



FLORIDA OPENS REPUBLICAN FIRE

Taft and Anti-Taft Made Issue.

BOTH SIDES ELECT DELEGATES

Fierce Contest Against Negro Office-Holders.

WILD SCENES AT MEETING

White Resolutions Indorsing Roosevelt Are Passed, Opposing Faction Condemns Interference in Choosing National Delegates.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Florida Republicans stand conspicuously in the limelight today as being the first to hold their convention to select delegates to the National Convention, and it is said here that the strenuous and exciting scenes enacted today are a forecast of similar scenes in other Southern states...

Two conventions really convened at the same time in the same hall. The progress of business was frequently interrupted by knockdown and drag-out fights. The officeholders' faction was called to order by the chairman of the State Committee, and they proclaimed themselves as the regular party...

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

Condemn Federal Dictation. The anti-Taft convention adopted resolutions condemning in strong terms the attempts to influence and control, by use of Federal patronage through Governmental officeholders, the selection of delegates to the National convention in the interests of any Presidential candidate.

Boilers Elect Two Negroes. The anti-Taft convention elected as delegates Joseph N. Stripling, ex-United States Attorney; J. de V. Hazzard, J. H. Dickerson, B. R. Robinson, the two latter colored, and four alternates.

Taft Men in Majority. The Taft convention had a complete delegation from each county, aggregating 177. In the opposition convention there were two or three counties not represented, but about 150 delegates participated.

HAILED AS NEXT PRESIDENT

Bryan Talks at Jersey City on the Growth of Democracy. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—An enthusiastic reception was accorded W. J. Bryan at the Majestic Theater this afternoon. He was introduced as the "next President of the United States," which evoked applause from the large audience.

at the Majestic he addressed the Women's Club and latter left for Passaic.

Suffrage Advocates Still Busy. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—New York club women are planning a descent upon Albany in force on February 19, when the question of an amendment to the state constitution granting full suffrage to women comes up before the judiciary committee of the senate and assembly.

Hoosier Democrats Call Convention. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The Democratic State Committee today decided to hold the State Convention in Indianapolis, March 25 and 26, instead of dates selected earlier in the afternoon.

SCHUEBEL ADVISED ACTION. Senator Bourne Explains Withdrawal Action of Delegation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Bourne today made the following statement in reference to the Oregon District Attorneyship:



King Manuel of Portugal, Who Assented the Throne When His Father and Brother Were Murdered.

ence to the Oregon District Attorneyship: "On the 10 inst. I informed the President that, as my colleagues, Senator Fulton and Congressman Ellis and Hartney, had opposed the confirmation of Mr. Christian Schuebel for the United States District Attorneyship for Oregon, solely as I understood, upon the ground of lack of experience in practice in the Federal Court, I would ask to have the nomination withdrawn from the Senate. While I personally differed from my colleagues and had implicit confidence in Mr. Schuebel's ability and determination to make good had he been finally confirmed, yet, recognizing the desirability of united action on the part of the Oregon delegation and at the instance of Mr. Schuebel himself, I made request for such withdrawal.

Contents Today's Paper

Table listing contents of today's paper: The Weather, Foreign, National, Domestic, Pacific Coast, Commercial and Marine, Portland and Vicinity.

SENATE STANDS BY SEATTLE FAIR

Passes Appropriation of \$700,000.

BURKETT GIVES NASTY FLING

Accuses Seattleites of Speculative Scheme.

TILLMAN RALLIES TO AID

Praises Expositions as Civilizing Influence and Depew Explains the Jamestown Failure — House Committee Will Act Next.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—The Seattle Exposition bill went through the Senate today by a practically unanimous vote. Burkett, who threatened to do all manner of things to defeat it, made a vicious attack and thundered loudly for half an hour. When he concluded, several Senators spoke in behalf of the bill, and when Piles moved its passage, barely a voice save that of Burkett was heard in opposition.

Burkett's antagonism really strengthened the bill, for he is generally disliked in the Senate, and his onslaught created sympathy for Piles, who was pressing the bill.

The House committee will now take up and report the Senate bill, instead of that introduced by Congressman Humphrey.

Burkett Sees Hole in Doughnut.

In the discussion before the vote was taken, Burkett opposed the bill, as he said he had opposed every other bill for that purpose since he had been in Congress. He said the proposition to hold the Exposition did not originate in Alaska.

"It has been put forward," he said "by a lot of boomers of Seattle, who purpose to boom their real estate and their private interests." The men who promote these expositions, said Burkett, are not the men who have to bear the responsibility for the bills incurred. "They start an exposition," he said, "and unload their ideas on the community, and then demand our money and the money of every nation on earth to pay for it."

Tillman and Depew to Rescue.

Tillman supported the idea of holding expositions, saying the Charleston Exposition had brought many people from the North to be "civilized there."

He believed in expositions in order to encourage travel from one section to another.

Depew advocated the passage of the bill in a speech in which he asserted the failure of the Jamestown Exposition was due to its location. "It," he said, "it had been located at Richmond, it would have been successful." John Smith and Pochontas, he said, make a beautiful picture on canvas, but they do not materialize for an exposition. "I believe," he added, "that the blood of Pochontas can be found in hundreds of our patriotic Americans, if you take the trouble to find them."

FULTON BILL MEETS APPROVAL. Amendment to Rate Law Before the Subcommittee.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—The Senate committee on Interstate Commerce, which meets tomorrow, will receive a favorable report from the subcommittee on Senator Fulton's bill amending the rate bill. It is Fulton's expectation that the bill will be reported out by the full committee without further hearings.

Unite in Recommending Utter.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 6.—Senators Borah and Heyburn called on the President this morning and informed him of their decision to recommend the appointment of D. A. Utter, of Weiser, to be Surveyor-General, vice Engelson, resigned. They received assurance that the nomination would be sent to the Senate and later in the day filed their written recommendation of Mr. Utter.

PLUCKY GIRL CHASES ROBBER

EXCHANGES SHOTS WITH FLEEING MAN.

Returning Home She Finds Burglar Inside and Goes After Him With Two Revolvers.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—Armed with two heavy revolvers, which she used in the manner of an expert, Miss Claribel Otto, a young woman 20 years old, tonight engaged in a running duel with a burglar, who made his escape after a bullet plowed his way through his hat.

Miss Otto, who is the niece of Edward Otto, of 1515 South Hoover street, was one of a party returning from an automobile ride. When a burglar was discovered inside the house Miss Otto, without appearing to be aware of his presence, slipped across the street and borrowed two revolvers from a neighbor. Meanwhile the burglar emerged and covered three members of the party with his weapon.

He was descending the stairs when Miss Otto, from across the street, opened fire. The bullet lifted his hat from his head. The young woman fired again before the intruder replied with a bullet. Then he started to run and Miss Otto pursued, sending bullet after bullet in his direction as he fled in the dusk.

Once or twice the man half turned and fired at the girl, but she pursued until her last shot, spending his force, wounded a 10-year-old girl, Lida McDonald, in the hand. At the child's cry of pain Miss Otto thrust her weapons into the hands of another pursuer and hurried to comfort the child.

The burglar escaped, but the police all over the city have been furnished with his description.

HARGIS IS KILLED BY HIS OWN SON

Leader of Kentucky Feud Shot Dead.

MURDERER BECOMES MANIAC

Resents Rebuke for Drunkenness With Bullets.

DEAD MAN'S BLOODY LIFE

Parried Is Climax to Campaign of Assassination, in Which Judge Eliminated His Enemies With Cool Brutality.

JACKSON, Ky., Feb. 6.—Ex-County Judge James Hargis, for many years a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, accused of complicity in many murders and a prominent figure in the feuds which have disrupted Breathitt County for several years, was shot and killed in his general store here this afternoon 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 quarrel several nights ago, when the father, it is alleged, was compelled to resort to violence to restrain his son.

Shot When He Rebukes Son.

Young Hargis had been drinking heavily of late. He went into the store late this afternoon and was apparently under the influence of liquor. Judge Hargis spoke to him about his drinking and a quarrel followed. Father and son stepped behind a counter in the store, when the son, after only a few minutes' conversation, drew a revolver and fired five shots. Four took effect, the noted mountain character falling dead.

The young woman stenographer and the customers in the store rushed for the doors and fled in fright. Young Hargis was arrested and placed in jail. He was raving like a maniac and the officers were compelled to drag him to jail.

Hargis Bought Own Coffin.

Judge Hargis will be buried in a casket which he himself purchased about a month ago. Some time during the early part of last month he went to the National Casket Company at Louisville and requested that he be shown the most elaborate coffin the company had in

stock. Nothing suited him and he finally ordered one along his own ideas, costing \$1500.

This afternoon the following telegram was sent to the company: "Express today casket selected by James Hargis, as he is dead. "MRS. JUDGE JAMES HARGIS."

COUNTY OF SUDDEN DEATH

Where Hargis Ruled by Assassination of All Enemies.

Kentucky's rich carnival of feud and murder finds no redder page than that of the story of the bloody rivalry of the "house of Hargis," of which the slaughtered chief, Judge James Hargis, stands as a prototype. Breathitt County, whose turbulent political and feudal affairs Hargis held as in the hollow of his hand, has for many years run red with the blood of men, protagonists and antagonists to the prevailing regime. Hargis will, when the impassionate history of his own community has been told, rank high among the brutal butchers of the age, adding to his refined methods



Admiral Baron Higo, of Japan, in Disgrace.

of eliminating undesirable citizens a just for blood which was as implacable as his methods of extermination were effective.

While of late years Hargis, the stigmatized procurer of the cold-blooded murder of three men, Dr. B. D. Cox, James Cockrell and J. B. Marcum, had suffered immunity from punishment because of his infamous control of affairs in the county, no one daring to bring him to justice, he found that his brutal methods of getting rid of his enemies so palled upon the semi-decent citizenship that he was compelled to exercise extreme caution in making away with minor offenders.

The state of affairs which has ended in the murder of perhaps the worst criminal Kentucky's crude system of justice has had to deal with in all her history, dates back to the election of 1901, an event insignificant in itself, but tremendously important in its relation to subsequent history.

Breathitt County, wherein all this feudal imbroglio has centered, has won the unenviable distinction of being the county of "sudden death," and most of its tragedies have had their stage setting in Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt County. As modern communities go, it is a squalid place and admirably fitted for the consummation of murderous plots such as might be expected to eventuate out of such political struggles as have made that section of the state notorious.

A commentator on the Breathitt County situation declares in all seriousness that the only law known in that region was the "pure feud law."

Vengeance for His Brother.

In the election campaign of 1901, out of which arose all the murderous messes, Hargis was the candidate for County Judge. Ed Callahan was candidate for Sheriff, and James Cockrell for Town Marshal of Jackson, the county seat. As campaigns go, the contest was the bitterest ever known even for such unscrupulous men as Judge Hargis. The Democratic machine being in control of affairs, Hargis was elected, and so was Callahan, but there was a contest which was led and nurtured by a young lawyer named J. B. Marcum. He represented the contestants, who from a sense of justice had rebelled against the palpable confiscation of office undertaken by Hargis and his gang.

As a result of the legal entanglements which followed, Ben Hargis, a brother of the "Judge," was shot and killed, and James Cockrell, the duly elected Town Marshal, was committed to jail by Judge Hargis without bail. It was supposed by the "house of Hargis" that Cockrell had been the instigator of the murder. Dr. B. D. Cox was made custodian of Cockrell, and he tried to secure his prisoner's release on bail, and the citizens of Jackson joined with him in his effort. Public sentiment ran high against Hargis, and it was soon found expedient to "eliminate" Cox, if the Hargis regime was to remain. Cox was lured from his home under the pretext of a professional call, and on a dark and rainy night he was riddled with bullets by men who later confessed they were in the employ of Hargis. These men in sworn statements declared that Judge Hargis witnessed the shooting and declared: "Cockrell had been shot and killed."

Elimination of Cockrell.

Cockrell was still, however, in jail, but he was a menace, and he was an antagonist to the "house of Hargis." He must, therefore, die. So one day just after he had finished his noonday meal, as he was crossing the open corridor of the Courthouse, a volley of shots blazed out of the upper windows of the Courthouse. Cockrell was wounded and started to run across the courtyard, but sank to his death after staggering a few yards. The assassins were carefully screened (Continued on Page 4.)

RATE ON LUMBER MAY BE ADJUSTED

Mill Interests Confer With Railroads.

HILL AND ELLIOTT PRESENT

Discuss Tariffs, but Fail to Effect Settlement.

PLAN ANOTHER MEETING

Jacob Furth, Representing Commercial Bodies, Expresses Hope Early Agreement Will Make Possible Trade Resumption.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 6.—As the result of a conference held this morning between President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern, and President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, on the one side, and President Jacob Furth, of the Puget Sound National Bank and Frederick Bauman, representing the commercial bodies of the Pacific Northwest, hope is expressed that the controversy between the lumber interests and the railroads concerning the rate question may be amicably settled. Nothing definite resulted from the conference, but there is to be another one within a day or so.

At the close of the conference Mr. Furth made the following statement:

Both Sides Are Considered.

"Mr. Hill and Mr. Elliott at our invitation met Mr. Bauman and myself this morning to discuss the possibility of bringing about a settlement of the rate controversy between the lumber and single men of the Pacific Northwest and the railroads. Both the railroad officials appeared to be willing to receive proposals from us, acting for the commercial organizations of the cities of the Northwest.

"The subject was discussed from various viewpoints, on the basis of seeking some means to bring about an early resumption of the lumber trade. It was considered both from the railroad end, namely, the handling of traffic, and the manufacturers' end, viz., the opening of the mills of the Northwest and the employment of labor as before the mills closed down."

President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern, said:

Hill Open to Offers.

"Mr. Furth is in the best position to discuss this conciliation matter. I have nothing to say on the subject. Yes, I am willing to hear what the business men may have to offer on this rate question, but I cannot predict what will result."

The conference was the first real step taken to bring about a settlement by peaceful means of the bitter fight between the railroads and the lumber and single manufacturers, over the new tariffs between the Pacific Northwest and the East on all forest products.

The conference resulted from an invitation sent by Mr. Furth and Mr. Bauman to Mr. Elliott several days ago.

COMPROMISE WILL NOT DO

President Griggs Says Old Rate Must Be Restored.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—In relation to today's conference in Seattle for the settlement of the lumber rate controversy President Everett Griggs, of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, said tonight:

"It is probably true that the commercial organizations now working for a reconciliation do not understand the situation from the standpoint of the lumbermen or from the standpoint of the railroads. But they do understand that every branch of business is being injured by the present trouble. As far as the lumberman is concerned, there is nothing new in the fight. Everything is pending on the decision of the courts or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Hanford injunction helped us to clean up our books and fill outstanding orders. The books are now cleared up, however, and it has come to a life-and-death struggle. A reversal of Judge Hanford's decision would completely tie up business for the present and create unsatisfactory conditions in every market and in every phase of the lumber business."

HEARING ON RATE INJUNCTION

Arguments in Lumber Case Before California Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Argument was made before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today in the appeal of the railroads doing business in Oregon from the interlocutory decree of injunction issued against them in the District of Oregon in favor of the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The appellants are the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the Astoria & Columbia River, Oregon & California and the Corvallis & Eastern Railroads. The injunction was to restrain the railroads from charging the new tariff on lumber between points within and points within Oregon, and holding them to the old tariff rates.

