



MOB AT STATE BANK RUN. OVER \$80,000 PAID OUT.

Deposits Exceed Payments—Police Charge Frenzied Crowd. Panic stricken, and like a flock of sheep following their leader, the motley throng of depositors in the State Bank, Nos. 376 and 378 Grand-st., continued the run on that institution yesterday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. For a time in the forenoon the excitement became so intense that a serious riot was prevented only by the quick action of the police.

PORTION OF THE CROWD OF CLAMORING DEPOSITORS IN FRONT OF THE STATE BANK, IN GRAND-ST.



FIND THE CLARK JEWELS

REARREST SNEAK THIEF.

Detectives Unearth Buried Jar Containing Gems Worth \$23,000.

Buried in a glass jar, a few feet from the surface of the earth, on the north side of West One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., between Eighth and Central aves., Pinkerton detectives two days ago found jewels worth more than \$23,000, the property of Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Potter, wife of Bishop Potter. The jewels had been stolen from Fernleigh, at Cooperstown, the Clark home, on July 7. In a cell at Police Headquarters is William Coleman, one of the most notorious sneak thieves in America. Most of his sixty years have been spent in prison.

Coleman was arrested in this city on July 26. The jury failed to indict him and he was set at liberty. He was watched constantly, however, until his arrest yesterday by Detective Sergeant Conroy, of Inspector McClosky's staff. He is charged now with grand larceny in taking the Clark gems. The Pinkerton "shadows" watched Coleman night and day. For a time the old man lived in Morningside-ave., near One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. Later he moved to No. 271 West One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-st. Last week the "shadows" reported Coleman acting mysteriously, going to unfrequented spots in the upper end of Harlem, appearing as though he was trying to determine whether or not he was being watched. On January 3 two Pinkerton men saw Coleman go to the place where the jewels were found. They saw him digging in the deep snow. It was the morning of a severe snowstorm. Coleman did not remain long. He seemed sure something was buried near the spot. On several occasions after that Coleman was seen near the place. Last Monday night Assistant Superintendent Dougherty, of the Pinkertons, with detectives, went to the place. Over the spot was a white stone, nearly a foot square. Removing the stone and the earth for several inches, they found a glass jar with a zinc cover. In it were a number of small parcels, tied up in soiled white muslin. The largest contained a pearl and diamond collar, of fourteen strands of diamonds and pearl bars. All the packages were opened and all the Clark jewels were found, except a gold watch, a gold pencil and a small diamond ring.

Among the articles were the following: Red enameled watch, marked in case "Florence L. Stokes, July 1"; gold pin, representing a daisy, small diamond on end of each pearl; diamond bracelet, composed of small diamonds, diamond and pearl pendant, small gold chain; pearl earring, set with small pearls; one-link button, link containing bit and horseshoes. Coleman began to act suspiciously on Tuesday, and yesterday the detectives, fearing he might elude them, arrested him. The Pinkertons say they have simple evidence against him. He was crestfallen when arrested. He soon recovered his composure, however. The arrest was made in an unusual way. Coleman yesterday was seen several times by the Pinkertons. They watched him handle the jewelry and then replace the stone, cover up the hole and go away. This was repeated a number of times. They watched the place where the hole was. Finally they went to the place, took out the gems and left a note, which in substance said that the detectives knew that Coleman was "it." Finally, on one of his visits yesterday, Coleman opened the jar and read the note. Then he was captured, though he struggled. Cooperstown authorities are expected to reach here to-day with papers for taking the prisoner to the State Prison. It includes prison sentences. Among the items are these: 1893—Under the name of Walter Williams, alias Billy Coleman, he was arrested in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years on October 14 for a sneak job on the Dutchess County Mutual Guarantee Company. He escaped in a tugboat on August 17, 1891. 1879—In 1879 he was arrested at Lockport, N. Y., for a bank sneak there, having done a "job" in a savings bank. He was sentenced to Auburn State Prison for four years. 1861—On May 1, 1861, he was arrested in Augusta, Ga., under the name of George Watson, charged with stealing \$2,700 from a safe in an express office, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. 1859—In May, 1900, under the alias of Harry Hill, he was nearly successful in an attempt to rob the safe of the Internal Revenue Office at Washington. Coleman had secured \$40,000 worth of stamps, but did not succeed in getting out of the building. For this attempt he was sentenced to five months in jail.

WOMAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Gay Theatre Party Drive Off Quickly After Accident.

Mrs. Kate McGowan, of No. 419 West Fifty-third-st., was struck by an automobile at Broadway and Fifty-seventh-st. last evening, and received injuries from which she died an hour later at Roosevelt Hospital. She was sixty years old. In the machine, which belonged to the New-York Transportation Company, the police say, was a gay party on the way to the Majestic Theatre from the Hotel Astor. When the machine hit Mrs. McGowan, the women shrieked and climbed out of the machine. Soon they called to the chauffeur to drive on before any one learned of the affair. A policeman later arrested the chauffeur. He is Maurice J. Collins. He was admitted to bail.

FIGHT IN CAR PANICS.

Many Passengers Knocked Down After Crash—Two Seriously Hurt.

A car of the Twenty-third-st. line, going east, stopped to let off some passengers at Second-ave. early last evening, and while it stood there another car of the same line, following it, crashed into it. The rails were slippery and the brakes of the second car failed to work properly. It was said. Neither car was hurt badly, but both cars were so crowded that passengers were wedged together standing up, and after the crash there was a panic in each car. Men and women fought like lunatics in the effort to escape from the cars, and between twenty and thirty persons were knocked down, trampled on and hurt. Some passengers even dashed through the car windows, breaking the glass and cutting themselves. The police called ambulances, but only two persons were taken to the hospital. They were Wilhelmina Hartwell, of No. 404 West Thirtieth-st., who had an injury to one leg and several bruises, and Benjamin Stone, of No. 329 East Twenty-sixth-st., who had several ribs broken. All the other injured persons insisted on going home.

KILLED AT A TELEPHONE

St. Louis Clerk Stricken by Powerful Current and Two Companions Injured.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—Immediately after touching a telephone receiver this afternoon, intending to lift it from the hook and answer a call, George Beltz, a clerk in the branch office of the Laclede Gas Light Company, sank dying with a two thousand volt current holding his fingers in a convulsive grasp, while his fellow clerks wondered what had stilled his voice. Believing he had fainted, George Horan and John Fenlayson ran to assist him. As they touched his clothing they both dropped to the floor unconscious. When Beltz's body, slowly sinking, finally broke loose from the telephone, his heart had ceased beating. The injured men were removed to St. Mary's morgue. The injured men may recover. The tragedy was a result of crossed wires.

HOMESICKNESS LED TO SUICIDE.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 11.—The body of O. A. Whitaker, of Paragon, Ind., a student at Bingham Military Academy, was found to-day hanging from a tree in Victoria Woods. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Whitaker, who was twenty-two years old, came to the academy ten days ago. The school authorities say he has suffered from homesickness, and it is thought that he committed the deed while under its influence.

DELAWAR DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

Dover, Del., Jan. 11.—After the Senate and House had each cast half a dozen ballots to-day without definite result, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The deadlock is apparently as firm as ever.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.; "Fla. & West Indian Ltd., 9:25 A. M. Unexcelled service via Fern & Atlantic Coast Line, 1:15 P. M., N. Y. Adv.

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TO CUT OFF WATER SUPPLY

Appar Seeks to Shut New-York Out of Westchester.

Albany, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Appar will tomorrow introduce a bill which in its importance and sweeping character promises to be one of the most sensational of the session. It repeals the Webster law of many years ago, and absolutely wipes out the right of New-York City to secure land by condemnation proceedings to extend its water supply. Mr. Appar will also introduce a bill excluding New-York specifically from all the streams in Westchester County by a law corresponding to the Smith law of last session, that shut New-York out of the various Dutchess County streams. The Smith-law raised the city of "Ramapo" The two Appar bills will certainly precipitate a renewal of the cry, for it is hard to see exactly where else New-York City can go for its water supply.

MRS. C. A. SMYLIE TO WED.

Widow of Man Tragically Shot Will Marry Benjamin Griffen.

The marriage this afternoon of Mrs. Julia Ely Smylie, the widow of Major Charles Albert Smylie, and niece of ex-Major Smith Ely, to Benjamin Griffen, will come as a surprise to the friends of both. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. Parkhurst, at the home of Mrs. Smylie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ely, of No. 47 West Fifty-seventh-st. Even most intimate friends have not been invited. Only members of both families will attend. Mrs. Smylie wishes the ceremony to be private because of the comparatively recent and tragic death of her husband. Major Smylie was accidentally shot on September 3, 1902, by ex-Judge Charles B. Storrs, while hunting near the Storrs lodge, near Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks. Major and Mrs. Smylie and their two children were visiting the Storrses at the time of the accident. Mrs. Smylie's health was much affected by her husband's death, and she went to Frontenac to recuperate. There she met Mr. Griffen, who had spent the summers there for many years. They became engaged some time ago, but it was kept a close secret. Mrs. Smylie is about forty years old. Since her husband's death she has lived at No. 140 West Fifty-eighth-st. with her two children, Marjorie and Charles Albert. Mr. Griffen is nearly sixty. His marriage is also for the second time, his wife having died about four years ago, leaving two children, Cecil, who is his father's partner in the glass business, and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Brooks. Since his wife's death Mr. Griffen and his son have occupied the house at No. 41 West Fifty-eighth-st., where he will continue to live after his marriage.

INDIANAPOLIS TO HOLD CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—At the forthcoming meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a vote will be taken on the proposed increase in the bonded debt of \$50,000,000. The company is departing from its usual policy in planning to increase its bonded debt. It is believed by the management, however, that the amount of stock authorized and outstanding is large enough at present. It has been known for several months that an issue of bonds could be expected, as it will be necessary to provide for bonds maturing this spring and summer. It is said that the principal purpose of the projected issue will be the retiring of the consolidated mortgage bonds maturing in June and July. According to the latest yearly report, there are \$27,580,000 of these bonds. At the annual meeting in 1901 the directors was authorized to issue \$50,000,000 of bonds, but of the short term, convertible variety. Therefore the new issue will probably be long term bonds. The stockholders will also be asked to vote on the question of the Pennsylvania Railroad absorbing the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, the entire stock of which road the Pennsylvania already owns.

TAGGART FOR BRYAN.

Democratic National Chairman Outlines Policies for Next Campaign.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.—At a conference of Democrats here to-day, attended by William Jennings Bryan, National Chairman, Taggart, and Charles Albert, Mr. Taggart for the future. John W. Kern and others, Taggart, it is said, gave his allegiance to Bryan and declared that the recent campaign had been a failure because the party had trusted more to the influence of the rich than to the votes of the people as a whole. He is said to have agreed with Bryan, also, that the next campaign, if the Democrats hoped to win, must be conducted in favor of the reforms that Bryan advocates, even at the risk of driving away those who, having fought the party in 1896, came back to it when Judge Parker was nominated. Mr. Taggart is said to be thoroughly convinced that the Democrats must cut loose from the Eastern alliances, and rebuild along the lines Bryan indicates, or it can never expect success.

SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Three fast trains daily, via Pennsylvania Railroad, through sleeping cars, Chicago Limited, no extra fare. Leaves West 23d Street at 4:30 P. M.—Adv.

STANDS BY THE TREATIES.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM.

Will Withdraw Them if Amended—Could Not Affect Southern Debts.

Washington, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt has let it be clearly understood that if the arbitration treaties now before the Senate are amended so as to neutralize their effect, he will withdraw them from consideration. In connection with these treaties the President has addressed the following letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations: White House, Washington, Jan. 10, 1905. My Dear Senator Cullom: I notice in connection with the general arbitration treaties now before the Senate that suggestions have been made to the effect that under them it might be possible to consider as matters for arbitration claims against certain States of the Union in reference to certain State debts. The holders of State debts take them with full knowledge of the constitutional limitations upon their recovery through any action of the national government, and must rely solely on State credit. Such a claim against a State could under no conditions be submitted by the general government as a matter for arbitration, any more than such a claim against a county or municipality could be thus submitted for arbitration. The objection to the proposed amendment on the subject is that it is a mere matter of surplusage, and that it is very undesirable, when the form of these treaties has already been agreed to by the several powers concerned, needlessly to add certain definitions which affect our own internal policy only; which deal with a matter of the relation of the Federal government to the States which it is, of course, out of the question ever to submit to the arbitration of any outside tribunal, and which it is certainly absurd and probably mischievous to treat as possible to be raised by the President or any foreign power. No one would even think of such a matter as being one for arbitration or for any diplomatic negotiations whatever. Moreover, these treaties run only for a term of five years; until the end of that period they will certainly be interpreted in accordance with the view above expressed. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ARBITRATION AND THE NAVY.

The President has impressed on members of Congress, particularly of the Senate, that he regards the arbitration treaties and a formidable American navy as the best assurance of peace the United States possibly could have. He told several callers to-day, therefore, that he wanted the treaties ratified and the naval programme carried out without serious modification. At his conference last Saturday with prominent members of Congress the President informed the Senators that he desired the arbitration treaties to be ratified. In his opinion such action is of the highest importance. He desired them to know that he would not permit the pending treaties to be radically changed, as it had been intimated they might be in the course of their consideration by the Senate. He said frankly that, rather than have the treaties affected in principle by their consideration in the Senate, he would absolutely withdraw them.

REASONS FOR A FALL SESSION.

It is generally expected that the special session will be held in the fall. Most of the members of Congress who believe that changes should be made in the schedules advocate a fall session, and some of the "stand-patters" do not insist on an earlier session, if one be inevitable. It is pointed out, moreover, that, while a special session called to meet in the spring might remain in Washington a good part of the summer, to the detriment of business, a special session called in the fall would have every incentive to work expeditiously and finish its examination and readjustment before the regular meeting of Congress, on December 4. Appearances indicate that a majority of the present House are "stand-patters," but attention has been called to the fact that the next House will contain a large number of new members, many of them, no doubt, from sections where there is a strong sentiment for certain tariff changes, and, with a large Republican majority, it is altogether possible that a poll would show a material change of sentiment.

PAYNE CHECKS "STAND PATTERS."

Representative Payne, of New-York, who regards the change of a few schedules and the certification of the Republican party, after a thorough examination, that the other schedules need no change, as highly important, executed a coup on the "stand-patters" to-day. He began the circulation of a paper which read: "Are you in favor of an examination of the tariff schedules before the next election?" He found few members of the House who cared to place a negative against their names on the list, and the effect was to offset the "stand pat" hurrah led by Representatives Grosvenor and Dalzell.

CANNON EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE.

The "stand-patters" pronounced Mr. Payne's coup an "astitious trick," but the chairman of Ways and Means only smiled and explained that his inquiry was calculated merely to awaken members to a realization of what their "stand pat" policy really meant. Bright and early this morning Speaker Cannon, the widely exploited general of the "stand pat" forces, went to the White House to explain to the President that the newspapers which represented him as antagonizing the policy of the President in the House were misinformed. "I admit that I do not see the necessity of any revision, but, then, I am only a single member of the House, with but one vote—on occasions," explained the Speaker. He protested, however, that he was not making a "fight," was not "buckling on six shouters" or "erecting barricades," as had been alleged in certain newspapers. The President assured the Speaker that he was not for "revision," but he believed the time had arrived when the entire tariff should be subjected to the scrutiny of experts, and when a few of the schedules should be modified, although he was prepared to leave the final verdict to the next Congress.

INSISTS ON NAVAL PROGRESS.

One of the most embarrassing propositions which the "stand-patters" have to meet when they call on the President is his insistence on progress in the construction of the navy. "There must be no step backward," declares the President, with, apparently, perfect innocence. "It must not be learned abroad that the United States has abandoned its policy of building an efficient navy. Of course, you will agree with me in this, if we do not take the same view of the tariff question. And we must have battle-ships. They are the thing." "Yes," replies the Congressman, faintly. "Yes, there is a good deal in what you say, but the revenues are now insufficient to meet the growing expenses." "Precisely," replied the President. "That was what Senator So-and-So remarked the other day, but he so-called that there were certain tariff schedules which might be slightly modified so as materially to increase the revenues." And the discomfited Congressman goes away to think it over.

POLY OF THE HOUSE.

Meanwhile, the poll of the present House goes merrily on. It has not been attempted to secure an accurate poll of every member, but the "stand-patters" declare that the preponderance is 8 year and 12 year Sherry. A fine appetizer, better and safer than cocktails. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton Street, New York. Adv.

EXTRA SESSION ASSURED.

PROBABLY IN OCTOBER.

Railroad Rate Legislation the Chief Subject—Tariff Changes Expected.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 11.—The President will call the 30th Congress in special session on a date yet to be determined, but between March 4 and December 1—presumably early in October. The chief subject of the call will be interstate commerce legislation, especially that dealing with railroad rates, it having become obvious, as announced in these dispatches to The Tribune of last Sunday, that no satisfactory legislation of this character can be accomplished at the current session. The call for a special session will be so worded as to pave the way for an examination of the schedules of the Dingley Tariff act, with a view to the modification of those which appear to need it. These facts have been made clear to members of Congress who called at the White House to-day, and are in no way dependent on the canvass of the House on the tariff question which is now in progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF VIEWS.

The President is convinced that when the next Congress meets in extraordinary session it will carefully investigate the tariff question and make any changes which seem to be essential. He will, however, leave the matter to the judgment of the next Congress, although he is strongly of the opinion that careful consideration of it will prove to the members the advisability of the course he anticipates. The exact date of the special session remains to be determined. The President first purposes to give the members of the Ways and Means and Finance committees ample time to prepare a tariff bill and advise him of a date which will prove agreeable to the members of the respective committees, and on which the Ways and Means Committee will be prepared to report. In the absence of such advice he will call the special session in accordance with his judgment and the views expressed to him by individual members of Congress.

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RISE ON THE CONGO.

All Whites in Upper Reaches of the River Reported Murdered.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—According to private advices received by the "Tagliche Rundschau" from missionary sources, an uprising of natives has occurred in the Congo Free State. The focus of the trouble is in the upper reaches of the Congo River, where, it is reported, all the whites have been murdered. Catholic missionaries and missions are said to have suffered especially.

POSTAL AXT FALLS AGAIN

Leader of Iowa Carriers Dismissed for Political Activity.

Des Moines, Jan. 11.—G. P. Clark, of Wadena, Iowa, secretary and treasurer and general organizer of the Iowa State Letter Carriers' Association, has been removed by the Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Clark has been active in urging the passage of laws increasing the salaries of the carriers. A circular letter which he sent out to the carriers during the last Presidential campaign is regarded as having contributed largely to the action of the department.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED

New York daily, except Sunday, 12:55 P. M. via R. and Southern Ry. Superior to any train between New York and St. Augustine, Fla., Magnificently equipped. Every luxury and convenience of traveling is afforded en route. Also daily Florida sleeping cars between New York, St. Louis and Augusta. Two other trains daily, one to St. Louis and one to St. Petersburg, Fla. Adv.

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New York 5:32 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:13 next morning, Cincinnati 1:20 p. m., Indianapolis 5:26 p. m., St. Louis 9:45 p. m., by New York Central, P. M. Service. No excess fare.—Adv.

THE SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED

Is the seaboard and quickest Florida train. Leaves New York daily at 12:35 noon. Two other high class trains for Pinehurst, Camden and Florida resorts. Office, 135 Broadway.—Adv.