

SHOT BY HIS SON

Judge Hargis, Famous Figure in
Kentucky Political Annals.

DIES WITH BOOTS ON.

Beach Hargis, Young Son of the Judge, While Drinking Shoots His Father Five Times in His Own Store.—The Dead Man Was Mixed Up in Many Scrapes and Had Been Tried for Murder.

At Jackson, Ky., former County Judge James Hargis, for many years member of the State Democratic executive committee, accused of complicity in many killings, and a prominent figure in the feuds which have disrupted Breathitt County for several years, was shot and killed in his store about 3:30 P. M. Thursday by his son, Beach Hargis. The son fired five shots in rapid succession at his father, who fell dead while his clerks were waiting on customers. The exact cause of the murder has not been learned, but it is supposed to have been the result of differences which have existed between father and son for some time. The two men are reported to have had a severe quarrel several nights ago, when the father, it is alleged, was compelled to resort to violence to restrain his son.

Young Hargis, it is said, had been drinking heavily of late. He came into the store Thursday afternoon and was apparently under the influence of liquor. Judge Hargis, it is said, spoke to his son about drinking and a quarrel resulted. Father and son stepped behind a counter when the son, after a minute's conversation, drew a revolver and fired five shots. Four took effect, Judge Hargis falling dead. The young lady stenographer and the customers in the store fled. Young Hargis was arrested and placed in jail. He was raving like a maniac and the officers were compelled to drag him to jail. Judge Hargis had been for years a prominent figure in Kentucky in political and criminal circles. He has figured in the Courts in the mountains for years on account of the murders of Dr. Cox, Attorney Marcum and "Jim" Cockrill. Judge Hargis was present leader of the Democrats of the 10th district and was regarded as the "boss" of Breathitt County.

For years his sway was not opposed, but some years ago James B. Marcum had the temerity to oppose Hargis in a law case. From that day he was a marked man.

Judge Hargis had been on trial at various times for complicity in the murder of Marcum, "Jim" Cockrill and Dr. Cox, but had been acquitted on all of the charges. He was recently forced to pay a judgment of \$5,000 to Mrs. Marcum in connection with the death of her husband.

Judge Hargis had just disposed of this, the last of these cases in which he had been involved when he paid the judgment of the Court. Mrs. Marcum had sued Judge Hargis and others for \$100,000, alleging that they caused the death of her husband.

The Hargis-Cockrill feud had its inception in a political contest. The Hargises had long been dominant in Breathitt County, where they conducted a general store, were engaged in the lumber business and were generally active. The brothers, James, Alexander and Elbert, were good business men and accumulated a fortune.

The trouble with the Cockrills arose when the latter opposed the Hargises at the polls. Feeling was bitter, when one day, Benjamin Hargis, a younger brother of James Hargis, met one of the Cockrill boys in a "blind tiger," near Jackson, and was killed by his enemy.

In the fall of 1902, Dr. Cox, the guardian of the Cockrill boys, who lived on the outskirts of Jackson, was shot as he entered his home one night by assassins concealed across the way. John Smith, John Abner and others of the alleged Hargis band were accused of the crime, and in a confession made by one of them Judge Hargis was charged with having hired them to kill Dr. Cox.

From this time on the story of the Hargis-Cockrill feud was written in blood. The next to fall was "Jim" Cockrill, the town marshall. Shortly after the murder of Cockrill, James B. Marcum, the attorney for the Cockrill boys, created a sensation by publicly declaring in Lexington that he was a marked man, and that he had been doomed to death by the Hargis clan.

One morning in May, five years ago, Marcum was shot down while standing at the door of the Court House at Jackson talking to Capt. Ewing, the assassin being Curtis Jett, "the wild dog," who had since confessed his part in this tragedy and who was accused to the other crimes. He and "Tom" White are now serving life sentence in the penitentiary.

Judge Hargis will be buried in a casket costing \$100, which he had purchased a month ago. About 4:30 Thursday afternoon the following message was sent:

"Express to-day casket selected by James Hargis as he is dead."
"Mrs. Judge James Hargis."

MORSE RAN AWAY.

Big Trust Magnate Now a Fugitive From Justice.

Wrecked a Big New York Bank of Which He Was President, and Sailed For Liverpool.

A dispatch from New York says that Charles W. Morse, less than five months ago worth \$20,000,000, head of the Coastwise ship, and the ice trusts, capitalized at \$127,000,000, and in control of a chain of banks, capitalized at \$10,000,000, is a fugitive from justice, having sailed from New York for Liverpool. When this came to light Receiver Hanna the official of the federal government, who has charge of investigation that the grand jury is making into the bank juggling which led to the failure of the Bank of North America, has attached his Fifth avenue mansion for \$243,321.25 due by Morse to the bank on promissory notes long over due.

Twice Morse has been before the grand jury where he was subjected to grilling examinations. It is known that if indictment has been determined upon by the jurors, but it is stated by District Attorney Jerome that he knows of no reason why Morse should flee, fearing criminal prosecution.

Mrs. Morse, who was dragged through the scandals attendant upon the Dodge-Morse divorce case that landed Abe Hummel on Blackwell's island, is living alone in the mansion at No. 728 Fifth Avenue. This stands in the name of Morse, and is said to be worth \$750,000. It is already mortgaged for a large amount and has been attached in a suit by R. A. C. Smith for \$155,753.36 in a claim for a conditional sale of five hundred shares of National Bank of North America stock and also libel by the federal government for \$243,321.25.

In the wreck that followed the driving out of Morse from his presidencies and directorates in banks he controlled, his reputation by the management of the re-organized ship trust, the dropping out of sight of values of the ice trust stock and the wreck of banks that has followed the revelation of banking methods that have been criticised, Morse's fortune is believed to have been swept away in three months.

Reports of Morse's losses followed each other in rapid succession. One of these was that the creditor banks might unite in making him an involuntary bankrupt, thus absorbing the remnants of his fortune. Deputy sheriffs were kept busy serving copies of the attachment in the suit brought by Charles A. Hanna, receiver for the National Bank of North America, in New York, against Morse to recover \$243,321.

Copies of the attachment have been served on officers of the 14 banks in which Morse was supposed to have accounts. A deputy sheriff has seized 6,409 shares of stock of the Furnace Valley Copper, said to be owned by Morse. Another leyed on stock in the Kingsland Copper Company, said to have been owned by Morse. A deputy sheriff also has served a copy of the attachment of K. A. Wilson, in charge of the Morse resident in 5th avenue.

THEY WANT FOOD.

Startling Story Told by a New York
School Teacher.

That many of her pupils come without breakfast to school, that on occasions several have fainted in the class room from want of food, and that repeated appeals to charity organizations brought nothing more than long-delayed replies to the effect that "an investigation would be made" are among statements made by Mrs. C. T. Tower, principal of public school No. 114, at 73 Oliver street, New York.

WORKED SOUTHERN FOR PASSES

Young White Man Arrested at Greenville on New Charge.

J. H. Clark, a young white man, was arrested at Greenville on Thursday, charged with obtaining passes from the Southern Railway by making false representations. Clarke represented himself as being an engineer on the Southern, and in this way secured many passes. When arrested he had two quarterly passes of the New York Central on his person, both of them being made out to different parties.

DISLOCATED HER JAW.

Laughing at a Funny Story Told Her by Her Husband.

While Mrs. Mary Lambertson was at supper with her husband, at their home, Brooklyn, he told her a funny story. When the point of the story was reached, Mrs. Lambertson laughed so heartily for several minutes that she dislocated her jaw. She was taken to the Seney hospital, where the jaw was reset.

Don't Like the Name.

At Violin, S. D., the parents of a new-born daughter having named her Evelyn Nostit Thaw, their neighbors are indignant and threaten violence unless the child's name is changed.

HERO MORGAN TAKES A SOUVENIR AFTER PUTTING OUT THE FIRE.



GOT VERY HOT.

Members of the Senate Gets Excited Over an Editorial

IN MANNING TIMES.

It Was Claimed That Senator Appelt's Paper Had Made Grave Charges Against Some Senators.—Senator Appelt Was Roundly Abused, but He Hit Back and Said He Would Criticise Them When He Saw Fit.

There was a red hot time in the State Senate on Friday. Senator Blease of Newberry read the following editorial from the Manning Times, which had been copied in the Newberry Observer. The Manning Times is owned and edited by Senator Appelt. Before reading the article Senator Blease said he did not represent any whiskey house, and therefore the article did not touch him, but he thought the Senate ought to take notice of the article, which reads as follows:

"The liquor scandals continue to hold interest, and the graft gang are trying to work up a sentiment against Attorney General Lyon because of his having employed Col. T. B. Felder of Atlanta, Ga., to assist him. They say, 'Lyon had to go to Georgia to get help, as though South Carolina did not have good lawyers,' but such rot will fool nobody when it is known that the liquor crew have in their relations with the winding-up commission of the state dispensary retained a large number of lawyers in Columbia and other cities, and some of these are also members of the legislature, who will probably fight the proposition of making an appropriation to defray the attorney general's expenses in bringing to justice men who have robbed the state. To sensible men it matters not where the assistance comes from, whether it comes from Georgia or South Carolina, but it happens that Col. Felder is a South Carolinian, and is related to the Felders of Clarendon. I happen to know the man, although I have not seen him since coming here. He is an able, fearless lawyer and will expose the names of members of the general assembly who attempt to use their relations as attorneys for these liquor concerns to thwart the legislation necessary to uphold Attorney General Lyon's hands. Information has already been obtained sufficient to place some men in a very undesirable attitude before the people, and if there is any further attempt made to tamper with the jury to defeat an appropriation to continue investigation and bring to justice the thieves' the newspaper reading will become mighty interesting, and the hypocrisy of some of our 'patriots' will have its mask torn away, and they will be held up for indignant derision and scorn of a trusting and outraged people."

Several Statements.

Senator Earle denounced the publication in no uncertain terms. He said he had never represented a whiskey house, nor had he been connected in any way with the State dispensary commission. He said that such statements as those contained in the article from the Manning Times were "infamous falsehoods" and he demanded that the author of the article specify what senators were referred to. "And any member of the senate," said Senator Earle, "who will publish such statements should be expelled from the senate."

Senator Appelt's Statement.

Senator Appelt, who had sat with silence under the stream of denunciation heaped upon him, but whose face had grown red and then white, came to his feet quickly when Senator Earle had concluded his remarks. He demanded to know if the senator from Oconee meant to say that he

(Appelt) had stated what was a falsehood.

Senator Earle said that the information contained in that article was false and insulting.

Senator Appelt declared that a "tempest in a teapot" had been stirred up. He said that he wrote the article referred to and was alone responsible for its publication. He said that he based that article upon information which he regarded as authentic. No names were given to him by his informants, but he declared that he was satisfied that the statements contained in the article in so far as they related to members of the general assembly being attorneys for whiskey houses were absolutely correct. He said that while he was a member of the senate he was also an editor of a newspaper and felt privileged to criticize persons whenever he had information upon which to base such criticisms.

He said that if anybody was to be expelled from the senate it should be those senators who represent whiskey houses and who would use their official position to defeat the ends of legislation seeking to give to the attorney general funds with which to prosecute the grafters.

He said to Senator Earle he had no right to know from whom he got his information, or what that information was in detail.

Represents Two Houses.

Senator Weston said that it is a penalty that men in public life pay to be misunderstood by some good men and to be misrepresented by some bad men. He had no apologies to make to any member of the senate or to any newspaper man or anybody else for his professional conduct. He had been honored by the people of Richland county for many years and it is for them to say whether his conduct meets with their approbation.

He stated that the law firm with which he is connected, Weston & Aycock, represents two of the liquor houses which have claims pending before the dispensary commission, but no man could say, he declared, that his vote or his actions in the senate were influenced by such relations. He said that one of the houses he represents placed their claims in his hands before the commission was established, the New York and Kentucky Distilling Company.

Senator Christensen's Criticism.

Rising to a question of personal privilege, Mr. Christensen said: "I too, am an editor and during the sessions of the legislature have occasion to comment on events in the legislature. I have commented in a general way on the situation discussed by the senator from Clarendon in his paper and the senator from Richland, who has just taken his seat."

"It is my belief that the senator from Richland has not acted in any way inconsistent with his ideas of what is right and proper. But I disagree with him and have said so and propose to condemn his course again if I think proper. He represents some of these liquor houses whose claims are being investigated and some of the ex-State dispensary officials who are under indictment and thinks it proper and right as State senator to oppose in the senate the bill to provide the attorney general with funds to prosecute his clients. I disagree with him and have so stated elsewhere and wish to put myself on record here."

Senator Rayson's Statement.

Senator Rayson said that he regretted that it was necessary for him to raise a question of personal privilege, but he felt compelled, under the circumstances, to enter his protest against the charges contained in the newspaper clipping which had been read.

He said he voted against the Otts resolution because he considered it untrue, but he had publicly proclaimed from the floor of the senate that he would vote to give to the attorney general any amount of money he needed in the prosecution of cases arising from the investigation of the affairs of the State dispensary.

He thought that the attorney general should be given all the assistance necessary in these matters—in justice to the State and to the men under indictment the charges arising from that investigation should be

aired; the authorities ought to go to the bottom of them.

He said that he had never represented a whiskey house in any claim before the dispensary commission and he does not represent any of the parties who have been indicted as a result of the investigation of the affairs of the dispensary. He said he had been approached by one man who was formerly connected with the State dispensary and although this man was a lifelong personal friend and he has confidence in his integrity he refused to consult with him until after the adjournment of the legislature.

Senator Sinkler Warns Up.

Senator Sinkler also rose to a question of personal privilege and made some very caustic references to the publication in question. He said that he voted against the Otts resolution because he considered it improper for the senate to pass such a resolution when the act of the general assembly of South Carolina is before a court for interpretation.

"But," he declared, "if any man imputes to me wrong motives for voting as I did on that measure, or charges me with being recreant to my duty to the State, that man hath not a fig leaf to cover his naked indecency and it would be base flattery to call him a dog."

A Further Explanation.

Senator Appelt thought he could clarify the atmosphere to some extent by explaining that this article appeared long before the Otts resolution was introduced and so far as he knew before that resolution was ever contemplated. No reflection was intended upon any member for having voted against that resolution as it would have been quite impossible to cast such reflections in advance of the introduction of the resolution and before the vote was taken. He had simply been given information contained in that article and got the information from a source which could be relied upon.

Resolution Offered.

Immediately upon the senate reconvening at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Senator Smith of Hampton offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, certain allegations have been made impeaching the honor and actions of members of the senate and house of representatives in regard to legislation upon the whiskey question now before the courts, the general assembly and the people of South Carolina.

"Be it resolved by the senate, That a committee consisting of two senators, to be appointed by the president of the senate, wait upon the author of said charges—the senator from Clarendon—and ask that he appear before the bar of the senate at 8 o'clock, p. m., February 10th instant, and produce the names and evidence in support of said charges."

Stands by His Guns.

With reference to this resolution, Senator Appelt said that he considered it untimely, uncalled for and unnecessary; that if he were required to appear before the bar of the senate he could do so, but that he would only reiterate what he had said at the morning session and no other statement would be made.

He declared that he would not maliciously injure any man, and while he wrote the article in question and published it in his newspaper, he felt that no senator nor guilty of what was charged in that article had a right to assume that it contained a charge against him. He said that he felt that it was not only his privilege but his duty to give to the public through his newspaper such information as is contained in that article and that he would continue to do so regardless of what action might be taken by the senate.

He said that he had not been given the names of any senator with regard to this matter, therefore if brought before the bar of the senate he could not give any names. He read the article, as it was taken from the Newberry Observer, and stated that it contained errors in the way of the omission of quotation marks. He said that the omission of the quotation marks might have been the fault of his own office, that he did not get an opportunity to read proof on the article and it was possible that certain of the quotation marks

SIX MILL TAX.

Likely to be Levied for State Purposes This Year.

This Would Be an Increase of a Mill and a Half Over the Tax of Last Year.

The appropriation bill which was presented to the House Friday by the ways and means will carry the levy to five and one-half mills, and perhaps to six mills. The levy for 1907 is four and one-half mills, which was not sufficient to raise the appropriations.

The bill as reported will carry \$30,000 for the new auditorium building desired by the University of South Carolina; also \$43,744 for support and other items, which will bring the appropriation for the University to \$83,569.64, as against \$64,038.93 last year.

For Winthrop College, the sum of \$64,435.22 is given for support, and \$2,000 additional for septic tanks, raising the total amount to \$78,059.82 as against \$74,563.70 last year. This sum does not include the \$24,000 voted for a new dormitory, nor the \$12,500 for practice school, already appropriated.

For the Citadel, the sum of \$30,000 to repair the recently purchased police station is included, together with the \$7,500 due as second payment, on the purchase, making the total appropriation \$62,750, as against \$35,750 last year.

For the industrial school at Florence the sum of \$10,000 is given. For continuing the improvement of the State House grounds the sum of \$10,000 is given, the commission having asked for \$25,000.

The appropriation for the department of immigration is as follows: Salary of commissioner, \$1,900; clerk \$1,200; expenses, \$3,000; stenographer, \$600; handbook, \$4,000. Total, \$10,700, as against \$14,000 last year.

There are no other important changes in any of the other State officers except that of Attorney General. The salary of the assistant Attorney General is raised from \$1,500 to \$1,800, the contingent fund is raised from \$200 to \$300, the litigation fund is placed at \$2,000, and the stenographer is given \$600, making a total of \$6,725, as against \$8,075 last year.

The sum of \$1,000 given last year for any prosecutions of State officials, and \$1,000 for prosecuting the Southern Railway merger suit are not included this year.

Attorney General Lyon asked for \$5,000 to prosecute the merger suit and requested that he either be given a sufficient amount or be not required to prosecute the case at all. The amount asked is not given.

For water supply the amount is fixed at \$3,000, as against \$5,000 last year, and this will likely be increased on the floor. For interest on State debt the sum of \$300,000 is allowed. The amount for pensions is fixed at \$250,000, the same as last year, and all other items are practically unchanged, except those not already above. There are no increases in salaries except small ones already mentioned.

The committee on ways and means has spent a great deal of time on the bill, having several meetings a day, and Chairman Banks and Secretary Aull have been about the busiest men in the General Assembly for the last two weeks.

FATAL TARGET SHOOTING.

Young White Man Accidentally Killed
Young Colored Man.

Will Harper, colored, was accidentally shot and killed near Troy in Abbeville County on Tuesday of last week by Lewis Robinson, a young white man. Harper and Robinson were in the woods together cutting wood, and that Robinson had carried his single-barrel shotgun with him. While in the woods the two began shooting at targets, and afterwards shooting at a piece of timber, which first one and then the other would throw into the air. Harper had shot once, then Robinson tried his luck. His first shot went wild, and in reloading his gun and getting ready for the second shot it was accidentally discharged, the entire load of shot striking Harper in the neck, killing him instantly.

were omitted, but anyway, they did not appear in the clipping from the Newberry paper as he had written them. With the quotation marks inserted as he wrote them, the statements to which such serious exceptions were made appear as coming from a third party, just as they were given to the senator from Clarendon.

Resolution Withdrawn.

Upon hearing the statement of the senator from Clarendon, Senator Smith asked leave to withdraw the resolution and this was done without objection.

The question now appears to be a closed issue. However, Senator Sinkler found it necessary to rise again to a question of personal privilege on account of what he characterized as a grossly inaccurate report of what he had said at the morning session in an afternoon paper. It was stated in that paper that he had referred to Senator Appelt as being lower than a dog, which was incorrect. He said that he used no such language and his language had either been misinterpreted or misunderstood.

A RED HOT TIME.

Florida Republicans Hold Two
Two Strong Conventions.

REMARKABLE SCENES

Knocking Down and Dragging Out
of Delegates Not Least ExcitingFeature of Meeting. Two Factions
in Session at Same Time, One Endorses Taft. Other Does Not Instruct Delegates.

The fight for delegates to the National Republican Convention from the South has commenced between the Roosevelt and the Foraker forces. Florida Republicans stand conspicuously in the lime light as being the first to hold their Convention to select delegates to the National Convention, and it is said that the strenuous and exciting scenes enacted at St. Augustine Thursday are merely a forecast of similar scenes in other Southern States, caused by the desperate effort being made by the Anti-Roosevelt Republicans for control in the National Convention.

The Convention held will go down in history as one of the most remarkable ever held by any political party. It was really two conventions held at the same time in the same hall, the progress of business being frequently interrupted by sensational knock-down and drag-out fights.

The office-holders faction was called to order by the chairman of the State committee and they proclaimed themselves as the regulars, but they did not succeed in carrying out their prearranged programme. The Taft sentiment was too strong for the leaders to hold in check and strong resolutions were adopted emphatically endorsing William H. Taft for the Presidency.

On the other side the hall the contesting convention took the conservative action and cooed delegates absolutely untrammelled by any instructions, they being given positive assurance by Joseph N. Stripling, who led the movement, that despite the fact that they were branded as bolters by the Convention, the delegates they named would certainly be seated in the National Convention.

The office-holders' Convention adopted resolutions approving the policies of the Roosevelt administration and the conservative manner in which he has carried them out, and instructed the delegates to the National Convention to support the President's policies and the candidate who is in sympathy with and who will carry out these policies, and then proceeded to name William H. Taft as such candidate.

The Anti-Taft Convention adopted resolutions condemning in strong terms the attempts to influence and control by use of Federal patronage, through governmental office-holders, the selection of delegates to the National Convention in the interest of any Presidential candidate.

The office-holders' Convention elected as delegates to the National Convention J. N. Coombs, member of the national committee from Florida; Joseph E. Lee, colored, collector of internal revenue; Henry S. Chubb, received of the United States land office at Gainesville, and M. B. MacFarlane, collector of customs at Tampa. Four alternates were also elected.

The Anti-Taft Convention elected as delegates to the National Convention Joseph N. Stripling, former United States attorney; J. Ed V. Hazard, J. H. Dickerson and R. R. Robinson, the two latter being colored. They also elected four alternates.

The Congressional district conventions of the 1st and 6th districts of Florida were held by each faction immediately after the adjournment of the State Convention, and each of these conventions elected delegates to the National Convention and adopted the same resolutions as the State conventions of their respective factions had already adopted.

Never has such a sight been witnessed as was presented in the Convention hall. The city marshall and a dozen policemen were on duty and were frequently called upon to eject unruly delegates.

The Taft delegation had a complete delegation from each county aggregating 177.

In the opposite Convention there were two or three counties not represented, but they had in all about one hundred and fifty delegates who participated. The Taft Convention nominated five Presidential electors, but the opposition Convention delegated the choice of electors to a State committee named by their Convention.

EIGHTY-FIVE OPERATIONS

Were Performed on Woman Who
Finally Succumbed.

At Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Martha Ann Davis, aged 60 years, died Thursday night after an illness of dropsy. During this time Mrs. Davis had been operated on 85 times, and 2,000 shipment of cotton from infected terps of water drawn off at different operations. Physicians declare the case to be one of the most singular of its kind in medical history.