

WOMEN'S BANK ROBBERY.

Cash Drawer Rified and Aged Cashier Silenced by a Pistol.

THEFT DEFTLY PLANNED.

Done While a Man Engaged the Lone Occupant of the Bank in Conversation.

SEVEN FRUITLESS ARRESTS.

Robber Ran Away with \$4,420 Clutched in His Hands and Disappeared Without Leaving a Single Clew Behind.

Not one of the many bank robberies which made Jesse James notorious, impudently bold and daring, as they all were, equalled in startling detail the noonday hold-up of yesterday in the quiet, orderly Eastern town of Yonkers.

Alone and unmasked, a robber entered the Yonkers Savings Bank, crept to the cash drawer unseen, snatched up \$4,420.45 in bills and checks, stopped the aged cashier, who had discovered him, by flashing a pistol in his face, coolly backed out of the building and disappeared.

Yonkers has not recovered from the shock. Seven arrests were made before 7 o'clock last night, but none of the robbers were released as soon as they had been taken before Cashier Cobb. He could identify none of them, and, in addition, all of them were able to furnish satisfactory alibis.

Thirty minutes after the robbery had been committed a general alarm had been sent out to the police of Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New York. Telegrams had been sent up and down the lines of the New York Central Railroad, telephones had borne the news of the robbery in every direction, and thousands of eyes were on the alert for the unknown robber. And yet, when Frederick Woodruff, Acting Chief of Police of Yonkers, gave up the search at midnight for the sake of a few hours' sleep, not a single prisoner, not even a clew of importance could be traced.

Alarm from the Bank at Noon.

At 12:16 yesterday afternoon the private alarm bell of the Yonkers Savings Bank in the office of the Chief of Police rang sharply. Acting Chief Woodruff acted promptly. It had been years since an alarm from such a source had been received by the police, and a patrolman was hurried to the bank. There he found Treasurer J. Henry Williams and Cashier Lyman Cobb, Jr., in earnest consultation and awaiting his arrival. They explained hurriedly that the bank had been robbed of over \$4,000 a few moments before.

Cashier Cobb was very much excited. He is tall and slender, whitened but not bent by seventy years, with a face full of character and kindness. Clad in the severely plain garb of a clergyman, with a snaky beard and keen gray eyes, peering through gold-rimmed glasses, he presents an unusual and interesting appearance for a bank cashier. He has held that post in the Yonkers Savings Bank for more than thirty years, and never before has the institution suffered the loss of as much as a penny. As he was the only witness of the robbery of yesterday, it is best described in his own language as he told it to the policeman and others who questioned him.

"It was just at that time of the day," he said, "when I was alone in the front of the bank. My son, Raffaele, who occupies the position of teller, and George Reed, the bookkeeper, had gone to dinner. Besides myself there was no one in the building, except Treasurer Williams, who was in the directors' office, completely shut off, but for a single passage way, from the bank proper.

Appearance of the Robber. "A man whom I do not know, and whose appearance I do not remember came in and asked me to change a dollar bill into dimes. I told him I had no change to spare and he left. In a few moments another man, whose description I cannot give accurately, but whom I am sure I would be able to identify, came in and asked if any one had been asking for a Mr. Williams. He had been asked for by a friend in the bank at 12 o'clock, and looking at the big clock on the wall, I called his attention to the fact that it was then eleven minutes past twelve.

"In the meantime a woman came in, and as soon as I had spoken to her and she had gone out, the man glanced at the clock and said, 'I will be back in five minutes.' It is now 12:14. If any one comes in and asks for Mr. Williams tell him, please, that I will be here at 2 o'clock. With that he went out of the door.

"I then left the small window, through which I had spoken to the man, walked down to the front window and glanced out into the street. I saw the man standing and do not know what prompted me. There was no one outside or inside the railing that could see. As I walked back from the front window I saw a man standing in the center of the room. I noticed some dark object underneath it. I thought it was a dog, and I am mortally afraid of dogs. The light of one, when I am alone, almost makes my hair stand on end.

Saw it was a Man. "I stooped over to see what the object under the table really was and had just had time to discover that, instead of being a dog, it was a man's leg. Quick as a flash the man sprang backward with a wonderfully agile movement and stood erect in the center of the room on the opposite side of the table from that on which I was standing. He held a large handful of bills before his face as a mask, and had a pistol leveled straight at me.

"Don't move or speak. If you do I'll shoot," he said in a low, but distinct voice. "I had often thought and said that I would give up my duty in such an emergency. I always insisted that in such circumstances I would promptly tackle the intruder, it mattered not at what disadvantage he held me. I am sorry now that I did not spring upon that man. I cannot explain why I did not. I was supposed to be a man of nerve, but I was a coward. I felt like a man who struggles in a nightmare to free himself from unseen bonds. I could not at what disadvantage he held me. In a fraction of a minute the man had backed out from behind the railing and out of the building. Then my power of speech and movement returned and I sprang toward the police alarm button and pressed it. As soon as I had done that I hurried, unheeded, to the front door and looked out. The man was a minute across the street with the roll of bills still clutched in his hands. Some workmen sat on the benches in an ornate dension in the nearby eating their dinner. Several people could be seen on the street, but no policeman. I saw the man turn the corner and disappear down a side street. I was not at all surprised. He will suffer no personal loss by the robbery.

reined back into the director's room and told Treasurer Williams of the robbery. Were They Accomplices? "That is all I know of it. I believe the man who first came in and asked for change for a dollar and the other, who engaged me in conversation about meeting another man there, were accomplices of the robber. They were all young. None of them has as I can remember any money, wore beards or mustaches. The only one whose description I can give at all was he who called himself Williams. He was apparently twenty-six years old, about five feet five inches high and quite stockily built. He wore dark clothes and a derby hat.

An examination of the interior and exterior of the bank and a study of the evidence of Cashier Cobb show what a remarkable robbery it was. The four banks of Yonkers are all in one block on the street called Broadway, in the very heart of the city. The Yonkers Savings Bank, which was incorporated in 1834, occupies a four-story brownstone building. The bank proper is on the second floor and is reached by a long flight of stairs on the outside.

The robber had evidently planned his task well. He knew that shortly after 12 o'clock the aged cashier was alone. He knew that his attention would be attracted from the entrance for even a fraction of a

minute.

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RAINES "JAMMING" CHANGES THROUGH.

He Begins by Forcing a New Rule Limiting Debate.

LIMITS IT TO TWO HOURS.

Rough Lugging In of the Cloture Denounced as Revolutionary by Cantor.

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minority against what was termed "the most disgraceful exhibition of the unlawful exercise of party power" the new rules were adopted, 30 to 15, a strict party vote.

PARKER SAFE TILL MAY. Governor Black Will Not Consider His Case Until the Legislature Has Adjourned.

Mayor Strong returned at 6 o'clock last evening from Albany, where he went to see Governor Black in reference to the case of Police Commissioner Parker, which is awaiting the action of the Governor.

"The Mayor smiled when asked about his trip," said a talk with the Governor," he said, "but the charter was not discussed. Our conversation was limited to the charges against Mr. Parker."

"Did you ascertain the Governor's position?" "I went up to explain my position," replied the Mayor, "and I may say I know as much now as I did before I went to Albany."

The Mayor had a hope that he would be able to appoint a successor to Mr. Parker as well as to Mr. Roosevelt. This was before his talk with the Governor. The latter told the Mayor that he had been too busy to examine the papers, that he should not look over them until after the Legislature adjourned, which would probably not be before May 1. The Mayor denied that he had tendered Mr. Roosevelt's place to General W. S. Wainwright.

Commissioner Roosevelt announced yesterday that he would begin his duties as assistant Secretary of the Navy next Monday. He will not file his resignation as Police Commissioner with Mayor Strong

Washington, April 12.—The Journal has followed the attempt of the trusts and the majority of the Ways and Means Commit-

tee to force the Dingley bill through the Senate. It is now also able to give, with authority, the first statement of what the Senate Finance Committee has been doing.

After having written the Dingley bill the trusts and combines were determined that their handwork should not be marred by the Senate. They discovered that the Dingley bill was in great danger in the body, and that if something was not done it would be so badly cut up that even the interested combines would not recognize it. The Republicans of the House Committee, thus awakened to the danger that was threatening the bill, laid their plot.

The public was to be deluded by the hue and cry to be raised the minute the Senate Finance Committee reported the measure to the Senate. The charge was to be openly made and rung all through the country that the bill as it came from that committee was the work of the wicked trusts and combines, and the only bill ever constructed in the interests of the people was the Dingley bill as it came from the House.

All Their Plans Ruined. The plotters had laid all their plans with care. The charge was to first appear in an alleged Democratic paper in New York. Then the cry was to be taken up in all the papers of the country controlled by trusts and combines, and such a pressure was to be brought to bear on the Senate that it would be forced to pass the bill as it came from the House with but few amendments. The publication in the Journal on Saturday exposing the part the trusts and combines played in the construction of the Dingley bill came to the plotters like a thunderclap from a clear sky. There was wailing and gnashing of teeth all day yesterday in the upper room in the Cochran Hotel, where General Grover says "the bill was made as the midnight oil burned brightly." This exposure has ruined all their plans, and real and nominal authors of the so-called Dingley bill now look forward with fear and trembling to the bill that will be reported to the Senate about the 1st of May.

The Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee have been hard at work on the Dingley bill now for three weeks and have not decided on a single schedule. They know the fate of the Republican party lies in their hands and they have decided that they must try to save their party, and that the only way to do it is to cut the Dingley bill to pieces. They find that instead of being a revenue producer the bill might well be left under the provisions of the first year, at least, than the Wilson bill ever did in the past.

The Journal is able to state with authority that the business men of the Senate have learned a lesson from the Wilson bill. They have found that the industries of the country can prosper under lower rates than the leaders of the Republican party ever dreamed of in the past. They have discovered that the industries of the land might well be left under the provisions of the present law, and they would be so left if it were not for one thing.

Manufacturers Fear the Future. Many of the manufacturers who have appeared before the committee insist that the country can prosper under lower rates than the leaders of the Republican party ever dreamed of in the past. They have discovered that the industries of the land might well be left under the provisions of the present law, and they would be so left if it were not for one thing.

Schooner's Mysterious Action. The boatmen of Eastport, L. I., were puzzled Sunday by the peculiar actions of a three-masted schooner off the shore. They say the vessel ran up and down the coast several times, and also stood to the southward, only to turn and come close ashore. She seemed to be either waiting for some one or looking for something. Her name could not be made out.

Bank Blames on the Rocks. London, April 12.—Advisers have been received here from the Orkney Islands to the effect that the bank Blanes, bound to America, has gone ashore on the rocks there. It is probable that she will prove a total wreck.

WEDDED A DETECTIVE. Mrs. Young, Alias Delmas, Not the Wife of a Baron—Was it a Lawyer's Trick?

San Francisco, Cal., April 12.—Mrs. Jeanine Young, the woman who assumed the name of Mrs. D. M. Delmas, is not a baroness after all. The man she married in Oakland on Saturday and with whom she is now spending at the Continent on her wedding tour, is not the Baron Robert Ludwig von Durkheim. He is not a member of the Royal Guards of Germany, nor does he own estates in Mannheim, County of Baden, Germany. He is plain Charles J. von Arnold, alias Baron Carl von Stelmotz, a private detective in the employ of Charles J. Stillwell.

"This rascal enticed the woman into a marriage with him," said H. W. Hutton, attorney for Mrs. Young, in the presence of Chief of Police Lees last night. "It was a trick of Attorney Delmas to get her out of the State. Van Arnold was in Stillwell's employ, and the money he spent so lavishly on the day of the wedding, as well as the \$1,000 he paid the woman for her interest in the property Delmas bought for her, came from Delmas. Van Arnold will be brought back to Sacramento by order of Chief of Police Drew, of that city, to answer a charge of perjury. Once inside this State he will be held, if he escapes the charge of perjury, to await a requisition from Kentucky, where he is wanted for a forgery committed in Louisville. The marriage ceremony with Mrs. Young was illegal because Van Arnold made misrepresentations to her."

FRAGMENTED HIS WOODEN LEG. Sprech was Working Up a Suit for Loss of the Original When Run Over.

John Sprech, of New Street, Paterson, N. J., had his leg cut off by a trolley car some time ago, and yesterday afternoon he started out to work up a case against the company.

While going along the river road, near Highbridge, a wagon ran over his wooden leg and snapped it in two. He managed to crawl and hop as far as Baum's saloon, near Lincoln's Bridge, where an ambulance was called and he was taken home.

RAINES WAS IN A HURRY. Senator Raines refused to relinquish his plan to jam the bill through. He stated that the bill must be passed immediately, so that the excise department might prepare blanks.

"You have wiped out all deliberation in the Senate," declared Cantor. "Your methods are revolutionary. You have established the previous question for the first time in the history of the Senate."

Raines and Ellsworth laughed at this. Ellsworth's motion to close debate was adopted by a vote of 31 to 12, party lines being maintained.

After half an hour of protests from the

TRUSTS' TRIFLE PLOT IS FOILED.

Plans All Laid to Rush the Dingley Bill Through the Senate.

JOURNAL UPSET IT ALL.

Its Exposure of the Combine's Part in the New Tariff Law Came as a Thunderbolt.

WORK OF SENATE'S COMMITTEE.

Measure to Be Reported Will Be the Result of Its Members' Ideas—Rates Will Be Cut and No Concessions Made for Votes.

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market. If they were satisfied that the general economic conditions would remain the same the world over as at present they would be satisfied to have the rates remain as they are now.

If the members of the committee could satisfy themselves that the conditions under which the country is now moving were normal, the bill as it would come from their hands would be much nearer the lines of the Wilson bill than those of the present bill. They are trying to find the middle line.

The committee has decided that the measure as reported to the Senate will represent the best of the country. The committee's attorney is to be asked what he wants in the bill, and no section is to be inserted to gain the vote of any Senator. No caucus will be held and the bill must stand or fall in the Senate as the majority of that body decides.

New Rates Higher. In general it can be said that nearly all the rates in the Dingley bill as it came from the House will be cut down. Very few rates, if any, will be increased. The rates will be made lower than those of the present law, and there will be a general and slight increase in prices and in production. The committee has decided that the increase in both will be permanent and gradual.

Revenue must be raised, and at the same time there must be a fair protection to American industries. The committee will be forced to take up internal revenue taxation to increase the receipts of the Government. This solution of the problem has been presented to them, and they have been studying the subject most carefully. They will increase the tax on beer or oil, if they would double it they could have nearly all the additional revenue desired.

Lining Up for a Fight. Continued from First Page. A tacit understanding existed among his old antagonists that none should accept positions that would endanger his political independence.

Many Refused Cabinet Positions. McKinley offered to Senator Allison, Iowa's perennial Presidential candidate, of the Treasury portfolio. It was declined. Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., Speaker Reed's close friend and adviser, was then asked to take it. He declined. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who managed Mr. Reed's campaign for the Presidential nomination, was sent for. The Navy Secretaryship was tendered him. Senator Lodge refused.

The McKinley appointments are almost exclusively "original McKinley men," or men who during the nominating campaign, occupied liberal or semi-liberal positions. In a few instances machine men have been appointed to important positions. This is strikingly apparent in Senator Platt's case. Only two out of six names on the local state are those of machine men. These are Cornelius Van Cott, candidate for Postmaster, and George R. Bidwell, candidate for Collector of the Port.

Senator John P. Canfield, had been discredited almost as completely as Senator Platt. Although the President has named Charlemagne Tower as Minister to Australia, Mr. Tower was personally hostile to the Mabee-Flynn-Wanamaker-McKinley combination.