

COLD AND DISTRESS

Many Points Suffer From the Severe Weather

NEW YORK LIKE ARCTIC LAND

The Hudson Above the Ferry Paths is Almost Closed—Ambulances Kept on the Run in the Big Town.

New York, Special.—Ice-bound conditions still prevail in New York. With continued cold weather traffic may be stopped to all but ocean liners. Ferry boat operations are already badly interfered with. The Hudson river above the path of ferry traffic, is almost closed. The continued cold has added enormously to the suffering. Allover town ambulances are again kept busy caring for the victims of the cold and accidents due to the snow and ice on the sidewalks and streets.

Crushing and crunching down the bay under pressure of wind and tide, the vast ice floes piled up Monday against dozens of vessels on quarantine, smashed several crafts violently together, snapped anchor chains and swept a number of vessels seaward for considerable distances. Like an arctic pack, the miniature bergs filled the upper and lower bays. After an hour's work, the government boat Flower with health officers on board, finally butted its way through the jam in the channel, and the inspectors managed to reach the anchored craft.

SLEET STORM IN ATLANTA.

Wires Arc Out of Commission, Car Service Stalled and Streets Blocked by Fallen Trees.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Owing to a sleet storm, which started Sunday and grew worse during the night, wires of all descriptions are out of commission, electric car lines are stalled and streets are blocked with fallen trees. No serious accidents or loss of life has been reported. All day Atlanta was shut off from communication with the outside world, but an emergency telegraph office was opened at Howells station, three miles from the city, where two wires were patched up. The telephone and the telegraph companies have been the heaviest losers. The Western Union carried seven miles of poles down between Atlanta and Macon. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company was also seriously crippled. Rain continued to fall Monday, but it did not freeze. Monday night the temperature is again falling, but no further damage is anticipated, as the rain has about ceased.

Spartanburg Tied Up Again.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—The deepest snow in several years fell in Spartanburg and throughout the county Sunday night and Monday morning, covering the ground to a depth of six inches. In the upper section of the county the snowfall was considerably heavier than here, the entire country around Landrum and Iman being under seven inches of snow. In valleys the snow measures several feet. The snow also came on one of the coldest nights of the season, the temperature being 22 degrees. The ground being already frozen, not having thawed since the sleet storm of Friday a week, the snow stuck hard and fast. Snow began falling Sunday at midnight and fell unremittently until 9 o'clock Monday morning. A cold biting wind from the northeast accompanied the snowstorm, causing the snow to beat under the door sills and through tiny openings in the windows and in many stores and residences the snow was banked up. Many roofs leaked, causing much damage. The street railway company has suffered from the storm and for four hours not a car was in operation. Many of the cars left the barn early in the morning but stalled after running only a short distance. During the afternoon sleet and rain fell by turns and if the bad weather continues during the night another hard freeze is expected.

Snow Deepest in Many Years at Asheville.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—The deepest snow for many years covered the ground Monday. Snow began falling at midnight Sunday night and at daylight Monday morning the ground was covered to a depth of six inches. The snowfall continued during the morning and at noon seven inches of snow lay on the ground. The electric car system has had hard work maintaining its schedules. A telephone message from Marshall said there were seven inches of snow there.

CONGRESS GETS BUSY

Doings of Our National Law-Makers Day by Day.

Tariff in the Senate.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, addressed the Senate in advocacy of his bill to create a permanent tariff commission. The Senator was accorded a careful hearing by both the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber, and also by the crowded galleries.

Senator Beveridge spoke for an hour and a half, and when he concluded his remarks, Senator Culberson, of Texas, remarked that the Senator from Indiana was to be congratulated because in some degree at least, he had joined the army of tariff revisionists. He said that it had been announced in the newspapers that a decree had been issued on the Republican side that the tariff could not even be inquired into at this time.

Senator Newlands then discussed the general subject of the tariff, declaring that the law should provide for a gradual reduction of the tariff so that no duty should be over 45 per cent.

Mr. McLaurin declared that the tariff would always be a political question. "The fact," he said, "that we are told the tariff must not be revised before an election is an admission that it is political."

Senator Scott pronounced himself to be a "stand-patter." He believed the present Dingley tariff had done more for this country in the past ten years than any law ever enacted.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, declared that when William Jennings Bryan is elected President and when Congress is in control of the Democratic party, then and then only, would a conservative and genuine revision of the tariff be begun.

Appropriation Bill Up.

The sections of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill relating to executive departments were reached in the Senate Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, inquired concerning the operation of the law prohibiting executive departments from incurring liabilities for which appropriation is not made.

Mr. Hale explained that the law of 1906 had made such a prohibition but he added, there is an exception in favor of the War Department and Navy Department. This exception he hoped would be done away with.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, condemned the appropriation of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 for the Navy Department in this bill for purposes not provided for by law.

Mr. Hale declared that there always had been deficiencies and that there always will be. He regarded them as inevitable.

Mr. Clay persisted in his opposition and said that he would not be surprised to see the appropriations for the navy reach \$175,000,000 annually, according to the rate of increase, going on now. He also predicted that within 10 years the expenses of the Postoffice Department would be increased to \$225,000,000 a year. All of the deficiency appropriations complained of in connection with unauthorized expenditures were retained in the bill.

Pension Bill Reported.

The House committee on appropriations reported favorably the pension bill for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909. The bill as reported abolishes the pension agencies at Augusta, Me., Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, O.; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, San Francisco and Topeka and consolidates them in one central distributing agency at Washington.

The bill as reported carries a total pension appropriation of \$150,869,000, which is \$174,000 less than the aggregate estimate—the exact sum saved by the consolidation of the agencies.

There was paid to 967,371 pensioners in the last fiscal year the total sum of \$138,030,894; and the total of pensions that has been paid for all years and for the regular establishment since the foundation of the republic is \$3,593,015,732.

"There is now living," says the report, "no soldier or soldier's widow of the revolutionary war and there is no pension soldier living of the war of 1812 but at the end of the last fiscal year there were on the roll 593 widows of soldiers of that war."

Deficiency Bill Passes.

The Senate passed the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of over \$24,000,000. The large deficiency appropriation for the navy brought out considerable discussion of the subject of executive depart-

ments making expenditures not provided for in appropriating.

The deficiency appropriations for the Panama canal gave rise to Democratic criticism of the publication of a paper by the canal commission at Panama and incidentally Senator Teller declared that he believed the lock canal at Panama would some day be declared a failure and that a sea level canal would take its place.

The Senate devoted two hours to consideration of the criminal code bill and at 4:20 p. m. adjourned.

Killed His Man in Cold Blood.

High Springs, Fla., Special.—J. T. Chester, a restaurant keeper, was shot and instantly killed here by his step-brother, W. H. Temple. Both men are prominent and the killing caused intense excitement. Temple shot Chester five times while he held him around the neck. Temple was arrested and taken to the Gainesville jail.

More Work of the Night Riders.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Special.—Five hundred night riders, Sunday night galloped into Fredonia, cut off all wire communication, put the citizens under guard and then a detachment went out to the farm of former Populist candidate Governor Gardin, and set fire to two barns containing 50,000 pounds of valuable tobacco. The offense of Gardin is not that he is a member of the Night Riders' Association, and the Society of Equity.

Fifteen Years For Manslaughter.

Rome, Ga., Special.—The jury in the case of Jack Strange, charged with the killing of Blake Patterson, last November, returned a verdict of guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Strange was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. The men were both switchmen and quarreled over a young woman to whom both were paying attention.

Thaw May Be Free Soon.

Matteawan, N. Y., Special.—Dr. Lamb, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, said that if after 30 days or so it is his belief that Harry K. Thaw is sane, it will be within the province of the hospital authorities to so certify to the court and recommend his release. A commission in lunacy or other proceedings would not be necessary, he declared.

Pacific Decrees Are Promulgated.

London, By Cable.—Decrees restoring constitutional government, re-extending immunity from prosecution to members of the Cortes, releasing deputies arrested by former Dictator Franco and restoring the freedom of the press were gazetted in Lisbon, according to dispatches. Correspondents all agree that Lisbon is quiet and now believe that danger of further disorders is over.

Big Car Plant is Burned.

High Point, N. C., Special.—The biggest fire in the history of the city in dollars and cents occurred here Sunday night when the main plant of the Southern Car Company was destroyed by fire, together with all machinery. The loss is between \$80,000 and \$100,000 and covered by only one-third insurance. There were twenty-three cars worth several thousand dollars each almost ready to go out, and these were also destroyed. The origin of the fire is now unknown.

Leaves Fortune to Hampton Normal.

Pittsfield, Mass., Special.—By the will of Miss Alice Byington of Stockbridge, which was filed for probate here Saturday, the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, of Hampton, Va., is given \$210,000. The Normal and Industrial Institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., is given \$50,000 and the Mount Herman school for boys at East Northfield, Mass., \$25,300.

Fire Damages Florida Town.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—Fire early Saturday morning destroyed the business portion of Wauchula. Among the losers were the City Bakery, Prevat & Swindell, A. C. Clavel's store and T. Millinery Company's store. Whitelurst's pool room, Pittman's furniture store, Norman's store, Cit Restaurant and Kelly's shoe store. The Peace River Hotel, in course of erection, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500, but was saved by hard work.

A full jury of women in Colorado has just found that the plaintiff's gown did fit, announces the New York World, although the defendant was of the masculine order. A striking man's-rights victory in a woman's case commonwealth.

ENDING OF FEUDIST

Judge Hargis, of Kentucky, is Slain By His Own Son

CAREER OF BLOOD AND MURDER

The Most Infamous Figure in the Feuds Which Have Disrupted Breathitt County, Kentucky, For Many Years, is Shot and Killed by His Own Son, Following a Quarrel.

Jackson, Ky., Special.—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 instantly killed in his general store here 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 in the 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 few minutes' 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 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.

Judge Hargis has 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 Mareum and "Jim" Cockrill. Judge Hargis was the political leader of the Democrats of the tenth district and was regarded as the "boss" of Breathitt county. For years his sway was not opposed but young Hargis and Mareum had the temerity to oppose Hargis in a law case. From that date he was a marked man.

Judge Hargis had been on trial at various times for complicity in the murder of Mareum, "Jim" Cockrill and Dr. Cox, but had been acquitted on all the charges. He was recently forced to pay a judgment of \$8,000 to Mrs. Mareum in connection with the death of her husband.

Judge Hargis disposed of this, the last of the cases in which he had been involved, when he paid the judgment of the court. Mrs. Mareum 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 Hargis had long been dominant in Breathitt county, where they conducted a general store and a lumber business and were generally active. The brothers, James, Alexander and Albert were good business men and accumulated a fortune.

Tea Killed in Mine.

Port Hood, N. S., Special.—Six coal miners and four loaders were crushed to death as the result of an explosion in the Port Hood mine of the Port Hood-Richmond Railway Co. Company. Whether the explosion was due to gas, fire damp or gunpowder remains to be determined by coroner's jury.

Second Primary in Louisiana.

Baton Rouge, La., Special.—The official count of Louisiana's recent Democratic primary elections issued Democratic primary elections issued Friday night, shows that a second election will be necessary for four of the seats. These are Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, Attorney General and Registrar of Land Offices. Paul Lambremont and J. J. Bailey will be the contestants for Lieutenant Governor. J. Y. Sanders was the contestant for Governor by a plurality of 10,000.

MRS. YARMOUTH IS FREE

After a Hearing in Chambers Lasting Only Thirty Minutes London Divorce Court Grants the Decree Asked for by the Countess of Yarmouth, Who Was Formerly Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, Sister of Harry Thaw.

London, By Cable.—Sir Birrell Barnes, president of the Divorce Court, granted the Countess of Yarmouth, who was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, a decree nullifying her marriage to the Earl of Yarmouth.

The ease was heard in private. At the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings every one not actually engaged on the case was excluded from the courtroom. The case was practically undefended and the hearing lasted for only half an hour. The Countess, attired in a fashionable black gown, was present but the Earl of Yarmouth was not in court.

Only four witnesses were examined. They were the Countess of Yarmouth, her maid, a doctor appointed by the court, and an American lawyer who proved the marriage. The Countess gave evidence in support of her allegation that the marriage had never been consummated and the maid testified that the Earl and the Countess had been living as man and wife. According to the evidence of the doctor the Earl of Yarmouth was capable of consummating the marriage but that this did not affect the allegation that the marriage had not been consummated and he pointed out to the judge that it was within the discretion of the court to annul the marriage if it was proved that it had not been consummated.

The Earl's lawyer satisfied himself with pointing out that the evidence of the doctor removed the stigma placed upon the Earl by the evidence of the plaintiff and that there were no grounds upon which the Countess could have sued for divorce.

The judge pronounced his decree annulling the marriage without comment. In the ordinary course of events it will be made absolute in six months.

PUBLIC PRINTER SUSPENDED.

Stillings Deposed Temporarily While Congress Is Investigating the Government Printing Office.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt temporarily suspended as public printer Charles A. Stillings and appointed William S. Rossiter temporarily to fill the duties of that office. The action as explained officially, is to facilitate the investigation now being made of the government printing office by Congress.

Mr. Rossiter is now chief clerk of the census office. Just as the President's action in suspending Mr. Stillings was being announced, a committee of labor leaders of this city called at the White House and presented to the President resolutions adopted by the Central Union here on January 20th, last, charging Mr. Stillings with violations of the 8-hour law in the government printing office.

Resolutions by numerous labor organizations in various cities charging violation of the 8-hour law, discrimination against veteran soldiers and the widows of soldiers, and violations of the civil service law had been submitted to Congress and the President.

Mr. Stillings is from Boston, Mass., and was appointed public printer in 1905. He had been general manager of his father's printing firm in New York and at various times manager of the printers board of trade of this city and of New York. Mr. Rossiter and had connections in New York and Washington before assuming office in the Census Bureau in 1890.

Judson Harmon a Candidate.

Cincinnati, O., Special.—Judson Harmon declared that he was as much in the race for the Democratic nomination for President as he ever was. He arrived home from a trip through the South with William J. Bryan. Mr. Harmon said the chances for the election of a Democratic President were good.

Fourth Pan-American Conference.

Washington, Special.—At a meeting of the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics presided over by Secretary Root and attended by nearly all of the members in this city, it was decided that the fourth Pan-American Conference should be held in the City of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, May 25th, 1910. The date was selected to commemorate the achievement of independence by the South American republics.

REPLIES TO CRITICS

President Roosevelt Answers Charge of Playing Politics

GIVES REASONS FOR HIS ACTS

Chief Executive Characterizes the Charges as "False and Malicious," and in an Exceedingly Lengthy Epistle to William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana, He Enters into a Detailed Defense.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has made answer to the recent statements that he has made use of Federal patronage to further the presidential interests of Secretary Taft. The answer is in the form of a letter addressed to William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Indiana, and includes a letter from Mr. Foulke to the President suggesting the need of such a statement.

The President begins by characterizing the charges as "false and malicious." He follows this with an analysis of all appointments sent by him to the senate for its action to show that in no case has the proximity of a presidential contest influenced his action. The President's letter to Mr. Foulke in part follows:

The President's Letter.

The statement that I have used the offices in the effort to nominate any presidential candidate is both false and malicious. It is the usual imaginative invention which flows from a desire to say something injurious. Remember that those now making this accusation were busily engaged two months ago in asserting that I was using the offices to secure my own re-nomination. It is the kind of accusation which for the next few months will be rife. This particular slander will be used until exploded, and when exploded those who have used it will promptly invent another. Such being the case, I almost question whether it is worth while answering; but as it is you who ask why, the answer you shall have.

Since the present Congress assembled two months ago I have sent to the Senate the names of all the officials I have appointed for the entire period since Congress adjourned on the 4th of March last, that is for 11 months. Excluding army and navy officers, scientific experts, health officers, and those of the revenue enter service. I have made during this period about 1,352 appointments subject to the confirmation by the Senate, 1,164 being postmasters. Of these, appointments in the diplomatic and consular services and in the Indian service have been made without regard to politics; in the diplomatic and consular services more Democrats than Republicans having been appointed, as we are trying to even up the quotas of the Southern States. In nominating judges I have treated politics as a wholly secondary consideration, and instead of relying solely upon the recommendations of either Senators or Congressmen, have always conducted independent inquiries myself personally through members of the bench or the bar whom I happen to know, or through Attorney General Bonaparte, Secretary Taft, who was himself a judge, Secretary Root, because of his great experience at the bar, or Senator Knox, who was formerly my Attorney General. In a number of the other offices, chiefly assistant secretaries or heads of bureaus here at Washington, but also Governors of Territories or men holding peculiar position—such for instance, as that of commissioner of education in Porto Rico—and also in a few other cases, notably those of marshals in certain of the Western States, but including various officers also here and there throughout the Union, I have either felt that the position was of such a character that the initiative in the choice could only with propriety come from me or from one of the Cabinet officers, or else I have happened to know of a man of such peculiar qualifications that I desired to appoint him on my own initiative.

The President goes at length into all his appointments, and shows that he has in no instance shown a purpose to further the interests of any candidate, but has had only the good of the public service in view.