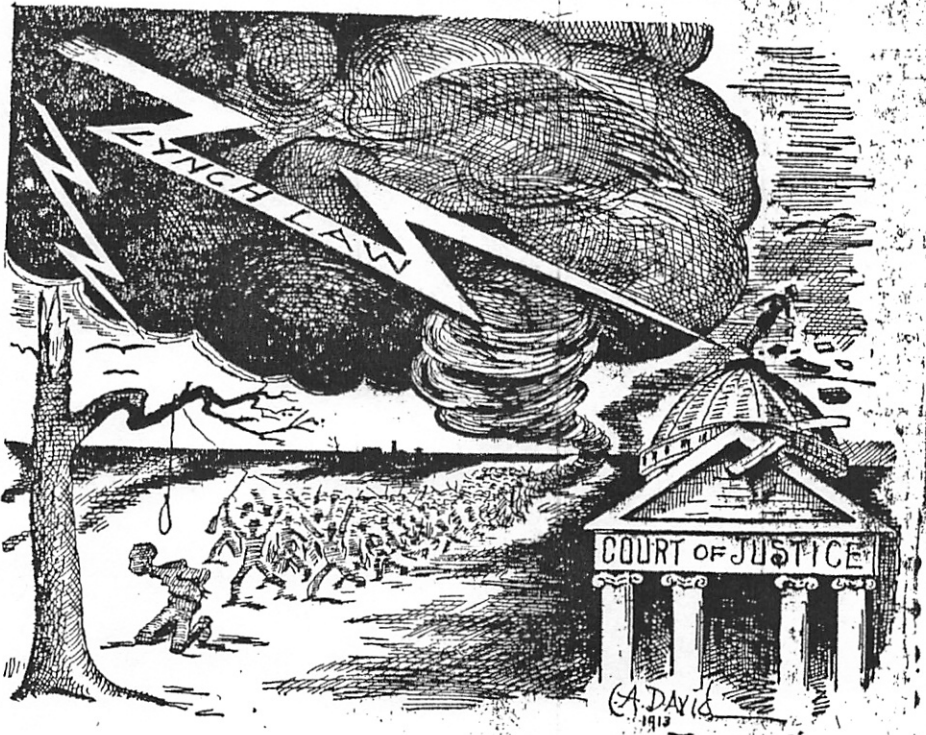


# The Fulfillment of Prophecy



(Reproduction From the Evening Record, 1913.)

## FAIRFIELD MEN ACQUITTED

After deliberating only a few minutes, the jury Wednesday afternoon returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Ernest Isenhower, Jim Rawls and Jesse Morrison charged with the killing of Sheriff Adam Dubard Hood of Fairfield. Judge Mauldin concluded his charge at 12.48 and the case was given to the jury immediately thereafter. The verdict was reached on the first ballot within ten minutes after the jury retired. The verdict was not returned to the court, however, until after the dinner recess. There was no demonstration of any kind following the reading of the verdict. The three defendants asked permission to thank the jury. The request was granted and they warmly wrung the hands of each juror. Former Governor Blease, of counsel for the defense, did likewise Isenhower, Morrison and Rawls returned to their respective homes Wednesday afternoon as did all persons connected with the case. Judge Mauldin went to Pickens to spend Thanksgiving at his home there.

### The Trial.

Evidence rather damaging to the defendants was given Tuesday morning by J. A. Scott, Jr., a rural policeman of Fairfield county who took part in the battle on the steps of the courthouse. Scott said that he accompanied the sheriff's posse to the penitentiary at Columbia after Jule Smith. He said that when the automobile carrying the posse stopped in the fall yard and the deputies surrounded the prisoner with the view of taking him into the courthouse, he saw Clyde and Ernest Isenhower and Jesse Morrison nearby. Clyde Isenhower had his coat over his arm and his other hand under his coat. Policeman Scott said that Clyde Isenhower tried to get in front. He pushed him to the left of the steps and then Isenhower began to shoot. Scott said that after Clyde Isenhower began shooting he drew his own pistol and shot six times. Jesse Morrison, he said, was between him and Clyde Isenhower and Morrison was also shooting. Morrison started to run and ran against the witness, while Ernest Isenhower was shooting from behind a column. The witness said that he and J. W. Richardson threw their pistols on Ernest and Richardson commanded Ernest to drop his gun, saying he would kill him if he didn't. Mr. Scott said that he heard Jesse Morrison tell Clyde Isenhower previous to the shooting, "now is the time," and that Clyde Isenhower then fired.

A. E. McDonald and E. A. Finley told of seeing the shooting by men

the tragedy. He could not say how many shots were fired during the fusillade nor how many shots were fired before Sheriff Hood fired. He was positive that Clyde Isenhower fired the first shot. Mr. Stevenson said he did not fire during the fusillade. Deputy Stevenson was shot in the hand.

### Killed by 32-Calibre Bullets.

That Sheriff Hood and the negro Jule Smith were killed by 32-calibre pistol bullets was the evidence developed by the testimony of Dr. J. C.

Buchanan and Dr. J. E. Douglas. Dr. Buchanan examined the body of the sheriff and Dr. Douglas that of the negro. Dr. Buchanan said there were five wounds on Sheriff Hood's person and that he was shot three times. A wound in his abdomen by a 32-calibre bullet caused his death. He said that after the shooting he saw a man whom he later learned was Jesse Morrison, shot in the head. Morrison came to him for attention. Dr. J. E. Douglass said he performed an autopsy on the body of Jule Smith and that the bullet which killed the negro was fired from a 32-calibre pistol, the ball ranging upward.

J. W. Richardson was standing on a little platform leading into the courthouse when the difficulty occurred. He was struck by two bullets while two others went through his clothes. He saw Clyde Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Sheriff Hood shooting and he saw Ernest Isenhower and Deputy Sheriff Raleigh Boulware with guns. The witness said he was within a few feet of Clyde Isenhower when the difficulty began. None of the special deputies or other officers he said, tried to arrest Clyde Isenhower and prevent the tragedy. Richardson threw his pistol on Ernest Isenhower and commanded Isenhower to drop his weapon. Jim Rawls asked him, "Would you shoot a white man for a nigger?"

S. H. McMaster was some distance away when the shooting occurred. After it was over he walked into the sheriff's office where he saw Clyde Isenhower badly wounded. He saw a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson pearl handle pistol lying near Clyde and he picked it up. About that time a man came in and said "Give me that gun. It belongs to Clyde." Mr. McMaster handed over the pistol. He learned later that the man he gave the gun to was Ernest Isenhower.

### The State Rests.

With the conclusion of Mr. McMaster's testimony, the state rested its case. The testimony of W. C. Cathcart, formerly chief of police of Columbia, who testified at the trial of

Sheriff Hood up to the time of the difficulty and said that he and his brothers had always supported the sheriff in his political races. At the time of the tragedy he said his brother, W. J. Isenhower was serving as a rural policeman in Fairfield county under Sheriff Hood. He said he was standing on the street at the time of the difficulty and he saw Sheriff Hood go up the courthouse steps with the prisoner and Policeman Hayden. There was a crowd of men between him and the courthouse, he said, and he did not see the shooting; only heard it.

Rev. Isenhower told of finding his brother Clyde in the sheriff's office after the shooting. He said there were thirteen bullet wounds in his body. He said his brother told him, "I can't live. I'm shot all to pieces. I want you to take care of my baby, collect my life insurance and look after my family as best you can."

He said he talked to his brother of his spiritual condition and his brother said: "I am praying. God told me to kill the negro. I would not have shot Sheriff Hood if he had not shot me in the arm. I didn't want to shoot."

The witness said he was expecting no trouble that morning and that if he had been, he would have gotten his brother away from there or would have been standing beside him. On cross examination he admitted that it was probable that he talked with Ernest and Clyde and Jesse Morrison previous to the tragedy but denied that he discussed the trial of the negro rapist with them.

T. J. Rabb of Rock Hill, said that he was in Fairfield county on the morning of June 14, 1915 when the difficulty occurred. He was in the country seven miles from Winnsboro when he heard of the trouble and he came to town immediately. He told of finding Clyde Isenhower lying back of the courthouse at the law range. He said that he spoke feelingly to Clyde of his condition and Clyde said to him: "I didn't want to shoot Sheriff Hood, but I did want to kill the negro. I did not shoot Sheriff Hood until he shot me in the arm. God told me to kill the negro. God has forgiven me for what I have done and I am satisfied."

James Aiken, a barber of Winnsboro, testified that Jesse Morrison was in his shop about fifteen minutes before the trouble occurred. He said he cut Morrison's hair. He saw no weapon on Morrison. After the shooting affair he said Morrison came back into his shop and asked him to shave the hair away from a wound on his left temple. He did not see any weapon on Morrison then, he said.

E. L. Lathan said that the difficulty began when Clyde Isenhower pushed

Stewart Isenhower of Winnsboro. Mr. Stewart said he carried a pistol to Winnsboro, but Jesse Morrison did have two guns under the buggy seat. Upon their arrival at the home of Mr. Isenhower the witness said that Morrison ran to the front porch from the buggy and carried them into the house. He said that next morning before going up town, Morrison replaced the weapons in the buggy. Mr. Stewart was outside the courthouse yard when the shooting began. He saw a handkerchief started up the stairs; he heard a shot fired and then he saw the sheriff shoot downward. He denied having any knowledge of a previous agreement to kill the negro rapist.

Policeman Stewart Isenhower of Winnsboro corroborated the testimony of Stewart that he and Morrison spent the night at Isenhower's house. He said that he saw Jesse Morrison take two pistols out of his buggy and carry them into his house and he saw him replace the weapons in his buggy before going up town the morning of the tragedy. Policeman Isenhower said that after the shooting he looked in Morrison's buggy and the pistols were still there. The witness said he was asleep at home at the time of the shooting. He testified that he had no reason to believe that any shooting would take place on the fatal morning. He admitted having talked about the case of the negro, Jule Smith, with Morrison, the night before the shooting.

Mayor C. A. Robinson of Winnsboro, denied having advised Policeman Stewart Isenhower not to attend the trial of Jule Smith. He said that after the shooting Jesse Morrison approached him and asked to be allowed to leave Winnsboro and go home. He testified that later in the afternoon Morrison was arrested and later removed to the state penitentiary with Ernest Isenhower and Jim Rawls. Asked by Former Governor Blease of the offense if he thought it was necessary to remove the defendants to the penitentiary for safe keeping, Mayor Robinson replied in the negative.

A. W. Brice said he saw a part of the difficulty. He said he did not see Rawls or Morrison shooting but he did see Ernest Isenhower shoot.

Neely Bankhead, J. C. Caldwell and A. G. Gibson testified as to the good character of Jesse Morrison.

F. A. Neil testified that James Rawls drove to Winnsboro, with him on the morning of the tragedy. He was at Matthews's store where Rawls came after the shooting and left a pistol. Rawls, he said, lives within 300 yards of him. Mr. Neil further testified that

Rawls had fired his pistol three times while hunting ten days before the shooting.

Gearys Neil, corroborated the testimony of his father to the effect that Jim Rawls had fired his pistol while ten days before the shooting while standing along the creek banks. He said he saw Rawls fire his weapon twice and he heard him shout once.

### Defendants on Stand.

James Rawls the first of the three defendants to take the stand testified that he was 43 years of age. He said he was not related to the Isenhowers or to Morrison.

He testified that he attended the baptism of his baby on Sunday before the tragedy and on the Winnsboro, in occurrence went to the Winnsboro, in company with his neighbor Frank Neil, arriving there about 3.30 o'clock. He was not particularly interested in the trial of Jule Smith, he said; but went to Winnsboro mainly for the purpose of making some purchases. He went into the store where J. W. Hood worked and while there Hood borrowed several days previously. He told him that he was through with the weapon and suggesting he take it with him. He said he placed the weapon in his coat pocket with the barrel pointing upward.

He said he was standing in the courthouse yard when automobiles bearing the sheriff's posse and the negro, Jule Smith, drove up. As the sheriff and his deputies started up the stairway leading into the court room he said he saw Clyde Isenhower pull his pistol and fire and then he saw Sheriff Hood draw his declared that he shot at Isenhower. He back and ran into the store where he had his own pistol pointed at Ernest Isenhower. He asked Richardson, "Would you shoot a white man for a nigger?" He denied shooting, saying that his own weapon was in his pocket during the whole battle. He said he remained in the courthouse yard for some time after the difficulty and later left his pistol in Palmer Matthews's store. Rawls said he had known Sheriff Hood since he had been in office and bore him no ill will. Cross examination did not affect his story.

### Morrison Testifies.

Jesse Morrison testified that he was

street next morning he said he placed his two pistols under his buggy seat. Upon going up street he talked to W. L. Haynes and Clyde Isenhower. Fifteen minutes afterward he had his hair cut at a barbershop. After that he walked toward the courthouse. He saw Sheriff Hood's posse come from Columbia. He followed the crowd into the courthouse yard behind the sheriff's jury. He said he was only a few steps from the courthouse gate when he saw his brother-in-law Clyde Isenhower shoot at the negro from between the banisters. He said Sheriff Hood returned Isenhower's fire and a general fusillade followed. He ran toward Clyde Isenhower and as he did so a shot grazed his temple. After he was shot he went into the street in search of surgical aid. He had no gun and therefore could not have taken part in the shooting had he been so inclined. He said he did not anticipate any trouble when he came to Winnsboro, on the previous night. He denied having knowledge that Clyde Isenhower intended to shoot Jule Smith.

**Defense Closes.**  
Ernest Isenhower, the last of the defendants to take the stand said he was educated in Chester, and was often in solicitor Henry's home, while a student at Chester.

He said he was teaching school in the Kingsburg section of Florence county at the time of the occurrence of the criminal assault for which Jule Smith was to be tried. He said he came home to attend the trial and had discussed the case with his brother, Clyde Isenhower. He said he went to Winnsboro the morning of the trial and put his pistol in his pocket before starting. He did not anticipate any trouble. Upon his arrival in Winnsboro, he said he went to the hotel to consult with Solicitor Henry and to ask him not to require Mrs. Clyde Isenhower to attend the trial of the negro because she was physically unable. As he left the hotel he saw the sheriff's party file into the court yard. He saw his brother Clyde Isenhower shoot Jule Smith and he saw Sheriff Hood shoot his brother. Then he saw his brother shoot the sheriff. He walked toward his brother as he did so Deputy Sheriff Boulware shot at him. He then drew his own pistol and fired at Boulware. He said he fired only one shot.

Isenhower said that after the shooting he went into the sheriff's office where his brother Clyde lay. There he saw S. R. McMaster with a pistol. He said he told McMaster, "if that is my brother Clyde's pistol, give it to me." McMaster handed over the weapon whereupon he discovered that it was not his brother's pistol and he left it on the sheriff's desk in the courthouse. He said he did not go to Winnsboro on the morning of the tragedy with the intention of hurting anybody. Relations between Sheriff Hood and himself had always been cordial, he said, and he had always been a political supporter of the sheriff's.

On cross examination Isenhower said that no special reason or motive prompted him in placing his gun in his pocket on the morning he started to Winnsboro. He said he was not accustomed to carrying a pistol. He said he had bought his pistol, a .38-calibre Smith & Wesson, in Florence, a long time previous to the difficulty. He had it for the protection of his home. He denied having told Policeman W. L. Haynes before the shooting that "if there was any trouble Sheriff Hood was the first — he would plug." He denied ever having uttered an oath in his life. W. L. Haynes placed on the stand in rebuttal, did not contradict Isenhower's testimony.

**Offered to the Jury.**  
Following the testimony of Isenhower, Former Governor Blease of the defense's counsel offered to submit the case to the jury without argument, but the prosecution would not agree. In order to submit the case to the jury as early as possible the defendant's counsel offered to argue the case Tuesday night, but the prosecution would not agree to that either.

Arguments in the case were begun at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning when court convened, one-half hour earlier than usual. Each side was allowed one hour and a half for the argument. T. F. McDow, Esq., opened for the state followed by Former Governor Blease, J. W. Hannahan, Esq., and John R. Hart, Esq., of the defense, while Solicitor Henry closed for the state.

**T. F. McDow, Esq.**  
This case is the most important trial in the criminal history of the

of the law. If officers are not to be protected and the law upheld then you may as well abolish courts, he said.

When you, gentlemen of the jury, write your verdict, said Mr. McDow, you will be pointed to as the particular jury that decided what protection an officer of the law in South Carolina has; whether the officers are to be upheld or not. You are to settle the question of whether we are to have a government by law or whether we are to revert back to the time when every man righted his own wrongs. I ask you to be wise men, be thoughtful men, be conscientious men.

**Former Governor Blease.**  
"No man is more willing to defend a sheriff than I am," said Former Governor Blease in his opening argument for the defense. Out of forty-five sheriffs in South Carolina, thirty-seven are my personal and political friends. Your sheriff is a good man and your sheriff-elect is also a good man. Yet they can make mistakes. My brother is a sheriff and he could make a mistake. Yet, I am satisfied he would never pull his gun and shoot a man who killed a negro rapist. Sheriff Hood made a great mistake."

The greatest mistake that was made in connection with this tragedy, he said, was that Jule Smith, the negro rapist was not lynched as soon as he was caught. If that had been done Sheriff Hood, Deputy Boulware and Clyde Isenhower would be living and the three defendants would not be charged with the sheriff's murder.

The trouble, he argued, was that Sheriff Hood lost his head on that tragic June 14, at Winnsboro. Clyde Isenhower had already driven his bullet into the negro and Sheriff Hood could not possibly have protected a dead negro. Twenty deputies were there, he said, and yet none of them attempted to disarm and arrest Clyde Isenhower. "Why, gentlemen," said Mr. Blease, "I wouldn't shoot the editor of the Columbia State if he was fixing to shoot a negro rapist, and God knows, there is no man whom I hate worse. Twenty-seven white women have been ravished by negro brutes in South Carolina since Jule Smith committed his crime. The only way to stop this thing is to put every negro rapist six feet under the ground as quickly as possible, court or no court."

He charged that certain newspapers in South Carolina were responsible for the Fairfield tragedy because they have for years been harping on the matter of officers protecting negroes charged with criminal assault. "Clyde Isenhower killed Sheriff Hood. When Dr. Douglass and Dr. Buchanan swore he was killed by a .32-calibre bullet, I knew the case was ended."

**J. W. Hannahan, Esq.**  
J. W. Hannahan, Esq., counsel for James Rawls, told the jury that there must be malice in a man's heart before there could be murder and his argument was that there was no proof to show that Rawls or any of the three defendants bore the sheriff any malice. He discredited the state's attempt to show a conspiracy, saying that Rawls was not related to the Isenhowers or Morrison and had no direct interest in the case, and furthermore that if there had been a conspiracy every man by the name of Morrison or Isenhower would have been in Winnsboro, on the day of the shooting, while the testimony showed that only three of the Isenhowers and only Jesse Morrison was there.

**John R. Hart, Esq.**  
John R. Hart, Esq., argued that it had been proved beyond a doubt that the dead Clyde Isenhower was the slayer of Jule Smith and Adam Hood. The constitution he argued, gives a man a right to carry arms although the statute very clearly specifies the weight and size of those arms. The fact that the defendants may have carried arms the day of the tragedy, he argued, did not prove there was any conspiracy to murder the sheriff. He cited the Biblical story of the lynching of Shechem by the sons of Jacob for the ravishment of Dinah their sister, as found in Genesis 34. Men were lynched for rape thousands of years ago even as they are today, he said.

**Solicitor Henry.**  
Solicitor Henry who concluded the argument for the state said the present was one of the most trying cases in which he had ever been engaged, Ernest Isenhower, he said, had often been in his home as a boy and he could say nothing against him. He paid tribute to the late Sheriff Hood whom he said was his friend and a brave and courageous officer. Leaving all personal feeling out of the case, said Solicitor Henry, I want to get at the truth. Council for the defense has appealed to you along a line that comes out of an uncivilized condition of affairs, to the effect that a man has a right to avenge his own wrongs. But it is your duty to guard the future by the rules of law.

the Scripture, because the seeing, see not; and hearing, they heard not; neither do they understand. For your sake, for your children's sake, for prosperity's sake, for God's sake, I ask you to find the truth."

Judge Mauldin's charged the jury for thirty minutes. After the case had been given to the jury a discussion concerning the charge against the three defendants of killing Jule Smith was entered upon. "So far as trying three white men for killing a negro rapist it would be nothing but a farce," said Former Governor Blease. "However I like to come to York county and the defendants will come back here in the spring for trial if Solicitor Henry will not drop the case." The solicitor stated his intention to try the remaining case and the matter was dismissed with the understanding that it would come up at the April, 1917, term.

**BACK FROM "ST. PETER."**

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Crawford of McClellenville, who have been spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Fla., returned to their home Friday evening, having come through in their car a distance of seven or eight hundred miles.

"We came through in four days," said Mr. Crawford yesterday. "But we were not traveling all the while, having made stops in Jacksonville, Savannah and Columbia. Our best days' travel was about 250 miles. I guess we got to Columbia Thursday afternoon and did not leave there until Friday afternoon."

Mr. Crawford said that he made the entire trip without making a cover of a blanket and that he wore a rainy coat all the way except for four short stretches in the swamps and washouts by peat bogs down in Georgia. The toughest traveling he had was in Fairfield county, between the Richmond county line and Winnsboro, where the red clay had been cut into deep ruts, making progress slow and difficult.

The winter tourists are leaving Florida by the thousand, said Mr. Crawford, most of them traveling in pairs. They seem to come from all parts of the United States and Canada. With most of them their route is up to Columbia, where they branch off to Camden and strike up through Raleigh and Richmond, but others come by Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg over the National highway to Charlotte.

Mr. Crawford said that many of the Florida towns are complaining of dull business; but things have been lively enough at St. Petersburg.

**Winnsboro Coming.**

Winnsboro is one of the older towns of upper South Carolina. It was quite a village when Cornwallis moved his army from Camden to Charlotte, and was a county seat of considerable importance long before the building of its only railroad. Also it was a noted educational centre during many years throughout the first half of the last century.

But following the Civil war Winnsboro became known as a "finished town." There was wealth and culture there, plenty of it. Winnsboro's lawyers attained high eminence as did also her doctors, and her business men made money; but somehow there was very little community spirit. The people seemed to devote themselves mainly to the building of costly mansions and the establishment of comfortable homes. It is true that there have been progressive spirits all along—men who were as broad and able as were to be found anywhere; but they seemed to make little progress in the way of co-operation for public service.

With the help of dispensary profits, etc., there was some little cementing of a few of the sidewalks, and also some headway in the establishment of a local electric light plant. A public water system was established by means of a bonded debt, and sewerage was secured in the same manner; but very little was done to the streets.

The streets of Winnsboro are simply horrible. In dry weather they are dusty and in rainy weather they are mud. In any kind of weather they are an unsightly discredit to the handsome residences by which they are lined.

But Winnsboro is coming new. Recently the Southern Power company has entered the town with its lines and also the Barr shoals company has come in as a competitor. One of the latest

**GOOD ROADS IN FAIRFIELD**

**Government Engineer Says They Would Make County Garden Spot of the South**

Director Page of the Office of Public Roads, Washington, sends to Chairman J. Q. Davis, of the Winnsboro Chamber of Commerce, an extract from the report of one of his engineers who recently built a mile of model road in Fairfield and says on his own account: "I trust that the excellent spirit found in your county will find a happy solution to the difficulties which confront you in your highway work."

The highway engineer reports to the director as follows:

"The difficulties encountered are steep grades, no permanent bridges and depleted road fund. The grades can be judged when it became necessary to remove 1,174 cubic yards requiring ten days before sand-clay could be started. As 22 bridges were washed away in the last year this explains the condition of the bridges and why the road fund is low."

"A more efficient changing I have never seen and the abnormal low cost per cubic yard reflects credit on the foreman in charge. The county commissioners have a keen sense of their responsibility to the citizens of the county and are the most receptive board I have met. In no county has the Office of Public Roads been more appreciated, not only by the officials but also by the general public."

"I recommend the employment of a road engineer to lay out, survey, etc., such roads as the county commissioners deem best, to submit estimate of the cost to said board and construct under their orders any such roads and submit studies of proposed bridges, changes in line and grade when so ordered, for their approval."

"If the present efficient changing is retained, then in my opinion the work can be done by them cheaper than by contract."

"Materials. This county is blessed with rock (celebrated Winnsboro granite) used on brick depots in large cities, so that stone culverts can be built even cheaper than concrete. Sand and clay can be had for sand-clay construction in parts, but the great problem of reducing grades and building bridges will furnish an ample field for labor and money for some time to come. Dirt roads must remain for a few years at least, unless bonds are issued."

"The V drain, blind drain and split log drag have been explained by actual construction or models, so these can be made easily. I have suggested that without any change in the water area, that where culverts are to be built in creek bottoms the abutments be made higher and the span less, thus saving maintenance of flooring and also bettering the grade of the road."

"Road maintenance: If the objection road becomes sticky after a rain, a slight sprinkling of sand will remedy it, but if too sandy in spots, then clay mixed in with a harrow will overcome this defect."

"I mentioned the fact that the county fund was depleted, but as an evidence of public spirit, I mention the fact that the people are by subscription raising money to hire a road engineer for one year and the annual members of the board as an



He went into the street in search of surgical aid. He had no gun and therefore could not have taken part in the shooting, had he been so inclined. He said he did not anticipate any trouble when he came to Winnsboro, in the previous night. He denied having knowledge that Clyde Isenhower intended to shoot Jule Smith.

On cross examination he said he did not know what his real purpose was in carrying two pistols to Winnsboro. He said he lived in a thinly settled section and he thought any man when traveling through the section at night ought to carry a pistol. Asked to explain how it was that Deputies Stevenson, Richardson, and Beckham were not if no one did any shooting except Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower and Sheriff Hood, he gave it as his opinion that the deputies were shot by each other.

Defense Closes.

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T. F. McDow, Esq.

This case is the most important trial in the criminal history of the state of South Carolina, said Mr. McDow. It is not a question of whether or not a bestial brute was killed by Clyde Isenhower. So far as Jule Smith is concerned, there is not any right minded man in the world who does not despise him. While it was a technical murder for Clyde Isenhower to kill Jule Smith, I could not have raised my hand or voice against him for that. The issue of profound importance to the welfare of South Carolina is whether or not a sheriff is sworn to do his solemn duty, is to be expected to violate his solemn oath and turn over his prisoner to be butchered and slain or whether he is to protect his prisoner and the majesty

man righted his own wrongs. I ask you to be wise men, be thoughtful men, be conscientious men.

Former Governor Blease.

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He charged that certain newspapers in South Carolina were responsible for the Fairfield tragedy because they have for years been harping on the matter of officers protecting negroes charged with criminal assault. "Clyde Isenhower killed Sheriff Hood. When Dr. Douglass and Dr. Buchanan swore he was killed by a .32-calibre bullet, I knew the case was ended."

J. W. Hannahan, Esq.

J. W. Hannahan, Esq., counsel for James Rawls, told the jury that there must be malice in a man's heart before there could be murder and his argument was that there was no proof to show that Rawls or any of the three defendants bore the sheriff any malice. He discredited the state's attempt to show a conspiracy, saying that Rawls was not related to the Isenhowers or Morrison and had no direct interest in the case, and furthermore that if there had been a conspiracy every man by the name of Isenhower or Morrison would have been in Winnsboro on the day of the shooting, while the testimony showed that only three of the Isenhowers and only Jesse Morrison was there.

John R. Hart, Esq.

John R. Hart, Esq., argued that it had been proved beyond a doubt that the dead Clyde Isenhower was the slayer of Jule Smith and Adam Hood. The constitution he argued, gives a man a right to carry arms although the statute very clearly specifies the weight and size of those arms. The fact that the defendants may have carried arms on the day of the tragedy, he argued, did not prove there was any conspiracy to murder the sheriff. He cited the Biblical story of the lynching of Shechem by the sons of Jacob for the ravishment of Dinah their sister, as found in Genesis 34. Men were lynched for rape thousands of years ago even as they are today, he said.

Solicitor Henry.

Solicitor Henry who concluded the argument for the state said the present was one of the most trying cases in which he had ever been engaged. Ernest Isenhower, he said, had often been in his home as a boy and he could say nothing against him. He paid tribute to the late Sheriff Hood whom he said was his friend and a brave and courageous officer. Leaving all personal feeling out of the case, said Solicitor Henry, I want to get at the truth. Council for the defense has appealed to you along a line that comes out of an uncivilized condition of affairs, to the effect that a man has a right to avenge his own wrongs. But it is your duty to guard the future by the rules of law.

The shooting of Sheriff Hood, continued Solicitor Henry, shows how far we have gone toward uncivilized barbarism. If we cannot protect ourselves by the processes of our own law, then we have indeed fallen low. Our very civilization is at stake and the question is whether or not this shall be the turning point. If officers of the law are not protected and no regard is held for them we will soon be cutting each other's throats. "I ask you gentlemen of the jury," said the solicitor, "is to see the truth, hear the truth and do the truth without fear or favor. The evidence is before you. I have never heard a more awful curse than that of

stated his intention to try the remaining case and the matter was dismissed with the understanding that it would come up at the April, 1917, term.

BACK FROM "ST. PETER."

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Crawford of McClellenville, who have been spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Fla., returned to their home Friday evening having come through in their car, a distance of seven or eight hundred miles.

"We came through in four days," said Mr. Crawford yesterday, "but we were not traveling all the while, having made stops in Jacksonville, Savannah and Columbia. The best days traveled was about 250 miles. I guess we got to Columbia Thursday afternoon and did not leave there until Friday afternoon."

Mr. Crawford said that he made the trip without mission, not even a pumpkin, and the roads were fairly good all the way except for soft stretches in the swamps and washouts by recent rains down in Georgia. The toughest traveling he had was in Fairfield county between the Highland county line and Winnsboro, where the red clay had been cut into deep ruts, making progress slow and difficult.

The winter tourists are leaving Florida by the thousand, said Mr. Crawford, most of them traveling in pairs. They seem to come from all parts of the United States and Canada, with most of them their route is up to Columbia, where they branch off to Camden and strike up through Raleigh and Richmond, but others come by Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg over the National highway to Charlotte.

Mr. Crawford said that many of the Florida towns are complaining of dull business; but things have been lively enough at St. Petersburg.

Will miss "Bud." Peace to his ashes! Winnsboro Coming.

Winnsboro is one of the older towns of upper South Carolina. It was quite a village when Cornwallis moved his army from Camden to Charlotte, and was a county seat of considerable importance long before the building of its only railroad. Also it was a noted educational centre during many years throughout the first half of the last century.

But following the Civil war Winnsboro became known as a "finished town." There was wealth and culture there, plenty of it. Winnsboro's lawyers attained high eminence as did also her doctors, and her business men made money, but somehow there was very little community spirit. The people seemed to devote themselves mainly to the building of costly mansions and the establishment of comfortable homes. It is true that there have been progressive spirits all along—men who were as broad and able as were to be found anywhere; but they seemed to make little progress in the way of co-operation for public service.

With the help of dispensary profits, etc., there was some little cementing of a few of the sidewalks, and also some headway in the establishment of a local electric light plant. A public water system was established by means of a bonded debt, and sewerage was secured in the same manner, but very little was done to the streets.

The streets of Winnsboro are simply horrible. In dry weather they are dust and in rainy weather they are mud. In any kind of weather they are an unsightly discredit to the handsome residences by which they are lined.

But Winnsboro is coming now. Recently the Southern Power company has entered the town with its lines and also the Parr shoals company has come in as a competitor. One of the largest and finest cotton mills in the United States has been erected at a cost of \$7,000,000 and it is now in full operation on a contract that calls for all the goods—automobile tire material—for the next seven years.

The principal streets are to be asphalted by the use of a bond issue now pending, and a handsome new school building is to be erected right away.

MARRIAGABLE SALARY

Director Page of the Office of Public Roads, Washington, sends to Chairman J. Q. Davis, of the Winnsboro Chamber of Commerce, an extract from the report of one of his engineers who recently built a mile of model road in Fairfield and says on his own account: "I trust that the excellent spirit found in your county will find a happy solution to the difficulties which confront you in your highway work."

The highway engineer reports to the director as follows:

"The difficulties encountered are steep grades, no permanent bridges and depleted road fund. The grades can be judged when it became necessary to remove 1,174 cubic yards requiring ten days before sand-clay could be started. As 22 bridges were washed away in the last year this explains the condition of the bridges and why the road fund is low."

"A more efficient changeang I have never seen, and the abnormal low cost per cubic yard reflects credit on the foreman in charge. The county commissioners have a keen sense of their responsibility to the citizens of the county and are the most receptive board I have met. In no county has the Office of Public Roads been more appreciated, not only by the officials but also by the general public."

"I recommend the employment of a road engineer to lay out, survey, etc., such roads as the county commissioners deem best; to submit estimate of the cost to said board and construct under their orders any such roads and submit studies of proposed bridges, changes in line and grade when so ordered, for their approval."

"If the present efficient changeang is retained, then in my opinion the work can be done by them cheaper than by contract."

"Materials: This county is blessed with rock (celebrated Winnsboro granite used on union depots in large cities), so that stone culverts can be built even cheaper than concrete. Sand and clay can be had for sand-clay construction in parts, but the great problem of reducing grades and building bridges will furnish an ample field for labor and money for some time to come. Dirt roads must remain for a few years at least, unless bonds are issued."

"The V drain, blind drain and split log drag have been explained by actual construction or models, so these can be made easily. I have suggested that without any change in the water area, that where culverts are to be built in creek bottoms the abutments be made higher and the span less, thus saving maintenance of flooring and also bettering the grade of the road."

"Road maintenance: If the objectless road becomes sticky after a rain, a slight sprinkling of sand will remedy it, but if too sandy in spots, then clay mixed in with a harrow will overcome this defect."

"I mentioned the fact that the county fund was depleted, but as an evidence of public spirit, I mention the fact that the people are by subscription raising money to hire a road engineer for one year and the annual members of the board as a really efficient changeang, a willing people, fine scenery and fertile soil and with good roads, Fairfield county could be a garden spot of the South. They lack intelligent direction in road construction and a road engineer would provide that, and what is more, these people are progressive enough to see this need and provide for it even if it calls for private contributions. Such a people are bound to have good roads and prosper."