



WEATHER
To-day, unsettled and showery.
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
High, 69; Low, 61.
Full report on Page 15.

WORST CLASH YET MENACES REBEL CHIEFS

Villa Breaking Away from Carranza, Blaming Him for Highhanded Ways.

STORMY SCENE IN TORREON EXPECTED

Chief of Revolution Accused of Assuming Too Much Authority.

SLAPS AT GENERAL'S PRESTIGE ALLEGED

His Appointment of Natera Especially Resented as Act of Unfriendliness.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., June 4.—From men close to General Villa it is learned today that he is not satisfied with the way Carranza is running things, and they add that trouble of a more serious nature than yet has threatened the inner circle of the revolution is developing rapidly.

Villa thinks Carranza is taking upon himself too much authority, that he is scheming to reduce the power and popularity of Villa and his supporting generals, and that he is purposely antagonizing the United States to gain sympathy among the lower class of Mexicans.

Villa's visit to Chihuahua and the conferences he is holding there with his personal representatives on the border, De La Harza and Calzado, are not only for the securing of ammunition, but have to do as well with the relations between Villa and Carranza.

Carranza's appointment, with much publicity, of General Natera to be commander in chief of the central division of the army is regarded by Villa as a direct slap at him. As a matter of fact, rebels point out that all along Natera has been commander of the central division, having been appointed by Villa. For Carranza to reappoint him and take the credit for so doing is especially considered by Villa and his friends as an act unfriendly to Villa.

Villa realizes that, while he has the army and the physical strength to crush the Carranza end of the revolution, to do so would be to jeopardize the ultimate success of the Constitutionalist party. Carranza, a diplomat, is recognized as head of the Constitutionalist party. Villa's temper, however, is the kind which does not count the cost, and those who are nearest to him say he is near the exploding point.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Durango, Mexico, June 4.—Venustiano Carranza, with his staff and members of his provisional Cabinet, left Durango today for Torreon, where they will stay several days and then proceed to Saltillo to establish his provisional government.

Carranza, it is said, received a message from Villa at Chihuahua announcing that he would leave there for Torreon today. As relations between the two leaders are known to be strained, it is believed there will be a stormy scene when they meet.

CRESPI SALE IN PARIS

Total for Collection \$650,000—Pictures for Germany.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, June 4.—At the sale of the Crespi collection today \$650,000 was realized. The "Vision of Sainte Anne," by Tiepolo, sold for \$16,000. Prices on the whole were below the estimates current before the sale began.

A large portion of the pictures were purchased for Germany.

This Morning's News.

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HUERTA RELEASES RIDLEY

Four Americans Now Left in Prison in Mexico City.

Mexico City, June 4.—Charles A. Ridley, an American, was released from prison today, by order of President Huerta, at the request of the Brazilian Minister. He will leave here for Vera Cruz tomorrow, and intends to return to his home at Los Angeles.

Four Americans are now imprisoned on political charges, according to the Brazilian Minister. They are Max Blum, George Duval, Gregorio Alcaraz, the Filipino from the United States battleship Florida, who are held at Mexico City, and James A. White, at Irizaba.

ODDS FAVOR AMERICANS

Polo and Yachting Give Wall Street Chance for Speculation.

Six hundred dollars was offered against \$500 in Wall Street yesterday that the American polo team wins the first game of the international trophy. On the Americans to win the series Fred Schum had one commission of \$1,000 to \$700. More money was offered at 80 to 50, with those inclined to back the Britishers asking 90 to 50. At that figure there is said to be many Bank of England notes in sight.

In the yacht race \$900 is offered against \$500 that whatever American yacht is selected to defend the America's Cup it will defeat the challenger. On the Resolute to win the series of trial races \$400 to \$500 is offered.

NORTHLAND FAST ON REEF; ASKS AID

Passenger Boat Grounds Off Gull Island—Tug Rushes Assistance.

New London, Conn., June 5.—The steamer Northland, of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, bound from New York to Portland, Me., is ashore on Bartlett's Reef, north of Little Gull Island, in the Sound, about six miles southwest of here. In response to a wireless call for help the wrecking tug Tasco left here shortly after midnight to aid the stranded vessel.

The first news that the Northland was in danger came in the form of a wireless asking that a revenue cutter be dispatched at once. The steamer gave her location and the information that she was ashore. This call was later countermanded and the call for the wrecking tug substituted. It was said the steamer was in no danger.

As nearly as can be determined here the Northland struck about 11 o'clock last night. The boat left her pier in New York at 5 o'clock. It was said that her passenger list is not a heavy one and that she carries about an ordinary cargo of freight.

The Northland is capable of about nineteen knots an hour, but probably was making slower time last night on account of the heavy weather. The point where she is ashore is known as the Race, and is the narrowest part of the sound.

Mariners here say that there was practically no fog last night and that the point where the Northland lies in sight of Bartlett's Reef Lightship. There is also some difficulty in accounting for the vessel's position in the Sound at the time of night when she is believed to have struck.

Since the departure of the wrecking tug repeated attempts have been made to get into communication by wireless with the stranded steamer, but she has ignored the calls. It is feared that her injuries may be more serious than her officers at first supposed.

At the company's offices in New York it was stated that the Northland left on time and with her usual complement of passengers and crew.

The Tasco reported by wireless at 1:30 o'clock this morning that she had sighted the Northland and would soon be alongside the steamer. The Northland did not appear to be in any great danger, the message said.

CARNEGIE GIVES \$2,000,000

Makes \$24,000,000 He Has Handed Pittsburgh Institute.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Pittsburgh, June 4.—Andrew Carnegie has added \$2,000,000 to the many millions he has already given to support and enlarge institutions in Pittsburgh. It was announced this afternoon at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute by Colonel Samuel Hardin Church, the recently elected president of the board.

The \$2,000,000, which makes Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the Carnegie Institute \$24,000,000, is equally divided between the institute and the schools of technology.

J. B. FORAKER'S SON WEDS

He and Miss Stone, of Washington, Slip Away to Baltimore.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, June 4.—Arthur St. Clair Foraker, the twenty-two-year-old son of ex-Senator Foraker, of Ohio, came here from his home in Washington today and married Miss Mina S. Stone, also of Washington. In a taxicab they went to the courthouse for the license and thence to the parsonage of the Rev. W. T. Way, of the Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, who married them.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c per case of 9 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

MILITANT BEGS CLEMENCY AT FEET OF KING

"Your Majesty, for God's Sake Don't Use Force!" Her Prayer.

SUFFRAGETTE GETS INTO ROYAL PALACE

Superbly Gowned Woman Passes Unnoticed Among Aristocratic Throng.

JOINS IN PROCESSION TO BOW AT THRONE

Outburst Followed by Removal, Accomplished Without Resistance on Her Part.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 5.—London is now seething with indignation against the suffragettes as never before. One of the "wild women" succeeded in holding up King George and Queen Mary at the court drawing room given last night in Buckingham Palace.

Despite the extraordinary precautions taken by the police the "Furies" made good on their threat, and achieved what everybody in the court circle feared and yet professed to believe was utterly impossible. Never before in the history of England has the King been bearded in his own palace.

As soon as the news reached the club in the West End furious crowds of men, nearly all members of aristocratic families, began making their way to the palace gates as quickly as automobiles and taxicabs would take them to enter the King and Queen. At the same time many could not completely hide with their indignation their amusement at the audacity of the women.

In Procession to Throne.

There were wild scenes in the royal drawing room before the suffragette was ejected. The woman followed the usual course at the great state function known as "holding a court." She was superbly gowned. She joined in the solemn procession to the throne. When her turn came she was presented to their majesties, and in the customary manner made a sweeping curtsy, sinking absolutely to the carpet and bowing her head to the royal knees.

Then as she rose she flung herself on her knees in front of the King and in a voice trembling with agitation and yet so vibrating with emotion that it reached every quarter of the great room she cried out:

"Your Majesty, for God's sake do not use force. Do—"

For a moment there was utter consternation. Only a few moments before the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandhurst, had whispered to the King that the last carriage had entered the gates and not a soul had been admitted who was not known.

Finishes in a Whisper.

No one seemed to know what to do. Had the suffragette been physically able she could have completed her address. But she was so deeply moved that her voice failed her. She finished only in a whisper. But her admonition undoubtedly reached the ears of King George and his consort, for it was heard by scores standing near.

The King looked helplessly at the stately courtiers ranked on either side of the throne. Queen Mary darted a fiercely angry glance at the trembling woman kneeling at her feet, but remained seated and was apparently otherwise quite undisturbed.

The first to realize the extraordinary situation was the humble commoner conducting the band in the drawing room gallery. Before the suffragette had reached her second sentence he knew that his scene was coming. With a wave of his baton he roused his musicians, and at once the band began playing loudly so as to drown the screams which the conductor evidently expected would in a moment read the air.

Woman Almost Fainting.

By that time the Lord Chamberlain and other court officials had recovered from their shock. The appalling breach of etiquette had literally stunned them. They stepped to the procession, the titled and other society women in which were completely staggered, and urged them forward toward the throne.

Then, holding the almost fainting suffragette with her face still toward their majesties, as court etiquette requires, they led her firmly away until she was hidden behind the throng of women presented just before her who had stopped in their march from the throne.

At first most of the women thought the woman had fainted. Many court debutantes have been known to faint while waiting for their turn in the long and wearying procession to the royal throne. When the women grasped the truth that a suffragette had actually bearded the King on his throne they became wildly excited, and

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RESCUING SAILORS OVERBOARD FROM THE VANITIE.



Oscar Olsen and Alec Johnsen photographed after their rescue from the Sound.

EXTOLS SEARS AS "THOUGHT" MARTYR

Greatest Man in World, Says Miss Langdon in Dramatic Testimony.

LAYS DIVORCE CASE TO CHURCH FIGHT

Says His Wife Was Jealous of His Position—Hint of Perjury at Trial.

Justice Gieseler looked relieved when the last witness had testified yesterday in the New Thought divorce suit brought by Dr. Julia Seton Sears against Dr. Frank W. Sears. The court asked for briefs on the points of law involved, at the same time reserving decision on the motion of Bernard F. Flashnick, attorney for the husband for a dismissal of the complaint.

The last session of the proceeding was full of action and dramatic periods furnished by Miss Pauline Langdon, the correspondent, who fought hard against having the imputation placed on her that it was her conduct that gave Mrs. Sears cause to sue for a divorce. She denied each allegation to that effect and asserted that she "never harmed a hair of his wife's head and would be her friend if she would let me."

Fight for Church Power.

"This is not a divorce trial," Miss Langdon declared. "It is a fight for power in the New Thought Church." Dr. Sears was recalled to the stand and denied that Miss Langdon was to blame for the separation from his wife, saying that when they parted he did not know the correspondent. Two of the "ministering angels" contributed their final word in the interest of Mrs. Sears, in whose service they enlisted to watch her husband.

Miss Langdon displayed her dramatic talent while on the stand. Several times she disregarded the questions of Mr. Hiscox, representing Mrs. Sears, that called for simple answers, and replied with arguments. Even the judge was unable to stop her.

"Mr. Sears is the greatest man in the world," she said at one point, and added that Mrs. Sears was trying to "crucify" her. "Mrs. Sears is not jealous of Mr. Sears's success, but is jealous of Mr. Sears's position and of the position she has lost in the New Thought Church. In theory she is a great woman, but in practice she has outraged every principle she has pretended to represent."

Actress Censures Attorney.

Miss Langdon also told Mr. Hiscox that he had a personal antipathy in conducting the case, as a follower of Mrs. Sears, and that he was seeking revenge.

Mr. Hiscox questioned the witness about the return trip from Europe. He

TWO MEN WASHED OFF THE VANITIE

Accident Stops Third Test of Cup Yachts in Half a Gale of Wind.

QUICK RESCUE WORK SAVES THE SAILORS

The Resolute, Half a Mile Back at the Time, Sails on and Completes the Course.

"Man overboard!"

That was the cry that stopped the third race between the Cup defence yachts Resolute and Vanitie yesterday. Half a gale from the southwest was blowing when two sailors—Oscar Olsen and Alec Johnson—were washed overboard from the lee bow of the Vanitie, while they, with others, were trimming the head sheets. A third man had slipped over the rail, but was grabbed by one of his mates and pulled back on board.

When Captain William Dennis, at the Vanities wheel, saw the men go over the rail into the foaming water to leeward, he luffed the big sloop into the wind to stop her headway. There was no time to tell that crew what to do. In less time than it takes to tell it John Swanson, second mate, and Phil Dennis—the captain's brother—snatched two life buoys from their places in front of the companionway, where they are kept for just such an emergency, and threw them to the men as they passed the yacht's lee quarter. Swanson's buoy was so accurately thrown that Olsen with a few strokes was able to reach it.

Johnson was not so lucky, but at the same moment half a dozen men had cut the lashings of the dingy which lay bottom up amidships, and launched her over the rail. In a jiffy Hans Efrinson was in the boat and pulling away in the rough water to where Johnson's head, covered by a yellow sou'wester, was bobbing up and down. Both men wore suits of oilskins and rubber boots and had a hard fight to keep afloat in the rough water.

Luckily for the struggling sailormen the press tug John J. Timmins had been following the Vanitie pretty closely and her boat had scarcely cleared the stern when Captain Robert H. Deakin of the Timmins spotted the men in the water. Ringing a double "jingle bell" for top speed ahead—to which Chief Engineer Jim Menahan responded with a will—he had her alongside Johnson, who was clinging to the life buoy, just after Olsen, almost exhausted, had been dragged into the dingy by Efrinson.

The Resolute continued over the course. The crew of the Timmins covered themselves with glory. Every one of them did something. Mate Edward Conklin, Second Mate Pat Murphy,

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MELLEN MADE NO SACRIFICE, SAYS LEDYARD

Lawyer Declares New Haven's Head Didn't Have to "Save" Morgan.

DISPUTES STORIES OF EX-PRESIDENT

Witness Testifies Mellen Dominated Directors "with Firm Hand."

BILLARD CO. DEAL MANAGED BY HIM

Commerce Commission Hears That Banker Was Angry When Told of Transaction.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 4.—With the emphatic declaration that Charles S. Mellen, formerly president of the New Haven Railroad, had made no sacrifice for the late J. P. Morgan when he accepted the burden of an indictment in the Grand Trunk case, Lewis Cass Ledyard, of New York, formerly a New Haven director, asserted at the hearing today that Mr. Morgan knew practically nothing about the Grand Trunk negotiations.

Mr. Mellen testified last week that he had made the sacrifice to save Mr. Morgan, who was not in good health. "I want to say in the most unqualified manner," Mr. Ledyard declared, "that Mr. Mellen did not make a vicarious sacrifice by going and offering himself for Mr. Morgan."

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ledyard added, had no fear of indictment for the part he had taken in the Grand Trunk negotiations. Mellen, he said, seemed greatly worried about Mr. Morgan, but when Mr. Ledyard told the financier that Mellen thought he was worried he replied:

"Not a bit of it. There is nothing for me to worry about."

Morgan Asked Him to Stay.

Mr. Ledyard said that the first he knew about the Grand Trunk negotiations was in the summer of 1912, when he returned from abroad for a few days and saw Mr. Morgan, who asked him to remain for a meeting of the New Haven directors. Morgan, the witness said, told him that something he did not know much about was to come up; that Mellen was going to present something about the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Ledyard told Mr. Morgan that he could not stay, but he insisted that before taking any action Mr. Morgan should obtain the advice of outside counsel, and suggested Richard Olney, Mr. Davison, one of Mr. Morgan's partners, was present at the conference.

When Ledyard returned to this country in December, 1912, he testified, he found a great deal of agitation against the New Haven because of its part in the Grand Trunk deal. The newspapers of Rhode Island were up in arms over the stopping of the construction of the Southern New England Railroad, and he found Mellen in the process of being indicted by the federal grand jury.

"I saw Mr. Mellen," Ledyard said, "and he told about the same story as he has told at this investigation. He said he had negotiations, after Mr. Hayes's death, with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Smithers relating to a traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven. He explained that he had never discussed the taking over of the New London Northern, and had never had a conversation regarding the stopping of construction on the Southern New England road. He was very much agitated and felt very much alarmed."

"Mr. Mellen said that Mr. Morgan had come into his office one day by chance, when he was conferring with Messrs. Chamberlain and Smithers, and had asked them what they were talking about, and when they told him, Morgan he said, in his usual bluff manner, that there would not be any peace until the Grand Trunk gave up the New London Northern."

Mr. Ledyard declared that no grand jury would indict Mellen if he told the truth when he said that there had been no talk about stopping construction on the Southern New England Railroad and the acquisition of the New London Northern.

Wanted to Go to Grand Jury.

Mr. Ledyard said he had told Mellen that the other arrangements he had discussed were perfectly proper. Mr. Mellen had told him that he would like to waive immunity and tell his story to the grand jury.

Mr. Robbins came in about this time, Ledyard testified, and Mellen dictated a letter saying that he alone was responsible for the negotiations with the Grand Trunk.

"He wrote that letter on his own initiative," Mr. Ledyard asserted. "On his own showing he did it himself. It was the letter of a man claiming innocence. He was the one who did everything and wanted to appear. Before that letter was written and approved