GOVERNOR HUGHES OPENS CAMPAIGN

New Yorker Fires First Gun for Republicans at Youngstown, Ohio.

PIERCES BRYAN BUBBLES

Address Logical and Dispassionate Review of Leading Issues—Senator Beveridge and Ohio Executive Are Also Speakers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 5.—Aside from formally defining issues, both National and state, the opening of the Republican campaign in Ohio here today, according to Republican critics, developed an important fact, namely, that Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, will be in great demand outside of his own state during the National campaign. The Governor, after a masterly effort by Senator Beveridge, not only held the attention of a crowd of thousands who had been listening to other speeches for hours, but moved them to vigorous outbursts of applause, and was fairly mobbed when he finished by hundreds who pressed forward to shake his hand.

His satirical comments on William J. Bryan's ideas of regulating trusts called forth shouts of laughter. Revision of the tariff and a continuance of the policies of President Roosevelt, and, in Ohio, county-wide local option, were the keynotes sounded.

Both Speeches Impressive.

Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Hughes delivered impressive speeches dealing with National issues, while Governor Andrew L. Harris, renominated by his party, devoted himself to questions of import to the State of Ohio.

Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Beveridge dealt kindly with Mr. Bryan in his personal capacity, but insisted that he was a dreamer of dreams, a preacher and not an executive. Glowing tributes were paid to President Roosevelt.

Both speakers insisted on a revision of the tariff from a protective to a maximum and a minimum basis in line with the policy of Germany and France. Tariff for revenue only, the Indiana statesman declared, was absolute, and the purely protective tariff out of date. Under a maximum and minimum tariff, he said, Germany had forged to the front rank in the volume and value of her foreign trade.

Vorys Acts as Chairman.

Arther I. Vorys, Republican campaign manager for Ohio, was chairman of the meeting, which was held among the tall oaks of Wick Park. The day was a perfect one for an outdoor demonstration.

Governor Harris and Senator Beveridge did not reach the city until the streets were swarming with the thousands of steel workers clad in white uniforms and marching clubs were ready to begin the parade through the down town streets to the park. The city was decorated for the occasion.

Senator Beveridge and Governor Hughes left the city immediately after the exercises.

In part Governor Hughes said:

Governor Hughes' Address.

The Republican party makes appeal to public confidence as the most important political agency for conservation and for progress. By virtue of its achievements, its leadership and its aims, it stands forth as an efficient instrument for strong and capable administration, as a safeguard of stability, and of the prosperity which depends upon stability, and as an unrivaled power for the correction of abuses. It stands in striking contrast to the record of vacillation and inaptitude presented by the chief opposing party. That opposing party proffers a candidacy which is at once a monument and a guide-post. It memorializes the fallacies and unsafe policies we are asked to forget, and it points the way to business uncertainty which is the security of industry and trade.

When we hear sounded a strident call to the defense of popular rights, we look carefully to see who constitute the new patriotic army into whose keeping we are asked to turn over the destinies of this great Nation. The campaign watchwords "Shall the People Rule" and the demand "Whether the Government shall remain a mere business asset of favor-seeking corporations" are not impressive when emblazoned on the banners of Tammany Hall and of other essential allies. The army opposing us cannot pass muster either as one of defense or of salvation, and we may well pause before we permit it, despite its boast of fidelity to garrison our institutions.

No one more than I desires to see administration purged of every selfish taint, to have fair and impartial laws faithfully executed, to get rid of every vestige of special privilege at the expense of public interest, to liberate trade from unjust encroachments, to purify our electoral methods and to maintain honest representative government. And it is because of his loyalty to these ideals, because of his broad sympathies and his rare equipment in character, ability and experience, because tested in the difficult fields of judicial and administrative work he has proved his quality by eminent service, because of his varied learning, his acquaintance with affairs, his respect for constitutional government and his capacity intelligently and justly to plan and direct necessary reforms that I most earnestly support the candidacy of William Howard Taft.

Rap at Free Silver Craze.

Twelve years ago the Democracy of Tilden and of Cleveland was overthrown in its own house. Under the old name, but with a new alignment and leadership—a desperate assault was made upon the credit of the country and the integrity of private debts. It was an attack upon our fundamental securities, and our belief as to the sincerity of the motive serves only to magnify the dangerous character of the attempt and the unwisdom of the leadership which inspired it. A campaign of education followed. Thousands of Democrats, more intent upon the safety of the country than upon fidelity to a party name, itself betrayed, supported the Republican, or rather the National cause. Then ensued a great popular victory, the vindication of the conscience and intelligence of the electorate, and the people ruled in the election of William McKinley.

Four years later, after the surprises of the Spanish War, with its entailment of unexpected obligations, that administration was triumphantly vindicated in popular support. President McKinley, a victim of insensate passion, laid down his life trusted and beloved by all the people. To the difficult task then developed upon him, with the problems created by an unparalleled prosperity, came a new leader dear to the people's heart. He entered upon his work with courage and determination, and four years ago he received an overwhelming vote of popular confidence. For seven years, with lofty aim and unconquerable spirit he has labored for the people, and today by virtue of his sincere devotion to their welfare, his valiant attack upon evil in high places, his zeal for the common interest, whether in the protection of the public domain or in insistence upon the freedom of interstate trade, or in the maintenance of high standards of administration, or in the recognition of the rights of labor or in the care of our natural resources, the forceful and representative leader is typified to the popular imagination in the person of Theodore Roosevelt.

Praises Roosevelt Reforms.

When we consider the inevitable conflict of many opinions and the importance of the questions involved the record of progressive legislation in the Roosevelt administration is extraordinary. The creation of the Bureau of Corporations, the railroad rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill, the employers' liability bill, and the laws passed for the better protection of labor constitute a record of legislation which no just critic can afford to minimize and which attests in a marked manner the response of the Republican party under its forceful leadership to the demands of the people.

If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the past 12 years had been enacted into law we should have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we would have been entangled. It is fortunate for him as well as for us that he was defeated, and whatever may be his present political potentiality may be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his programme. No doubt much remains to be accomplished in the way of necessary reform, but the record already made by the Republican party is a noteworthy one and we must make further advances with care and needed reflection. Our progress will be entrusted to safe hands and we shall be fortunate in having a sailing master who knows his chart and who will take quite as much account of reefs and shoals as of the speed of the vessel. We have got our direction, we have a most precious cargo, and we must have a safe and experienced pilot.

Our opponents seem to regard the questions before us as simply involving a programme of legislation or of constitutional amendment. But first and chiefly we are electing a President, the executive of the Nation. Nor should we in considering legislative proposals forget this. Now there is no man in the country better fitted properly to preside over and direct the varied business of the Executive Department than Mr. Taft. He already knows it thoroughly. He has rare executive ability. No one is better qualified than he to do the work which under the Constitution the President is called upon to perform.

Must Name Lawgivers.

Not only will the coming election directly affect the executive branch of the Government, but it is most important in its relation to the judicial branch. Rarely has the choice of President involved more far-reaching consequences. For it is not improbable that the next President will appoint at least four judges of the United States Supreme Court. Upon these appointments will largely depend the quality of the judicial work of this great court for years to come. Congress may pass laws, but the Supreme Court interprets and construes them, and determines their validity.

If we should search the country for a delegate of the people who could be confidently entrusted with this important duty, it is probable that no one could command higher confidence than the Republican candidate for President. Himself a judge, learned in the wisdom of the law, he commands the respect and esteem of the entire bar of the country, without regard to partisan division.

Some questions which are discussed with no little vigor can hardly be considered as campaign issues. Mr. Bryan desires United States Senators to be chosen by direct vote of the people in the several states. Mr. Taft also inclines to favor this course. And I am glad he does.

But this can be accomplished only by constitutional amendment, and such amendment can be had only when ratified by three-fourths of the states. This would hardly seem to be an issue upon which to elect a President.

Again, Mr. Bryan objects to the present rules of the House of Representatives and complains that it is no longer a "deliberative body." How to make the procedure of a body of nearly 400 members more fully deliberative while at the same time to make provision for the proper dispatch of business, how to give greater freedom and how to escape from the alleged tyranny of the Speaker without creating a new tyranny of the minority, is a question which parliamentarians may discuss to advantage. In any event, the members of the House will make such rules as they think best and the general suggestions of the Democratic platform on this point can hardly be regarded as pertinent to the Presidential campaign.

Bryan Refuses to Give Credit.

Mr. Bryan also has much to say with regard to corrupt practices and campaign expenditures. But he omits to give due credit to the Republican party for what it has accomplished with regard to these important reforms, an accomplishment the more noteworthy in the light of Mr. Bryan's reiterated criticisms of contributions to Republican campaign funds.

Both parties demand a revision of the tariff. But they differ in the principle and aim of such revision. The Republican party stands for the policy of protection. It maintains, its historic position in defense of American standards of living and of the American scale of wages. The Democratic party seeks, as Mr. Bryan construes its platform, to overthrow protection and to establish a revenue tariff. Instead of readjustment of protective rates and a fair arrangement of schedules consistent with the long established policy of the country under which our trade has been developed and our industrial activities have attained their notable expansion, he insists on an overthrow of the entire system of protection, thus threatening the dislocation of trade and the most serious disturbance of industry. He seeks not tariff revision, but tariff revolution. Mr. Bryan appears to recognize the serious consequences of such a course and in announcing his position he hastens to assure us that "the Democratic plan does not contemplate an immediate change from one system to the other;" it expressly declares that the change shall be gradual and a gradual change is only possible where the country is satisfied with the results of each step taken."

This opens a vista of indefinite tariff tinkering to accomplish the desired object.

Revision there must be. It should be prompt, thorough and fair. But the policy of protection will be maintained and American industry, involving the interests of our wage-earners, must be properly safeguarded.

Attitude Toward Corporations.

It is the function of law to define and punish wrongdoing, and not to throttle business. In the fields of industrial activity the need is that trade should be fair; that unjust discriminations and illegal allowances giving preferential access to markets should be prevented; that coercive combinations and improper practices to stifle competition should be dealt with regardless of individuals; but that honest industry, obtaining success upon its merits, denying no just opportunity to its competitors, should not be put under prohibitions which mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation.

The line of progress lies not in arbitrary action, but in securing suitable publicity and supervision, and by accurate definition of wrongs and the infliction of proper punishment. The processes of justice may be slower and more laborious, but if we desert the lines of soberness and fair play to get quick results through arbitrary interferences with trade, we shall find that such short cuts lead only to disaster.

The plan proposed by the Democratic platform to provide for a guarantee of bank deposits is also open to serious objection. Mr. Taft promptly pointed out its weakness, and Mr. Bryan, despite his skill, has been unable effectively to answer his criticisms. The plan proposed to make the honest and prudent banks meet losses for which they are in no way responsible. Mr. Bryan replies that all banking restrictions operate to curtail the freedom of the prudent because of the dangers arising from the abuses of others. But it is one thing to put a business under needed restrictions operating impartially and quite another to compel banks to make good specific losses not attributable in any way to their neglect or default.

If this plan is a good one for the banks, why should it not be applied to insurance companies? They are chartered by the state and are subject to its close supervision.

But what would be thought of a proposition to compel the well-managed and conservative life insurance company to make good the losses which would be sustained by those insured in other companies that became insolvent? The business of banking and insurance must be transacted under strict supervision; but these institutions which operate fairly and prudently within the law should not suffer either from laxity of governmental supervision with regard to others or from imprudences and frauds with which they have no concern. Mr. Bryan tries in vain to meet the criticisms that the plan proposed would encourage reckless and dishonest men, who would seek deposits on the faith of such an assurance.

Is Not Currency Reform.

This proposed plan does not meet the demand for an elastic currency system through which the monetary wants of the country may be supplied. To supply such a system is an urgent necessity and its provision would obviate many of the dangers which have hitherto existed; but to make banks pay for losses they have not caused is to depart from proper principles and to encourage improper practices.

The Republican party has been solicitous of the rights of labor. Mr. Taft is clearly right when he says that "not since the beginning of the Government has any other National administration done so much for the cause of labor by the enactment of remedial legislation as has Theodore Roosevelt and the Republican Congress elected to sit during his term of office." And in support of this assertion he instances the re-enacted employers' liability act, the safety appliance acts, the Government employes' compensation act; provision for the investigation of mine disasters, and legislation with respect to child labor in the District of Columbia. He has exposed the disingenuousness of the plank in the Democratic platform that "injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved,"—a Janus-faced proposal, meaning what you like.

The Republican party has taken a reasonable attitude upon the injunction question. But more important to labor than any benefits which may reside in improved procedure in injunction cases is the opportunity to work. It profits little to a workingman to be told that he will be given the right to trial by jury in case he is guilty of contempt of court, if those who promise it propose to enter upon a fatuous course of arbitrary interference with trade. The prosperity of the workingman fundamentally depends upon wise, conserving and upbuilding policies; and demands that efforts to reform industrial evils should be carefully conceived and prosecuted without endangering the stability of legitimate business enterprise. And it is to the Republican party under its wise and experienced leadership that we must look in the present exigency for proper guidance to these ends.

But while we freely criticise opposing programmes and candidates, we as freely recognize that no party has a monopoly of patriotic motive or of sincere endeavor to contribute to the welfare of the Nation. Divided into different groups, espousing different principles and advocating conflicting methods, our citizens are imbued with the same love of country and are inspired by the same devotion to its interests. We criticise each other without bitterness, realizing that in the contests of public discussion we find the surest protection of our institutions, and that we may confidently rely upon the final judgment of an intelligent and conscious electorate.

I have an abiding confidence in the progress of the people. Resistlessly they move forward to the attainment of their goal. Every privilege maintained at the expense of the common interest will finally go the way of despotism and ancient tyranny. But in our progress we must seek to avoid false steps. Ours must be the rule of reason, clear-eyed, calm, patient and steadfast; defeating the conspiracies of intrigue and escaping the pitfalls of folly. Supreme must be the sense of justice, with its recognition of our mutual dependence. We cannot change human nature or bring about a state of society or of administration of Government which does not reflect its feelings. We rejoice in the measure of success which has already been attained, and we must resolve to devote ourselves more loyally than ever to the general good, counting our partisan opportunities and victories as gain only as they give us chance to serve our common country.

Senator Beveridge closed the meeting, saying in part:

Speech of Senator Beveridge.

We are midway in an historic movement for righteousness written into law. Shall the movement be carried out, or wrecked? Its concrete expression is the Roosevelt policies. Shall they be saved or lost?

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Seven years ago we started upon the great work of modern and humane legislation that has made the Roosevelt period historic. In those years we passed the Railroad Rate Bill, which for the first time in American history asserts the principle that the government of all the people can and will regulate those who carry the products of all the people. We passed the Meat Inspection and Pure-Food Laws, which ended the sale of poisoned foods and adulterated drugs; the irrigation law, which is making fertile the arid West and will build within our own continental boundaries a new empire of productive wealth.

In these seven years we have enacted more important laws for the safety, comfort and welfare of labor than in any two decades since the Government was founded. We passed the Employers' Liability Law, which revolutionized the heartless rule of the common law and gives the railroad laborer or his family compensation for his injury or death; the law forbidding railways from requiring employes to work an inhuman number of hours without rest; the Safety Appliance Act, which not only lessens the danger of life and limb of employes, but which increases the safety of the traveling public. We passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which keeps coolie labor out of the Republic, and diminishes the number of coolies already here. We passed the Government Employes' Liability Law, by which every man who works for the Government is certain of compensation for injury or his family for his death while in the Government's employ.

All Are Republican Laws.

All these are Republican laws. Each of them is a part of that plan of statesmanship which seeks to write conscience and humanity upon our statute books. Each of them was opposed secretly or openly by both Democrats and Republicans; each of them received both Republican and Democratic votes. But each of them was urged by a Republican President, originated by Republican statesmen and some of them were not even thought of outside the Republican party. For example, even Mr. Bryan never dreamed of the meat inspection and pure-food law, yet that law means more to the health of the American people than all the curious devices he ever proposed.

In these seven historic years we have also advanced the American name throughout the world, increased toward us the good will of nations and added to our lasting power in international affairs. At home and abroad our work already done has been so vast that the world speaks of it with praise and wonder; but we are midway in that work, and the question is whether we shall go on until we finish it.

Mr. Bryan complains that it is not finished now. But a brick at a time is the way to build a house. Would you trust an architect who promised to build it in the wink of an eye? The instantaneous statesman writes no sound laws, works no lasting reform. Aladdin rears none but imaginary palaces.

Of the work that remains, the first is to revise the tariff. The tariff we shall make will protect American industries, and also open foreign markets to American products. A straight-out revenue tariff is ancient; a single protective tariff is out of date—we Republicans propose to keep up with the times. As a straight-out revenue tariff gives everything away to foreign nations and gets nothing in return, so a straight-out protective tariff gives nothing away and gets nothing in return. The modern tariff is a maximum and minimum tariff—high tariff to be applied to any nation that will not give us advantages in its markets, and a lower tariff, still protective, to be granted to any nation that will give us advantages in its markets. The Republican idea is to meet other commercial nations with their own weapons.

Real Problem of Labor.

Every labor law we have passed and will pass is a part of that web of industrial questions which we call the labor problems. But after all, the fundamental labor problem is the problem of employment and pay. Work and wages are the foundations of labor's well-being, without which all labor legislation is the giving of a stone instead of bread. More American workingmen own their own homes (and those homes have more comforts than the workingmen of England, Germany, Japan, France combined. Had any political economist been told 25 years ago that carpenters, miners and steel-workers ever would be paid the American wages of the present day, he would have scoffed. All this has come during Republican administrations. We plan to continue and increase it. The maximum and minimum tariff which we will enact will enlarge the markets for American products, as Germany in the same way has enlarged the markets for her products. Markets mean industries to supply them; industries mean demand for labor; demand for labor means high wages.

We are quickly recovering from the briefest panic in our history. Let workingmen contrast that panic with the one that occurred under the last Democratic administration and then answer this question for themselves: Will the election of Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft best help the rapidly improving business of the country? And remember that active business means well-paid employment.

A nation without power is a nation without influence. A maritime nation's power is in her navy. Had our navy been as large in 1898 as it is today, Spain would not have gone to war and Cuba would have been freed by diplomacy; yet the actual cash, spent in that little war, would have built two navies as great as the one we have today and maintained them for a score of years.

Campaign of Candidates.

This is a campaign of candidates even more than of platforms. The question is not which candidate is most upright, patriotic, brave, for both are equally so. Both mean equally well toward their country. The real question is, Which candidate will make the best President? Mr. Bryan never has handled a single foreign problem. He has governed no Philippines, regenerated no Cuba, built no canal, avoided no allen danger, saved us from no threatened peril.

It was Mr. Taft whose counsel President Roosevelt sought at every crisis of his historic administration; he who helped avert war when little politicians and narrow minds would have plunged us into conflict. It was William H. Taft whom our President, when confronted with foreign perplexities and with the awful weight of our ninety millions' welfare on his heart, sought for strength and wisdom; and it is William H. Taft more than any man ever called to the leadership of the American people, who has had the best training, the widest experience and the wisest teaching to fit him for that glorious but serious task.

When the great commander who has guided our ship of state through storms of opposition and amid the rocks of hatred straight for the port of our higher hopes and our larger liberties, voluntarily steps from the bridge and delivers to us his high commission, let us hand it to the ablest officer aboard and safely make the harbor of our heart's desire.

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London Echo.

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Voteless Negroes of Washington in Bitter Fight.

BROWNSVILLE IS ISSUE

Colored Boss Who Lost Janitor's Job in District Building Leads Comic Opera Attack on Republican Candidate.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 5.—The Presidential campaign is not without its humorous incidents, and quite the funniest thing yet recorded is the fight that has developed among the negroes of Washington City. There are about 100,000 male negroes in the District of Columbia, and most of them who are of voting age have pronounced political views. The dusky element, notwithstanding it has absolutely no vote, has divided into factions, the Taft crowd and the anti-Taft crowd, and the way they are "scrapping" among themselves would do credit to real political factions.

It is well known that residents of the District of Columbia are denied the right of franchise; this applies to white and black alike. Consequently, the District of Columbia occupies the spectators' gallery in all National elections; it can look on but it cannot participate. But in spite of this fact there is as much political talk and as many political rows among the negro element as if they had the right to vote, and as if the negroes of Washington held the balance of power in the entire country.

Normally, the Washington negroes are good Republicans, but no sooner had the Chicago convention nominated Taft than the dusky citizens of the National Capital divided into two factions, and from that day to this they have fought among themselves with a zeal that would bring joy to the heart of old Boss Murphy, over in New York.

"Colonel" Perry Black Boss.

For years and years the negro "boss" in Washington has been "Colonel" Perry Carson, a big, strapping, pompous negro, well groomed, and thrifty, and black as the ace of spades. Perry has always had a "pull;" nobody knows where he got it, but he had it, and that was sufficient. And in the palmy days Carson was lord of all he surveyed (in the colored section of Washington). Likewise he always stood in with the powers that be, and they got him a job. Perry was janitor of the District Building, the home of the local government. But, just after the Chicago convention the District government moved into a magnificent marble building, just completed at a cost of about $2,000,000, and it was deemed necessary to get a real janitor to assume charge.

Perry Carson was good enough to look after a ramshackle, antiquated brick building, but he was not big enough for janitor of the new District Building. So the City Fathers, on moving day, announced to Perry that he would have to be content, thereafter, to be assistant janitor, and take orders from a white man. That hurt the dignity of the great black political boss, and he indignantly declined the offer. If he was not good enough for janitor, he did not want any Government job. So he quit.

No sooner had Boss Carson severed himself from the Government payroll that he began looking for excuses for abusing the men who forced him out. He could see no hope unless Bryan should be elected. So he began to lambast Taft. He denounced him on the Brownsville issue. No sooner had Boss Carson begun his anti-Taft crusade than negro ministers of all denominations took the cue and jumped into the fight.

Soon the colored ministry was divided; some were for Taft; others thought he ought to be punished. So intense did these ministerial politicians become that they ceased discoursing on hell and damnation, and turned to Brownsville; they preached no more of the devil, but of Taft. Politics completely obliterated the gospel, and now the colored divine knows no gospel but the "battle of Brownsville."

Almost every night there is a negro "rally," largely attended, and enthusiasm is unrestrained. Tonight it is an anti-Taft rally; tomorrow night it is an anti-Taft rally, and always the anti crowd is led by the aforesaid Perry Carson or some of the excited ministers. In the eyes of one crowd Taft is a real friend of the colored race, and the Democracy their bitterest enemy; in the other camp Taft is a little better than the devil himself, and even Bryanism and Democratic rule is preferable.

The negro element is perfectly wild over the campaign, and their utterances, to one who did not know, would indicate that a tremendous conflict is impending. But not one among the hundreds who participate will cast a vote in November. And when the returns are all in, the colored brothers will return to their labors, forgetting the heat of their controversies, and content with the result. Nobody minds their political scraps; the newspapers give much space, because news is scarce and the negro population is large. But everybody understands that it is a tempest in a teapot; that is, everybody but Senator Foraker. He seems to think the fight is of some importance, for whenever he visits Washington he confers freely with the leaders of the anti-Taft campaign, and seems pleased with reports.

ARREST WALKING ARSENAL

Police of Paris Find Stranger Is "Heeled" for Apaches.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—(Special.)—Posada, a young South American, who says that is his only name, had read in the Paris papers about the "Apaches" of the city. He concluded that Parisian streets are less safe than the Pampas, and armed himself to the teeth accordingly. At the same time he endeavored to introduce in Paris what may be South American customs, and forced his way into a theater without paying for his seat. Having been ejected, he was taken to the police station, where he was found to have about his person one bowie-knife, one dagger with a three-edged blade, one brass knuckle, one revolver loaded with soft-nosed bullets, and six spare cartridges.

In the police court he pleaded that he had merely taken due precautions against footpads. He had read the Paris papers, which had convinced him that he could not venture out in the city without being fully armed. The court told him that the Parisian press occasionally exaggerated matters, and that his precautions were unnecessary, and sent him to prison for six days for being found with illegal weapons upon him.

ROB BANK, SHOOT CITIZEN

Five Men Secure Contents of Bibawik Safe Deposit Vaults.

DULTH, Minn., Sept. 5.—A gang of five men rifled the bank of Bibawik, near here, early today. The robbers secured the contents of the safety deposit vaults. The exact amount of the plunder has not been ascertained.

A citizen was probably fatally shot for refusing to stop when commanded by one of the robbers, who stood guard outside.

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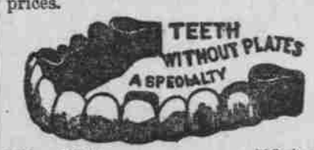

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