he was released.

The younger Rockefeller did not show any sign of worry yesterday afternoon when he appeared at Pocantico Hills. He reached there at noon and went into conference with his father at once. Later he went out around the estate, and stopped to chat and joke with workmen. He strolled about unprotected and alone. He appeared to be in good spirits.

John D. Rockefeller, sr., was out on Thursday and played golf in the rain, but yesterday, in spite of the fact that the weather was ideal for golfing, he did not venture out of doors.

Mr. Rockefeller escaped the Socialist invasion last night of Calvary Baptist Church, where the prayer meeting was interrupted by questions about his course in the Colorado mine strike.

Mayor Mitchel has given strict orders to the police that all persons making incendiary speeches, such as that at Rockefeller's office by Marie Ganz, be arrested. In this he is said to have overruled Police Commissioner Woods, who directed that nobody was to be arrested so long as his or her speech did not actually bring about disorder.

Mr. Woods's ideas on the subject of free speech are known to be extremely liberal, considerably more so than those of the Mayor, who believes that "incitement to crime is not free speech."

Meanwhile the picketing in front of the Standard Oil Building had grown more formidable, both by the addition

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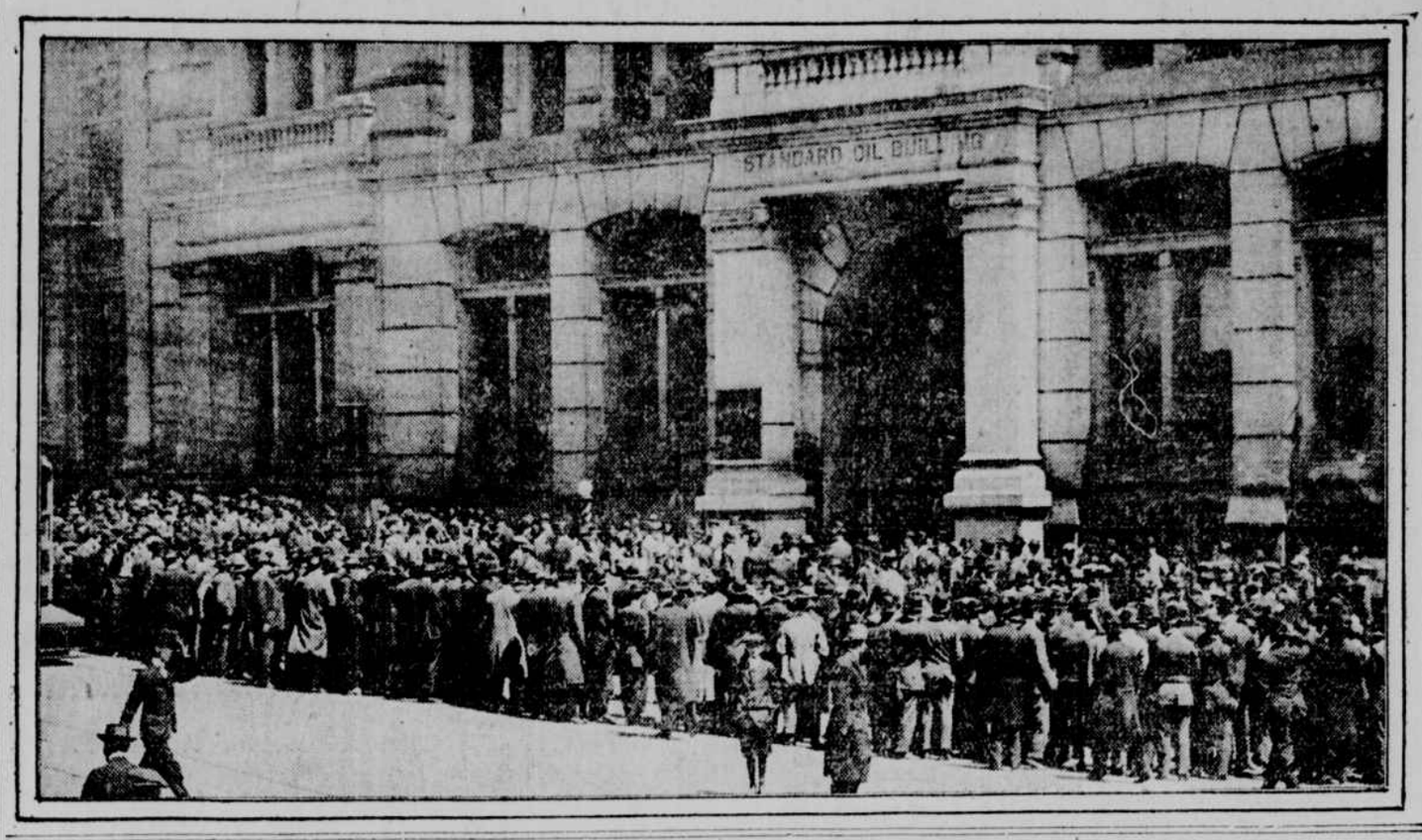
GREAT CROWD IN FRONT OF STANDARD OIL OFFICES, 26 BROADWAY.



ITALIAN CONSUL IN PERIL

Fire in Office Said To Be in Revenge by Countrymen.

An attempt was made to fire the offices of the Italian Consul, G. Fara Forni, at 64 Spring st., during the noon hour yesterday. There were at the time about 150 persons in the building, twenty-five being Italians, who were waiting in the anteroom of the consulate on the second floor.

When the fire was discovered several clerks calmed the excited persons and succeeded in quenching the flames before they had gained much headway. They found on the floor a bottle in which there had been benzine. It had been broken and set afire.

Two Italians had been seen lurking about the premises. The consul admitted he had lately been besieged by several hundred Italians who wished to return to their native land. The consul said that several of them had threatened to fire the place if he failed to give them passage.

BURNS EGGED FOR FRANK CASE WORK

Detective Assailed in Atlanta Case—Hearings on Appeal Begin.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Marietta Ga., May 1.—In a shower of eggs William J. Burns rushed out of Marietta toward Atlanta this afternoon to escape a crowd that had gathered in the girlhood home of Mary Phagan.

Burns came here to get evidence in the case of Leo M. Frank, under sentence for the girl's murder. His machine broke down and he stopped in front of a garage for repairs. There he was recognized by R. E. L. Howell, a young man, who began to ply Burns with questions about certain affidavits which the Burns agency had produced. Burns's answers did not please him, and hot words passed.

Suddenly Howell slapped Burns on both sides of his face.

A crowd was gathering and Burns took to his heels. After a short run he found refuge in a local hotel. The crowd followed him and gathered around the place, daring him to come out. Finally speeches from ex-Judge N. A. Morris and T. M. Brumby, jr., pacified the crowd enough for it to agree to let Burns leave the hotel provided that he get out of the county in a hurry and keep out.

Burns came out with Brumby and Morris and got into the car, which sped out of Marietta.

Most of those present threw eggs, but their aim was bad.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, May 1.—Blackmailing witnesses, bribery, forgery, intimidation and trickery were charged to-day against representatives of the defence by Solicitor Hugh Dorsey, in the hearing of the extraordinary motion to secure a new trial for Frank.

Dorsey said that on Monday he would introduce an affidavit from Mary Rich in which she denounces the "Jim" Conley confession, which she was said to have given the defence. Her new affidavit says various parts of the affidavit were inserted by the man who made it, and that she did not know her original story had been changed.

The affidavit of Mrs. J. B. Simmons, in which she is alleged to have said she heard screams at the factory at 4:30 o'clock, is denounced by her as false in a second affidavit, in which she accuses Burke of having been responsible in changing the time from 2:30 o'clock.

SHAMROCK ALMOST READY

Launching of British Challenger To Be on May 25.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 2.—The launching of the Shamrock is now fixed to take place at Gosport on May 25. Trial races will begin with the month of June and will continue until the middle of July. These trials will be held principally in the Solent.

The Shamrock, it is understood, is of a design never before seen, combining many interesting new features.

SIBERIA SAFE WITH ALL HANDS ABOARD

Liner Arrives in Manila After Uneventful Voyage from Nagasaki.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON AMONG PASSENGERS

Steamship Was Reported Ashore on Island Off Formosa in Grave Peril.

Manila, May 2.—The Pacific mail steamer Siberia arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day. Her captain reports that the vessel had an uneventful voyage from Nagasaki to Manila.

Captain Zeeder of the Siberia expressed the belief that the reports in circulation yesterday and last night that his vessel was in distress off the coast of Formosa and had sent out calls for assistance arose over confusion in the call letters of the steamer Persia, "M. B. S." being mistaken for "S O S," the marine wireless request for aid.

The wireless operator on board the Siberia said the atmospheric conditions yesterday had been bad, making the sending of wireless messages difficult.

The first report that the Siberia was in distress was a wireless message received at the station at Osezcakai, Japan. It was said to have come direct from the Siberia early Friday morning, and said that the steamer had met with an accident and was in distress. The message was mutilated and no further information could be gleaned from it.

This message was communicated to the Great Northern steamer Minnesota and the British cruiser Minatour. The Japanese government ordered the Kanto Maru from a Formosan port and several warships to the scene of the reported wreck.

Manila, May 1.—By wireless late to-night from the Pacific Mail steamship Siberia the following dispatch was received:

"Siberia in no trouble. On her course. Zeeder."

This set at rest the rumors that had been rife here all day that the ship had stranded, perhaps foundered, with 721 people on board. The most concerned of those who waited anxiously for news from the vessel was Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, whose wife was reported as having taken passage at Yokohama, though when she left the islands several weeks ago, she planned to stay away until the latter part of May.

The message also furnished apparent corroboration of the report earlier in the day that the Siberia was making her schedule and would reach Manila about 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning. This message was relayed by the United States cruiser Galveston, which was six miles from Formosa, near which island the day's reports had placed the Siberia in peril.

Tokio, May 1.—Among the passengers on the Siberia are Mrs. F. B. Harrison, wife of the Governor General of the Philippines, and Mrs. John B. Rentiers, the wife of the recently named British Consul at Manila. The complete passenger list reported 71 in the first cabin, 50 in the second and about 400 in the steerage. Captain Zeeder has a crew of about 200 men, all Chinese except the officers.

From the capital of Formosa came late to-night the information that the plight of the Siberia might be laid to Chinese pirates. This view was accepted in Taipe-fu, the capital, and the American Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, reported that he feared the ship had foundered.

The Japanese Navy Department was inclined to discredit the reports of piracy, expressing the opinion that they had grown from the exaggeration of the recent looting of an English vessel by pirates.

The Siberia's regular course lay between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yoko-

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DR. RYAN ESCAPES DEATH AS A SPY

Red Cross Agent To Be Turned Over to Brazilian Legation.

HUERTA GUARANTEES SAFETY TO VERA CRUZ

Mexican Executive Says He Did Not Know American Had Been Sentenced to Die.

Mexico City, May 1.—Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of the American Red Cross, who was arrested at Zacatecas by the command of General Joaquin Maas and sentenced to death as a spy, was saved by an order signed by the Minister of War, General Blanquet, at 11 o'clock last night. Dr. Ryan will be brought to this city and turned over to the Brazilian Legation.

Vera Cruz, May 1.—The release of Dr. Edward W. Ryan was ordered after urgent personal representations to President Huerta by William W. Canada, the American Consul here.

Huerta telegraphed to Mr. Canada this afternoon that he did not know that Dr. Ryan was to be put to death, but that he had ordered the Federal commander at Zacatecas to release him at once and give him transportation to Mexico City. From the capital President Huerta promised to send him to Vera Cruz.

Representations in behalf of Dr. Ryan also were made by Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British naval squadron in Mexican waters, through Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister, and by the Brazilian Minister, acting for the United States.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 1.—The State Department made vigorous efforts to secure information regarding the safety of Dr. Edward W. Ryan, an agent of the American Red Cross attached to the American Embassy in Mexico City, who had been reported arrested at Zacatecas and sentenced to death as a spy. The Secretary of State sent messages to Mexico City asking for a report.

In the mean time, the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, acting for the United States, obtained a promise from Huerta that Ryan, if under arrest, would be released, sent to Mexico City, and from there transported to Vera Cruz. Huerta appeared to be entirely willing to release Ryan. His promise to get him out of the country was apparently without qualification. He would let Ryan go whatever he might have done, and sent orders to the Federal authorities at Zacatecas to that effect.

At the State Department it was declared that Dr. Ryan had no connection with the American government other than as a Red Cross man. It had been charged in Mexico that Ryan was in reality a secret agent for Mr. Bryan, but this Mr. Bryan said to-day was entirely untrue. It is true that Mr. Bryan knows Dr. Ryan very well and has discussed the Mexican situation with him, but his connection with the State Department goes no further than that.

A telegram was received at the State Department yesterday from Dr. Ryan's sister, at Scranton, Penn. She said that her brother had been arrested as a spy and she asked for action by the department toward obtaining his reelase. It is assumed that the sister acted on newspaper reports.

Dr. Ryan is well known in official circles here, and there was almost universal apprehension about him. During the last twelve or fourteen months he has more than once distinguished himself in rescue work. It is considered probable that if there are charges of a political nature against him they grew out of his intimacy with Felix Diaz.

During the fighting in Mexico City

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HUERTA'S ARMY RESTIVE

Revolt Said To Be Near in Favor of General Blanquet.

[By Central News of America.]

Vera Cruz, May 1.—Dispatches received from Mexico City to-night state that a revolt of the army against President Huerta is more than possible, and that the officers and men are now inclined to support General Blanquet for head of the government.

General Huerta's only hope of escaping exile or assassination is declared to lie in the execution of some masterly anti-American coup that would unite all Mexico under his standard.

HUERTA STOPS EXCHANGES

None Permitted with U. S., Either by Land or Water.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, May 1.—The Finance Department published to-day a decree suspending mercantile exchanges with the United States both by land and water.

AMERICANS STONED; ESCAPE MASSACRE

German Ship Brings Refugees, Who Tell Thrilling Story of Adventures.

San Diego, Cal., May 1.—Driven from their homes by an anti-American outbreak, the result of the landing of American marines at Vera Cruz, 259 refugees from Mexico reached here today on board the German steamer Marie, which left the Mexico port of Manzanillo on April 25.

The majority of the refugees are from Guadalajara and tributary territory, the others coming from Colima and Manzanillo. The feeling against Americans was so intense that the majority of the refugees from Guadalajara and Colima were forced to seek the protection of the British consulate officers in those cities.

Anti-American demonstrations were held at frequent intervals, the Mexican press was given over to the most alarming reports, insults were hurled at Americans in the streets and threats of wholesale assassination were made. Antonio del Gadillo, Governor of the State of Colima, ended a speech inciting Mexicans to take up arms with the exclamation, "Death to the Americans!"

While refugees from Guadalajara were at the wharf, waiting to get their baggage off, a vessel thought to be an American warship was sighted, and a Mexican wearing a Red Cross badge rushed into the American Consulate, tore from the walls two large American flags and carried them outside, where Mexicans tore them into strips, spat upon them, stamped on them and then set fire to them. As they were burning a Mexican flag was waved over them.

The wharf was cleared preparatory to blowing it up with dynamite, and the Americans there were marched to the consulate. Cries of "Viva Mexico!" and "Mueranlos Gringos!" were constant. The refugees assert a massacre of the Americans was regarded as a certainty if the vessel had been a warship. When it was determined that the ship was not a United States war vessel, the Americans were released.

Military escorts were provided on the trains carrying refugees from Guadalajara and Colima, but the soldiers made no effort to stop anti-American demonstrations at the stations en route. The Americans were searched by officers and all firearms and silver money in their possession were confiscated.

Government About to Fall, Say Santo Domingo Rebels

Washington, May 2.—Reports that the revolutionists in the Dominican Republic were vigorously attacking Puerto Plata and claimed that they were on the verge of evorthrowing the Bordas government came to the Navy Department early this morning in a relayed wireless dispatch from Commander Gray Graham, of the United States gunboat Petrel.

HUERTA REMOVES PORTILLO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Three Other Cabinet Officers the Bearers of Message Demanding Resignation of Prime Minister.

A TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT REPORTED

United States, Huerta and Rebels Said To Be Parties to Pact in Mexico City—Peon Population Said To Be Turning Against Dictator.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, May 1.—President Huerta to-day sent the Minister of the Interior, Señor Alcocer; the Minister of Communications, Señor Lozano, and the Minister of Finance, Señor de la Lama, to request the resignation of the Foreign Minister, Señor Lopez Portillo.

Minister Portillo resigned at once on receiving the request.

Esteva Ruiz, sub-secretary, also resigned as a matter of loyalty to his chief.

The last item of news given by Señor Portillo to newspaper men was the statement that the suspension of hostilities had been arranged with the United States.

José Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, confirmed the report that a tripartite agreement for an armistice was reached this morning, saying that the rebels had accepted it with the Federals and the United States.

Among the possible successors to Señor Portillo talked about are Emilio Rabasa and Pedro Lascurain. The former was appointed Mexican Ambassador to Washington soon after Madero's downfall, but owing to the United States' refusal of recognition he never took possession of the post. He has specialized in international law. Señor Lascurain is a former Minister of Foreign Relations.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Vera Cruz, May 2.—Frank Senties arrived here this morning from the capital. It is he who arranged the Lind-Portillo interview here. He says conditions in the capital are such that Huerta will soon have to declare martial law to keep the peon populace down.

Although Senties is a follower of Huerta and comes here on a secret mission—perhaps to observe and return with a report—he admits that much of the sentiment of the lower class Mexican population is rapidly turning against Huerta. They blame him for their downtrodden, miserable existence.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 1.—Mediation of the Mexican difficulty has made progress to-day. The mediators have worked indefatigably, behind closed doors, their task too delicate for even guarded discussion with the public—or the press—but throughout the day the pendulum has been swinging in the opposite direction, and some measure of optimism regarding the outcome of their labors has replaced the pessimism which prevailed here yesterday and before, especially in uninformed quarters. The mediators are not optimistic, but they are in deadly earnest, determined that through no omission or commission of theirs shall failure follow their efforts.

The armistice between the United States and Huerta is an accomplished fact, and therein lies the greatest safeguard of the negotiations. Without it there might have come at any moment some untoward development which would have so aroused the indignation of one side or the other as to have nullified the efforts of these diplomats, working so zealously to avert war and promote peace.

And now, if an armistice between Huerta and Carranza and Villa can be arranged, it will promote the success of the mediators. But if it does not come, their work will go on, and they will not be discouraged. This the Tribune correspondent has on unquestionable authority.

The mediators believe General Carranza will agree to the armistice, the proposal for which went to him only yesterday, following the receipt of his formal acceptance of the mediation proposal. So it is far from unnatural that he should not yet have agreed to lay down his arms.

The course of the Secretary of State continues to amaze the diplomats who talk with him and who are assured by their fellow diplomats in Mexico City that Secretary Bryan is suppressing a mass of evidence and information detrimental to Carranza and Villa, while giving publicity to everything which will reflect on the administration of Huerta.

Nevertheless, the administration is exerting its influence to induce Carranza to agree to the armistice. It is believed that even the Constitutionalists must realize that complete success can never crown their efforts without the approval of the United States and the administration is seeking to bring the rebel generals to a perception of the iniquity of further hostilities. Accordingly, urgent messages have been sent to Carranza and Villa.

From the highest diplomatic sources have come praise and confirmation of The Tribune's exclusive announcement this morning of the plans of the mediators, and more than one foreign diplomat has conveyed by code and cable the substance of The Tribune's dispatch to his Foreign Office.

Nor is the publicity given their plans in The Tribune displeasing to the intermediaries, who feel already the benefit of a greater sympathy with their aims and the careful methods by which they are seeking to carry them to a successful issue.

If, as was told this morning, each of the factors in the negotiations can be prevented from laying down irrevocable terms and imposing insurmountable conditions until the mediators have formulated and submitted a plan of settlement which, by its reasonableness, its justice and its practicability, appeals alike not only to the immediate participants but to the public both here and abroad, in the United States and in Mexico, both northern and southern, the task of the intermediaries will be well on the high road to success.

On the personality of the representatives of several parties to the controversy much will depend, but at the worst it is apparent that these representatives will be divided, whereas the three intermediaries will be united, a single, concrete and determined influence seeking only peace and justice, unswerved by prejudice or selfish consideration and compelling the respect of the others by the singleness and sincerity of their purpose.

Huerta's acceptance of the truce caused some surprise. It had been thought that he would predicate acceptance upon an agreement from the rebels to desist from military operations.

It is reported to-night on high authority that in the discussion that has been going on regarding the establishment of a neutral zone in the oil districts around Tampico Secretary Bryan has made it clear that he wanted to do nothing which would prejudice the interests of the rebels or jeopardize their chances of success in the efforts to capture Tampico, nor to interfere with such advantage as they would gain from acquiring possession of the customs revenues which holding that important port includes.

The administration, which has been supposing that by the taking of Vera Cruz and the withholding of the customs receipts at that port it had deprived Huerta of an income of $1,500,000 a month, and was thus hastening his downfall, has learned that Huerta's income has been reduced by only [illegible] per cent of that amount. This is due