THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Rain, colder.
For Raleigh:
Rain.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the past 24 Hours:
Maximum, 67.
Minimum, 48.

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A "SIMPLE LIFE" TALK BY THE "STRENUOUS LIFE" WRITER

President Roosevelt Introduces Rev. Charles Wagner to a Washington Audience--An Illustration Borrowed From Life in the Capital City

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22—President Roosevelt, the author of "The Strenuous Life," this afternoon introduced to a Washington audience Rev. Charles Wagner of Paris, the author of "The Simple Life," upon the occasion of a lecture delivered by the latter to a fashionable assemblage at the Lafayette Theatre. The president and his guest drove over to the theatre, and as they marched upon the stage the audience arose and applauded and the band struck up "America." Dismissing Commissioner MacFarland, in presenting President Roosevelt, offered the man who led both a strenuous life and a simple life, which called forth great enthusiasm from the audience. Mr. Roosevelt was in a particularly happy mood, and his remarks introducing Mr. Wagner were frequently punctured with applause. He said:

Mr. MacFarland, Mr. Wagner, men and women of Washington:

This is the first, and will be the only time during my presidency, that I shall ever introduce a speaker to an audience, and I am more than glad to do it in this instance, because if there is one book which I should like to have read as a tract, and also, what is not invariably true of tracts, as an interesting tract, by all our people, it is 'The Simple Life,' written by Mr. Wagner. There are other books which he has written from which we can gain great good, but I know of no other book written of recent years anywhere, here or abroad, which contains so much that we of America ought to take to our hearts as is contained in 'The Simple Life.' I like the book because it does not merely preach to the rich, and does not merely preach to the poor.

It is a very easy thing to address a section of the community in reprobation of forms of vice to which it is not prone. What we need to have impressed upon us is that it is not usually the root principle of vice that varies with variation in social conditions, but that it is the manifestation of the vice that varies; and Mr. Wagner has well brought out the great fundamental truth that the brutal arrogance of a rich man who looks down upon a poor man because he is poor, and the brutal envy and hatred felt by a poor man towards a rich man merely because he is rich, are at bottom twin manifestations of the same vice. They are simply different sides of the same shield. The arrogance that looks down in the one case, the envy that rises in the other, are really exhibitions of the same mean, base and unmanly spirit which happens in one case to be in different surroundings from what it is in the other case. The kind of man who would be arrogant in one case is precisely the kind of man who would be envious and filled with hatred in the other. The ideal should be the just, the generous, the broad-minded man who is as incapable of arrogance if rich as he is of malignant envy and hatred if poor. (Applause.)

No republic can permanently exist when it becomes a republic of classes, where the man feels not the interest of the whole people, but the interest of the particular class to which he knows or fancies that he belongs, as being of prime importance. In ancient times republics failed as they did because they tended to become either a republic of the few who exploited the many, or a republic of the many who plundered the few, and in either case the end of the republic was inevitable; and as much so in one case as in the other, and no more so in one case than in the other. We can keep this republic true to the principles of those who founded it, and of those who afterwards preserved it, we can keep it a republic at all, only by remembering that we must live up to the theory of the founders, to the theory of treating each man on his worth as a man; neither holding it for or against him that he occupies any particular station in life, so long as he does his duty by himself and well by his fellows and by the nation as a whole. (Applause.)

So much for the general philosophy taught so admirably by Mr. Wagner's books—I might say books, but I am thinking especially of 'The Simple Life,' which has been the book that has appealed to me particularly. Now a word with special reference to this audience, to the Young Men's Christian Association:

The real regard which I have always felt for those responsible for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, is largely because they have practically realized, or at least have striven practically to realize, the ideal of adherence to the great principle of the Beatitudes, "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only." If you come here only with the idea of passing a pleasant afternoon and then go home and do not actually practice somewhat of what Mr. Wagner preaches and practices, then small will be the use of your coming. It is not of the slightest use to hear the word if you do not try to put it into effect afterwards. The Young Men's Christian Associations have accomplished so much because those who have managed them have tried practically to do their part in bringing about what is expressed in the phrase, 'The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men.' We can act individually or we can act by associations."

The president then gave two examples of what he meant by a man acting individually and what he meant by a man acting in association with his fellows. He said he hesitated about using names, and then related the following:

"As an example of what can be done, and should be done, by the individual citizen, I shall mentioned something that recently occurred in this city of Washington; a thing that doubtless many of you know about, but which was unknown to me until recently. A few weeks ago when I was walking back from church one Sunday I noticed a great fire and found that it was Downey's livery stable—you recollect it, three or four weeks ago when the livery stable was burned. Through a train of circumstances that I need not mention, my attention was particularly called to the case, and I looked into it. I had long known of the very admirable work done with singular modesty and self-effacement by Mr. Downey in trying to give homes to the homeless, and to be himself a friend of those in a peculiar sense friendless in this community; and I now by accident found out what had happened in connection with this particular accident. It appears that last spring Mr. Downey started to build a new livery stable; his stable is next door to a colored Baptist church.

"Mr. Downey is a white man and a Catholic, and these neighbors of his are colored men and Baptists, and their kindship was simply that of broad humanity that should underlie all our feelings toward one another. (Applause.) Mr. Downey started to build his stable, and naturally wanted to have it as big a stable as possible and build it right up to the limits of his land. That brought the wall close up against the back of the colored Baptist church, cutting out the light and air. The preacher called upon him and told him that they would like to purchase a strip six feet broad of the ground of Mr. Downey, upon which he was intending to build, as it would be a great inconvenience to them to lose the light and the air; that they were aware that it was asking a good deal of him to cramp the building out of which he intended to make his livelihood, but that they hoped he would do it because of their need. After a good deal of thought Mr. Downey came to the conclusion that he ought to grant the request, and so he notified them that he would change his plans, make a somewhat smaller building and sell them the six feet of land in the strip adjoining the church.

"After a little while the preacher came around with the trustees of his church and said that they very much appreciated Mr. Downey's courtesy and were sorry that had bothered him as they had, because, on looking into the affairs of the church, they found that as they were already in debt they did not feel warranted in incurring any further financial obligations, and so they had to withdraw their request. They thanked him for his kindly purpose, and said good-bye. But Mr. Downey found he could not get to sleep that night until he finally made up his mind that as they could not buy it he would give it to them anyway (applause), which he did. But unfortunately, we know that the tower of Siloam often falls upon the just and unjust alike, and Mr. Downey's livery stable caught fire, and burned down. It was Sunday morning and the Baptist church was in session next door to him; and the clergyman stopped and said: 'Now you women stay here and pray, and you men go straight out and help our benefactor, Mr. Downey;' and go out they did, and got his horses all out, so that none of them was burned, although he suffered otherwise a total loss.

"Now I call that a practical application of Mr. Wagner's teachings. Here in Washington we have a right to be proud of a citizen like Mr. Downey; and if only we can develop enough such citizens, we shall turn out just the kind of community that does not need to, but will always be glad to, study 'The Simple Life,' the author of which I now introduce to you." (Applause.)

New Honors for Alexieff

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—An imperial decree issued today appoints Viceroy Alexieff a member of the council of the empire and of the commission of ministers.

Evans to Command

Washington, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, now president of the light house board, will be appointed to the command of the North Atlantic fleet when Rear Admiral Barker retires, next March. Rear Admiral Davis will be second in command.

Carnegie's New Project

London, Nov. 22.—A provincial paper says Andrew Carnegie has purchased, or is about to purchase, for $3,750,000, Leapark, the late Whitaker Wright's estate in Surrey, with the object of establishing a national convalescent home.

Will Lodge the Trawlers

Paris, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Temps from Copenhagen states that the second division of the Baltic fleet, on its way to join the Pacific squadron, will avoid the Dogger Bank, where Admiral Rojestvensky had such an exciting and unpleasant experience with the game cock trawling fleet and will pass through the North Sea, hugging the coast.

Woman Educator Dead

New Orleans, Nov. 22.—Helen Fitzgerald, for fifty years head of the leading girls school in New Orleans, the Columbia Institute, and pioneer in the establishment of kindergartens here, died yesterday. She was a native of Ireland and was educated in the Ursuline convent in this city. She founded the Columbia Institute in 1853 and continued at its head as principal up to the time of her death.

Social and Literary Club

New Orleans, Nov. 22.—The police announced today that although the pool rooms in New Orleans had been closed in consequence of the anti-pool room bill passed by the last legislature, they had reopened as social and literary clubs and were doing nearly as large a business as formerly. The matter will be carried before the courts. The supreme court of the state has decided that the hand books are not prohibited by the anti-pool room law.

Will Invite the President

New Orleans, Nov. 22.—President Roosevelt will be invited by the New Orleans Progressive Union to visit New Orleans while on his way to the St. Louis Exposition or the Rough Riders' reunion in Texas, and to be the guest of the union while here. Among the most active gentlemen in favor of extending an invitation to the president to visit New Orleans are Mr. A. Britton, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and E. B. Kruschmidt, chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

King Menelik's Gift

Washington, Nov. 22.—W. H. Ellis, who recently returned from Abyssinia with gifts of wild animals from King Menelik to President Roosevelt, called on the president today. He told the president that arrangements had been completed for sending the animals from New York to Washington immediately. The authorities at the New York zoo were anxious that some of the animals should be left there, but Mr. Roosevelt considers that the gift was national in character, and that they should be placed in the national zoological park here.

"Banzai" to Japanese Prince

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—Another ovation was accorded Prince Fushimi at the Imperial Japanese Gardens, which he visited again today in the course of his round of sight-seeing at the World's Fair. On either side of the prince's carriage passed hundreds of Japanese, who greeted the imperial party with cries of "Banzai."

JUDGE SWAYNE'S CASE

Hearing Was Brief on Account of Absence of Witnesses

Washington, Nov. 22.—Today's hearing in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Charles Swayne of the Northern district of Florida was very brief, owing to the non-arrival of witnesses from distant points.

The only witness placed on the stand this morning was W. O. Bradley, chief of the division of judicial accounts or the office of the auditor for the department of justice, who was called to certify to the correctness of a statement showing payments to Judge Swayne by the government for expenses incurred by him while serving outside of his judicial district. In connection with this expense account a brief but spirited colloquy arose between Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, chairman of the sub-committee which is in charge of the inquiry, and ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware, counsel for Judge Swayne. Mr. Higgins asked a question of Mr. Bradley, who was then on the stand, with the apparent intention of demonstrating that Judge Swayne's expense account compared favorably with the accounts submitted by other federal judges when going outside their districts. Mr. Palmer interfered, instructing the witness not to answer the question for the reason, as he expressed it, that "all the federal judges in the United States are not on trial."

After a spirited protest by Mr. Higgins, who urged the propriety of the question, Chairman Palmer reiterated his order to the witness not to answer. The fact alone was material, Mr. Palmer said, and to carry the matter further would besmirch the conduct of federal judges in general.

After some further discussion of the subject Mr. Higgins admitted that the amounts paid to Judge Swayne were correct. The hearing was then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is expected that witnesses from Florida, Louisiana and Texas will be present to testify for the interests opposed to Judge Swayne.

GOT OFF TOO LIGHT

Small Fine for Taking Two Human Lives

Washington, Nov. 22.—The state department, through Ambassador Clayton, has filed a protest with the Mexican government against what is regarded as the inadequate punishment of Hermalao Torres, Alcalde of Aguaciente De Baca, state of Sinaloa, for complicity in the murder of Clarence and Edward B. Latimer, American citizens, who were shot by Mexican police by order of Torres, July 19. The policeman who fired the shots was sentenced to be shot, but Torres was fined only $500 Mexican money and placed under parole for three months. A protest was made by Americans and other foreigners living in Sinaloa, which was called to the attention of the state department by Consul Kaiser of Mazatlan. It is alleged that Torres, by reason of being a nephew of General Louis E. Torres, has been shielded from adequate punishment by the Mexican courts.

WAR ROMANCE

A Russian Nurse Contrives to Be Captured by Japanese

Chefoo, Nov. 22.—A romantic story develops around Miss Corelle, a Russian war nurse who is on her way to Japan. She refused to talk, but a reliable authority says her capture by the Chinese bandits who took her into the Japanese lines was part of a scheme of hers to find her lover, a Russian officer.

The first reports said that Miss Corelle had voluntarily entered the Japanese lines. This now seems to be incorrect. It is now said she was a nurse during the Boxer rebellion. During the war she was wounded in the arm and received the St. George medal because she continued to work when her wound was dressed. She is a remarkably handsome woman of twenty-one years of age.

A young Russian officer fell in love with the pretty nurse, who reciprocated his affections. Recently this officer was among the missing and it was believed he was wounded or a prisoner among the Japanese. In order to find him, it is alleged, Miss Corelle strolled from the Russian camp and very cheerfully allowed some Chinese bandits to capture her. This was about ten days ago.

The next step in her scheme was to become a Japanese prisoner in order to reach their lines. The bandits, it is asserted, allowed her to communicate with the French consul at New Chwang, following which a detail of Japanese soldiers reached their camp and Miss Corelle was taken to New Chwang. She tried to secure permission to go to Japan and search for her lover, but the Japanese gave her twenty-four hours in which to leave the town, suspecting her of being a spy. The French consul at Chefoo is now endeavoring to obtain permission for Miss Corelle to nurse the wounded Russians in Japan.

Crew of the Rastoropny

Chefoo, Nov. 22.—The Russian and Japanese governments have agreed that the crew of the Russian destroyer Rasotoropny, which was sunk by her commander in the harbor here, shall be taken to Shanghai by the Chinese cruiser Haiyung.

Florida's Election Figures

Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 22.—The official canvass of the Florida vote for president shows the following result: Total vote, 39,307; Democratic vote, 27,046; Republican, 8,314; Socialist, 2,337; Populist, 1,605; Prohibition, 5. The total vote for President in 1900 was 38,031.

Raised Money Orders

Birmingham, Nov. 22.—C. F. Moore, alias Charles Reid, aged 25, is under arrest here charged with raising United States money orders. It is claimed that he attempted to pass here a money order which had been raised from 25 cents to $80. Moore denies the charges.

Death for a Debt

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 22.—Fred Sanders, a dairyman, was killed today by William H. Slaughter, Jr., a coal merchant, and one of the best known men in Louisville. The men had an argument over a debt and Slaughter struck Sanders with such force as to dislocate his neck, death resulting instantly. Slaughter surrendered.

Newspaper Cartoonist Dead

New York, Nov. 22.—Charles Nelan, a well known newspaper cartoonist, died today at Cave Springs, Ga. He was 43 years of age. Mr. Nelan's first newspaper work was done in the west. He came to New York six years ago and was successively connected with the New York Herald, Philadelphia American and New York Globe. Last July his health failed from consumption and he went south in the hope that the change of climate would restore his health.

Jumped into the Sea

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22.—Miss Elizabeth Henkel, a handsomely dressed young woman, who took passage at New York last night on the Old Dominion steamer Princess Anne, jumped overboard at sea some time last night and nothing more was seen of her. In her state room this note, which had been left, was found today: "Good-bye; God will take care of me."

She asked that Father F. J. Henkel, 43 Crescent street, Wakefield, Mass., be notified. This was done.

Quiet Prevails in Panama

Washington, Nov. 22.—Mr. Barrett, United States minister to Panama, cabled the state department today that quiet prevailed throughout the isthmus; that General Huertas has left Panama for his country home and that the army had completely disbanded with the exception of 25 men who were retained to meet the statutory requirements for a standing army. The minister adds that order has been restored without the intervention of American marines and that the government is grateful for the advisory attitude taken by the United States.

Escaped From Fire

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—Thirty negroes—men, women and children—penned in on the second and third floors of a burning Morgan street lodging house, today saved themselves from death by jumping from windows into tarpaulins held by firemen, by groping their way to the street down smoke and flame-filled stairways, and by climbing through a scuttle to the roof and thence to adjoining buildings, to be taken down by firemen.

Four women, injured in their efforts to escape, are at the city hospital. One of them is unconscious and will probably die.

Mob Permits the Law to Take Its Course

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 22.—The mob that threatened to lynch the negroes held in jail here for killing a white man last Saturday night and attempting to kill other white people, dispersed as day dawned. The troops and extra police have also retired, and the jail is guarded now only by deputies. It is believed that all danger of lynching is passed, as the authorities can not now be taken by surprise, and the jail will be well guarded at night with troops in readiness for calls.

The preliminary hearing of the negroes today was the cause of much excitement. They were taken to the court house about 11 o'clock in a patrol wagon, guarded by twelve policemen. A large crowd had gathered at the jail and the streets were lined with shouting people. The patrol wagon was driven at breakneck speed to the court house, where, after a preliminary hearing, the negroes were held to the grand jury. The same exciting scene attended the return of the negroes to jail. The doors of the jail were open when the patrol wagon returned, and the negroes were literally thrown through the entrance and the doors were slammed in the face of the mob which surged around the place. Many threats of lynching were heard.

John Taylor waived trial and was held to the grand jury without bail, but James Garfield Smith asked for a trial, and was held over. These are the negroes charged with killing William Moore Sunday. A great crowd gathered in the streets, but a cordon of police overawed anything like an attempt at violence. Mutterings were heard in the crowd, but no open attempt was made to interfere with the officers.

Arrangements are being made to move the prisoners to some other town for safe keeping. While officers will not divulge the destination, Louisville is mentioned as the place to which they will be taken. Attorneys for the negroes desire this done.

Public indignation was increased when a negro pushed from a wagon the ten year old son of the murdered man, the boy's leg being broken.

JAPANESE GENERAL INTENDS TO WINTER IN PORT ARTHUR

Kodama Rays the Fortress Will Be Taken Soon. Besieging Force Is Numerous Enough--The Contest Depends Upon Generalship and Ammunition

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The Daily News tonight publishes a cablegram from its correspondent with the Japanese troops outside of Port Arthur, reading as follows:

"General Kodama, chief of the Japanese general staff, after a thorough inspection of the operations at Port Arthur and a conference with General Nogi, gave the following exclusive interview to the Daily News staff correspondent:

"'You have seen Port Arthur and may think it easy to take," said the general, "but it is quite a difficult task.'

"'Of course,' I said, 'it has thirty powerful forts on which the Russians have spent ten years of engineering; the natural defenses are strong; there is a stubborn army of fighters within, cleverly commanded.'

"Kodama interrupted me.

"'Where will you winter about Port Arthur?' I asked. You are not building barracks, and have only shelter tents. The Manchurian winds bite bitterly.'

"'I shall winter inside,' replied the general. 'I will take the fortress soon. I hesitated to use my big guns for fear of hurting non-combatants.'

"Tea was now served by a soldier, whose straps showed him to be a survivor of the famous regiment which lost 94 per cent. of its numbers in repeated unsuccessful assaults on the forts during the three days' battle of August 21-23.

"'I can not say what damage the big guns will do,' resumed the general. This is the first time in history that coast defense guns have engaged each other. I brought ours from Japan. The Russians can not use theirs against Admiral Togo's fleet and have turned them landwards.'

"'Why do the Russians not use their guns against the fleet?'

"Kodana, sketching Port Arthur with semi-circular parallel lines representing the outer harbor, said: 'The outer line shows our mines, the inner the Russian mines. Our series of electric mines is laid counter to theirs. If struck by shells they would explode and set off the Russian mines, damaging the coast defense of the harbor. Thus checked by mines and countermines, the Russian coast defense and our navy must remain inactive. The Russian fleet is unwilling to take the initiative, and so the enemy has turned not only the coast defense guns, but even his naval guns, landward. In reply to this I brought from Japan our coast defense mortars and naval guns. You will see two great naval equipments fighting on land. I wish I could bring all the world's statisticians to witness these lessons for future warfare. The question is, are our naval guns and guns of position and re-infoced field artillery more powerful than the Russian naval and coast defense guns now reinforcing the forts? I have an army large enough to take Port Arthur. The enemy has about 20,000 troops. We have about 60,000—three to one. It would be impossible to use more men. The outcome now depends on ammunition and generalship.'

"'How about food?' I asked. 'It is reported that you permit transports and Junks to run the blockade, wishing only the glory of taking the fortress by assault.'

"'That is absolutely false,' replied the general. 'Our blockade is perfect. The Russian forts are well built on the Belgian model. The general situation of the forts also is similar to the Belgian forts. They are iron plated toward the sea; toward the land they are only earth-works with some masonry and a little concrete. A clever engineer designed them. We find them absolutely changed since the China war when we took Port Arthur in one day. The one fort—Etseshan—was the key to the whole position. Once that had been taken, all the others fell. Now we can not say that any single fort is the key. All are so arranged that we must take them in detail. The capture of one means only the capture of that individual fort, not a series as formerly. Study as we may, we find it difficult to locate their weakness, they have carried fortification to such an extent.'"

THE COLOR LINE IN FOOT BALL

Boston, Nov. 22.—Harvard undergraduates were greatly surprised today by the rumor that Yale would take steps to break off athletic relations with the Crimson on account of the playing of the negro Matthews in the game Saturday. But at the same time they put no credence in the report. For three years Matthews has played on the Harvard base ball team and Harvard never expected any such action on the part of the Blue.

Prof. Coolidge, who is acting chairman of the Harvard athletic committee during the absence of Prof. White, when seen yesterday said that Harvard had received no communication from Yale in regard to the matter, and he said he had no idea as to whether or not Yale would take such action.

The story from Yale said that the college authorities threaten to break off relations with Harvard on account of the negro question.

Wrighton persisted in playing Matthews Saturday after he had been warned that southern Yale men would not play with him. Wrighton, so the story goes, ordered Matthews, a coal black negro, in at left end to humiliate Randall, who is captain of the ball team, before the thirty thousand spectators. Walter Camp warned Wrighton during the game that he must not play negroes against Yale. He said that it was an insult to the southerners in the college. Wrighton promised to be good and took Matthews out after he had been kicked and hammered nearly into insensibility by the indignant Yale players.

FEAR THE BLOCK

Why Chinese Prisoners Want to Stay in America

Plattsburg, N. Y., Nov. 22—Ah Hong, Sing Hong and Jim Chong, Chinese prisoners, who have been confined in the county jail for the last year, and who have twice been ordered deported, have made application before United States Commissioner Everest of this city to have their cases reopened upon novel and unusual grounds, and the United States authorities at San Francisco are now investigating their story.

The prisoners claim that about a year before they came to America they were implicated with about 200 boys, ranging from 14 to 20 years old, in rolling in the mud a mandarin, or headman, in their native village of Book-Suey, and for which 130 of the boys have already been beheaded. They claim that the headman was very arbitrary with the boys of the village and bossed them unnecessarily, and as a result they one night broke into his house, took him into the street, rolled him in the mud and filled his mouth, ears, nose and eyes with tobacco. Soon after many of the boys were arrested and beheaded. Others escaped, among them the prisoners in jail here, and a reward of 1,000 yen has been offered for their capture. They claim that the reason they did not make these facts known on the two former hearings was through fear that they would then certainly be returned to China, which would mean their almost instant death upon reaching their native village.

ROBBER RUN DOWN

The Sheriff's Automobile Too Much for Horse and Buggy

Platte Center, Neb., Nov. 22.—During the noon today a lone bandit entered the Platte County Bank at this place and commanded the cashier to deliver all the cash on hand. The cashier refused and was shot in the breast by the robber, who without waiting to get any money, ran out of the bank building, and jumping into a buggy which was waiting for him, drove toward the Platte river, pursued by a large posse of citizens. A late telephone message says the robber is surrounded in a corn field and is standing off a posse of farmers with his guns. It is the impression that he will be captured soon and lynched as soon as caught. The cashier is still alive, but is reported as dying.

The bandit was captured after a thrilling chase of about twenty-five miles by the sheriff in an automobile. The robber's horse was exhausted and could go no further, although the man showed fight and fired several shots, none of which took effect, before surrendering.

The bandit gave his name as Billy Holien, and claimed to hail from Michigan.

An effort was made by a mob of Platte Center citizens to take the prisoner from the officers and lynch him, but Sheriff Carrig got the man safely out of town in the automobile.

Tonight Holien is confined in the county jail at Columbus, under the close surveillance of an armed guard.

An examination of Cashier Schroeder disclosed that the bandit's bullet had spent its force against a vest button and had only slightly torn the flesh, the man being practically uninjured.