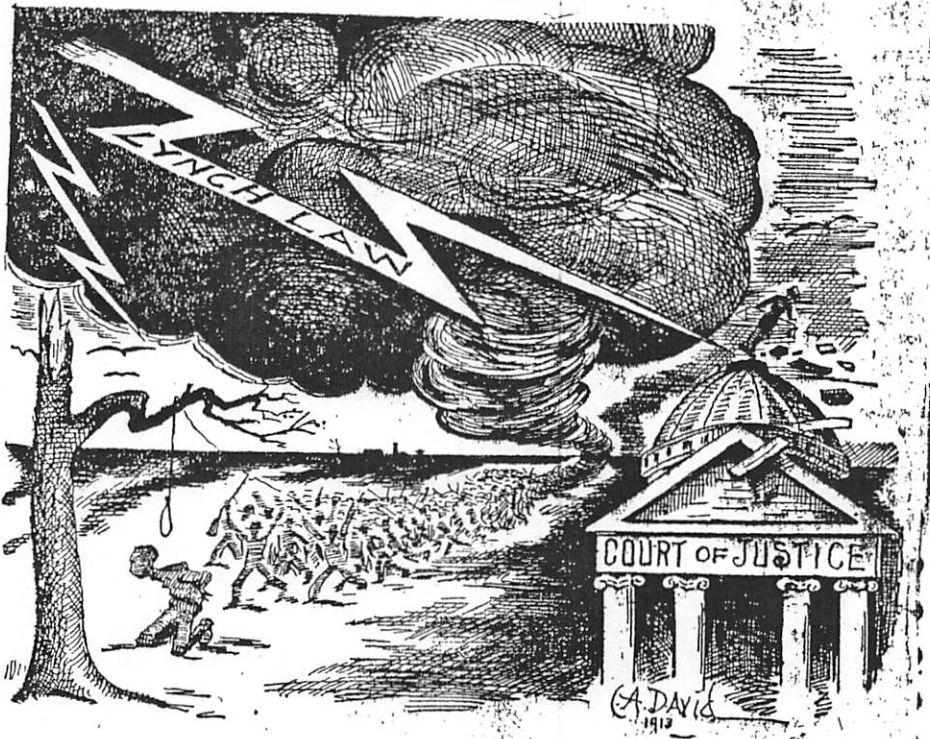


The Fulfillment of Prophecy



(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 Jesse Smith. He said that when the automobile carrying the posse stopped in the jail 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 on 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 Hood. 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 Winnboro 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 Winnboro, 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.

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

Stewart Isenhower of the negro. Mr. Stewart said he carried a pistol to Winnboro, 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 removed the weapons 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 hand raised as the sheriff's posse and deputies 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 Winnboro 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 Winnboro, 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 Winnboro 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 defense 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.

Nesley Bankhead, J. C. Caldwell and Abe Gibson testified as to the good character of Jesse Morrison.

F. A. Nell testified that James Rawls drove to Winnboro, 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. Nell further testified that

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

Gearys Nell, corroborated the testimony of his father that he saw the pistol about ten days before the shooting while sitting 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 Winnboro, in company with his neighbor Frank Neil, arriving there about 8.30 o'clock. He was not particularly interested in the trial of Jule Smith, he said; but went to Winnboro mainly for the purpose of making some purchases. He worked into the store where J. W. Hood worked and while there Hood handed him a pistol which he had 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 Richardson who 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 Policeman 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 Isehower. 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 party. He said he was only a few steps from the courthouse gate when he saw his brother-in-law Clyde Isehower shoot at the negro from between the janisters. He said Sheriff Hood returned Isehower's fire and a general usillade followed. He ran toward Clyde Isehower 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, in the previous night. He denied having knowledge that Clyde Isehower 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 that section at night ought to carry a pistol. Asked to explain how it was that Deputies Stevenson, Richardson, and Beckham were shot if no one did any shooting except Clyde Isehower, Ernest Isehower and Sheriff Hood, he gave it as his opinion that the deputies were shot by each other.

Defense Closes.

Ernest Isehower, 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 in 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 Isehower. 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 Isehower 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 Isehower shoot Jule Smith and he saw Sheriff Hood shoot his brother. Then he saw his brother shoot the sheriff. He walked toward his brother and 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.

Isehower 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 Isehower 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 one 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 Isehower's testimony.

Offered to the Jury.

Following the testimony of Isehower, 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 defendants' 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 Isehower 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 Isehower 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 Isehower. "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 Isehower 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., council 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 Isehowers 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 Isehower would have been in Winnsboro, on the day of the shooting, while the testimony showed that only three of the Isehowers 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 Isehower 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 Isehower, 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 Scriptures, because they read, 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 not press 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 McCallsville, 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 travel was about 400 miles. I guess we got to Columbia Thursday afternoon and did not leave there until Friday and night."

Mr. Crawford said that he made the entire trip without missing a noon train and that the roads were fairly good all the way except for the stretches in the swamps and washouts by some of the old roads in Georgia. The toughest traveling he had was in Fairfield 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 thousands, said Mr. Crawford, most of them traveling in cars. 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 new. Recently the Southern Power company has entered the town with its lines and also the Rapp's shoals company has come in as a competitor. One of the lowest

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 funds. The grades can be judged when it became necessary to remove 1,174 cubic yards requiring ten days before same 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 union depots in large cities), so that stone culverts can be built even cheaper than concrete. Sand and clay can be had for sand-daily 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 dreg 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 small members of the board as a result

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 who 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 that 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.

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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 heinous crime was killed by Clyde Isenhower. So far as Jule Smith is concerned, there is no man in any civilized 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 future welfare of Carolina is whether or not a sheriff 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 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 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 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 taken 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. "All 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 McConnellsville, 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' 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 missing not even a morning 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 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 their 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 time 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.

MARRIAGEABLE 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 oblect-lescop 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 financial members of the board as always client changeang, a willing people represented by progressive officials, 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."



—Photos by Blanchard.

The upper pictures show the front of the Winnsboro court house, where on Monday Sheriff A. D. Hood, Jules Smith, a prisoner, and Clyde Isenhower were shot to death. The lower picture shows the stairway up which the sheriff's party was going when the shooting began. The bullet holes in the wall mark the spot where the sheriff and the negro were shot.

FAIRFIELD INQUEST IN WAKE OF TRAGEDY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

little. Some had made the trip to the jail to see the sheriff to secure the bodies while others joined the party on the arrival at the jail. All agreed that the shooting was fired in the court house steps with the prisoner. Many of the officers declared that the first shot was fired by Clyde Isenhower through the balusters at the sheriff and prisoner standing close together on the steps. Testimony was given that the last shot was fired by Ernest Isenhower, and several witnesses declared that Raleigh Boulware had stated to them that he was shot by Ernest Isenhower.

"Now is the Time."

The testimony of the officers varied in details on account of the different positions they occupied. Some claimed to have heard one remark and others another before the shooting began. Rural Policeman Scott declared that he heard some one say, "Now is the time," just before the first shot was fired. Some witnesses testified that various men fired shots while others only saw these men have drawn revolvers.

W. W. Turner, county superintendent of education, was with E. C. Roof of Green Brier in front of the jail yard when the posse arrived. Mr. Turner said that when he first saw Clyde Isenhower, Mr. Roof remarked, "He's getting his pistol out." They then moved toward the court house and the witness said they saw the affray. Mr. Turner's testimony was like that of the officers, he declaring that Clyde Isenhower fired the first shot in the direction of the sheriff and the prisoner, while Ernest Isenhower fired the last shot at Raleigh Boulware.

The testimony of P. A. Matthews, a merchant, took a new tack. He testified that an hour after the shooting Jim Rawls came to his store and asked to be allowed to leave his pistol. The revolver was full of cartridges, but the witness could not tell whether they had been freshly put in. No cartridge had been fired. The weapon was .32 calibre. It was turned over to the coroner by the witness.

A New Feature.

R. W. Matthews, a general mechanic examined the weapon. All the chambers were filled. He found three foul chambers and three clean ones. The witness looked into the barrel to see if it had been fired recently but could not tell. He could not say whether the revolver had been fired "yesterday or the day before."

J. W. Hood, a clerk, testified that Rawls left a pistol with him ten days ago and that he delivered it back to him Monday morning before the shooting. It was .32 calibre, was loaded and had not been fired, as far as he knew.

K. R. McMaster, a merchant, noticed a pistol at his store, and when he asked what had become of it, he was advised that it had been returned to Mr. Rawls. It was there Saturday and was not to be found Monday when the witness sought it during the shooting.

S. R. McMaster went into the sheriff's office while Clyde Isenhower was lying wounded on the floor. His brother was with him and begged the witness to get a doctor. As he left to seek a physician he saw a revolver on a box to the left of the turn. He picked it up and examining it found four empty cartridges. The weapon was of .35 calibre. One of the Isenhower brothers then came out and said the weapon belonged to his brother Clyde and said, "Give it to me." The witness complied with the request.

Dr. J. C. Buchanan and Dr. J. E. Douglas described the wounds causing the death of Sheriff Hood. There were three. One bullet entered the lower left side of the abdomen and the ball

was found under the skin on the upper right side of the abdomen. It did not come through. Another entrance was on the right of the abdomen with the exit on the left a little higher. The

wound on the left arm, Dr. Buchanan pronounced the bullet removed at a Columbia hospital. It was .32 calibre.

The body of the late sheriff was carried from the train this morning and carried to the hearse by his friends. Shocked and Stunned.

Winnsboro today had not recovered from the stunned surprise caused by the swiftly moving and tragic events of Monday. This town and county little realize what they have lost in Adam Hood. "It is a State loss," spoke up another, and everywhere it was the same. It is perhaps the fortune of few men to be so esteemed in their own town and county. On every hand men talked of the ability of the man, upright, honorable, just and fearless. His neighbors in describing an officer and citizen while the visiting officials of the court added their plaudits to those of the home folk.

In his charge to the grand jury Monday afternoon Judge Wilson referred to Sheriff Hood: "I wish we had thousands and thousands of such men in South Carolina—a man that will do his duty come what may, that has not a drop of coward's blood in his veins, a manly man. I repeat it. I wish every sheriff in the State of South Carolina was a man equal to Hood of Fairfield, and I honor him whether living or dead, whether he lives or dies so far as I am concerned, and so far as I can by word of mouth I pay him the highest tribute I am capable of, and when I do so I feel that I am paying a tribute to manhood."

The presentment of the grand jury. J. H. Coleman, forman, paid a tribute to Sheriff Hood and his deputies in its opening words: "We concur fully in the appeal of your honor for the enforcement of the law and deeply regret and deplore the tragedy enacted here within the portals of the court house to the horror of the thoughtful and law abiding citizens and we join in your honor's tribute to the courage of Sheriff Hood and his faithful discharge of his duties at the risk of his own life. He and his brave assistants on this occasion heroically discharged their duties and their conduct can not be too highly praised and we realize that when the spirit of these men shall always characterize our public officers men shall have been done to keep lawlessness down."

HAS SMALL CHANCE.

Not Much Hope for Recovery of J. R. Boulware.

The condition of J. R. Boulware, deputy sheriff, who was shot at Winnsboro Monday, was reported last night at 11:30 o'clock from a Columbia hospital to be grave. Chances for his recovery were said to be small.

R. B. Reckham, deputy sheriff, was reported to be resting easily, with hopeful prospects for a recovery.

CLYDE ISENHOWER DIES.

Great Vitality Keeps Him Alive for Some Time.

Special to The State.

Chester, June 15.—Clyde Isenhower died tonight at 10:30 o'clock in a hospital here. Although practically shot to pieces, suffering from 13 wounds, the wounded man's vitality came to his assistance and he did not die last night as was reported. The end came tonight. Dr. Pryor and his assistants fought bravely in the face of almost certain failure and the survival of the patient for this length of time is considered remarkable. Earle Stevenson

"I hasten to extend to you my deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in this your trying hour of affliction. The tragic death of your brave and devoted husband came as a severe shock to me. He was my personal friend and I feel that my loss is great. The fact, however, that he died the death of a martyr—in upholding the peace and dignity of the State—should be a consolation to all."

FAIRFIELD INQUEST IN WAKE OF TRAGEDY

Coroner Begins Investigation of Battle at Winnsboro Court House.

MANY EYE WITNESSES TENDER TESTIMONY

Investigation to Be Resumed July 12 When Wounded Officers May Be Heard—Jim Rawls Arrested and Committed to Fairfield Jail—Isenhower Dies.

By Brian Bell.

Winnsboro, June 15.—With a bullet battered court house and blood splashed yard as mute evidence of the death struggle of the previous day, the officers of Fairfield today set about their task of fixing the responsibility for the death of Sheriff Adam H. Hood and Jules Smith, his prisoner, receiving fatal wounds in a battle on the steps of the court house early Monday morning.

A coroner's jury for over four hours this afternoon heard the testimony of 26 witnesses in the inquest over the body of the late sheriff. After hearing most of the deputies, constables and special officers describe the battle in which they participated, together with other witnesses, Coroner Smith adjourned the inquest until the second Monday in July at 10 o'clock. The hearing will be resumed, according to the coroner's edict, July 12, this is to secure the testimony of wounded deputies now in hospitals.

Ernest Isenhower and Jesse Morrison, already in the Fairfield jail on warrants issued after the presentment of the grand jury Monday afternoon, were joined today by Jim Rawls, arrested on a similar warrant, shortly

after-noon today. Rawls before entering the jail protested his innocence, declaring that he was not armed during the affray. Isenhower and Morrison are relatives of the negro's alleged victim. Rawls comes from the same section of the county.

Clyde Isenhower, alleged leader of the party attacking the sheriff and his posse, erroneously reported as having died in a Chester hospital Monday night at 10:30 o'clock, showed remarkable vitality and rallied for a brief period in spite of 13 wounds. He did not die until last night at 10 o'clock. The death of Clyde Isenhower and the arrest of Jim Rawls dispose of the four warrants issued after the grand jury's presentment following Judge Wilson's earnest charge Monday afternoon. Three of the warrants have resulted in arrests, while death foils the service of the fourth.

Hundreds today visited the court house steps and yard to see evidences of the struggle. Blood is seen in many places on the cement of the yard. Balusters are splintered by bullets, holes made in the brick walls and chips splintered from the corners. Powder marks may be seen along the stairway showing at what close range the fighting was done. The court house was built about 1837 and this, say Winnsboro citizens, is the first violation of its legal sanctity.

Hood's Funeral Today.

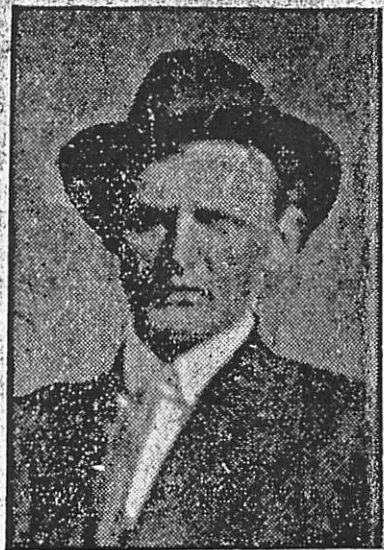
The funeral of the late Sheriff Hood will be held tomorrow. The services will be at the Presbyterian church and the burial at the Methodist cemetery. Masonic honors will be paid. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Oliver S. Johnson, D. D., pastor of the A. R. P. church, and the Rev. J. B. Traywick, pastor of the Methodist church.

The coroner's jury was assembled in the town hall at 3 o'clock when Coroner H. T. Smith opened the inquest with J. E. Coan, a cotton buyer of Winnsboro, as foreman of the jury. The bulk of the testimony was offered by the special officers who assisted the sheriff in defending the prisoner. These included rural policemen, constables and civilians sworn in for the work at hand. Among the officers heard were: W. L. Hays, J. A. Scott, Jr., Walter T. McKinstry, A. P. Ivey, J. W. Stevenson, T. O. Boulware, Jesse Joyner, Ous Cauthen and W. S. Blair.

The testimony of these men varied

July 15, 1912

News Herald



Sheriff Adam D. Hood

J. Raleigh Boulware

Let the People Answer.

In all human probability by the time these words appear in print A. D. Hood, sheriff of Fairfield county, elected by the white people and sworn solemnly to uphold the laws which you, the people of South Carolina, made, will lie dead—dead in the performance of his duty, dead in the keeping of the oath which you caused him to take.

By showing the white feather and perjuring his soul he could have saved his life.

Defending the laws of the people of South Carolina, your laws, he dies. As your representative, holding in his hands the honor of the State entrusted to him by you, with no thought for himself, he pours out his life.

What are YOU going to do about it?

A brave deputy sheriff, Boulware, for doing his duty—a duty that you by your laws gave him to do and which he could not have shirked without proving himself a liar and a coward—lies grievously and perhaps mortally wounded. He has kept his oath and been faithful to his trust.

Like Hood and Boulware, two or three other officers, entrusted with the upholding of the laws that you and your fathers have made, lie in hospitals suffering from wounds.

Quietly and simply doing their duty, holding no grudge or grievance against any man, intent solely on carrying out their sacred obligations to the State,

A citizen, one who fired upon the sheriff and his posse and desired the death of the negro, is dead or dying, shot by the officers in defense, not of the negro, but of the law which the people have made. They had no interest in the miserable negro, to them the prisoner was a mere thing—the thing which they had sworn to protect. They kept their oaths.

What is the profit to the citizen—or to his surviving associates, in the deadly assault upon the law?

The trial was about to begin. The life of the negro was surely forfeit unless his guilt was in grave doubt. You, the people, have made escape from the death penalty very, very hard for those accused of the crime against woman. Even the attempt is now punishable with death and the crime is one, of all others, most difficult to disprove. The negro could not suffer a severer punishment than death; that is all that he has suffered. To have refrained from shooting the sheriff would have been but to wait for the prisoner to be killed in the electric chair. The negro has perhaps escaped what would have been a more painful end.

The facts of the tragedy are clear. There was no "race conflict." Only one negro was killed and he was an unarmed prisoner. White officers were fired upon by a mob of white men. The shooting was at the court house door in daylight and a number of men constituted the mob. Of course some

THE STATE: COLUMBI

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showing the white feather and during his soul he could have saved his life. Defending the laws of the people of South Carolina, your laws, he dies your representative, holding in his hands the honor of the State entrusted him by you, with no thought for himself, he pours out his life. What are YOU going to do about it? A brave deputy sheriff, Boulware, doing his duty—a duty that you your laws gave him to do and which he could not have shirked without proving himself a liar and a coward—lies grievously and perhaps fatally wounded. He has kept his hands and been faithful to his trust. Like Hood and Boulware, two of the other officers, entrusted with upholding of the laws that you your fathers have made, lie in hospitals suffering from wounds, quietly and simply doing their duty, holding no grudge or grievance against any man, intent solely on carrying out their sacred obligations to the State, the people, to YOU, they were fired on and wounded and killed, as though they had been outlaws, invaders and enemies of their country and public peace. A negro prisoner charged with the most bestial and heinous of crimes, the steps of your court house when he was about to enter to be tried by a white jury and a white jury, but before he was tried or found guilty of crime, has been fired on and killed. He never can be found guilty under the laws which the white people of South Carolina have made. Guilty he may have been probably was, but to kill him instead of sending him to meet his end with a human presumption of justice in his favor.

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The facts of the tragedy are clear. There was no "race conflict." Only one negro was killed and he was an unarmed prisoner. White officers were fired upon by a mob of white men. The shooting was at the court house door in daylight and a number of men constituted the mob. Of course some of them are known. In being armed with concealed weapons they came to the town as lawbreakers. The circuit court is in session and the grand jury of Fairfield county has not been discharged.

The sole question is whether the people uphold the mob or the law. The killing of the negro drops into a secondary place.

The assembled mob waited for the law officers and fired upon them and their prisoner. Sheriff Hood and his officers were not responsible for the law. The people made the law and delegated to them the duty of enforcing it. Their sole alternative was coward-

THE STATE: COLUMBIA

ice and perjury. As gallantly and unselfishly as ever their fathers on the field of battle and with as fine and pure loyalty to honor and patriotism they did their duty and probably one or two of them have laid down their lives. If the people fail to arrest and punish members of the mob that made the infamous attack, without warning, upon them, the people become in effect approvers of it. If the sheriff and the sheriff's deputies are not safe from murder as they enter the court house in the performance of their duties, who in Fairfield county is safe from murder? In Hillsville, Virginia, desperadoes murdered the judge and officers of the court. Virginia punished the murderers, two of them with death. South Carolinians face the question. Let them answer it.

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defending the laws of the people
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your representative, holding in his
hands the honor of the State entrusted
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himself, he pours out his life.
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Yearly 1915

Hood



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What is the profit to the citizen—or to his surviving associates, in the deadly assault upon the law?

The trial was about to begin. The life of the negro was surely forfeit unless his guilt was in grave doubt. You, the people, have made escape from the death penalty very, very hard for those accused of the crime against woman. Even the attempt is now punishable with death and the crime is one, of all others, most difficult to disprove. The negro could not suffer a severer punishment than death; that is all that he has suffered. To have refrained from shooting the sheriff would have been but to wait for the prisoner to be killed in the electric chair. The negro has perhaps escaped what would have been a more painful end.

The facts of the tragedy are clear. There was no "race conflict." Only one negro was killed and he was an unarmed prisoner. White officers were fired upon by a mob of white men. The shooting was at the court house door in daylight and a number of men constituted the mob. Of course some

THE STATE: COLUMBI

ice and perjury. As gallantly and unselfishly as ever their fathers on the



Sheriff Hood



NOTICE.

GOOD BOY, the Registered Hambletonian Stallion, will make the season again this year at Ridgeway and Winnsboro. Service fee, \$12.50. \$2.50 down and \$10.00 when colt stands and sucks.

GOOD BOY is sired by American Boy, and is from the best strain of Hambletonians in America; is kind and gentle and a lady can handle him.

4-20-2m

A. D. HOOD.



The Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc.

Remembering all of law enforcement's heroes



Adam Dubard Hood

Sheriff

Fairfield County Sheriff's Department

South Carolina

End of Watch: Monday, June 14, 1915

MAY GOD BLESS. GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN. REST IN PEACE MY BROTHER.

CHIEF RONNIE WATFORD-RETIRED

JEFFERSON POLICE DEPT,S.C.

Visit Sheriff Hood's memorial at www.ODMP.org

Designed by Mills, Built in 1823

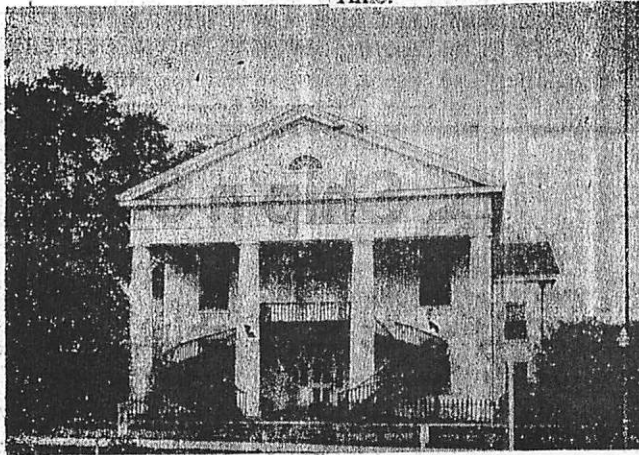
History, Good and Bad, Written in Fairfield's Beautiful Court House

(By John Bigham in The Columbia Record)

One of the most distinctive court houses in the state belongs to Fairfield County.

On a recent visit to Winnsboro we set aside a few minutes for a wandering tour through the impressive old building from which law and order is dispensed in the neighboring county. The Fairfield court house, designed by Robert Mills and erected in 1823, is lo-

Clerk of Court W. W. Lewis served as a guide through Fairfield's singular attractive and well furnished court room. Not the largest in the state by any means, it is nonetheless one of the best. It is also manifestly about the cleanest and neatest. Responsible for this perhaps are signs scattered about which warn "No Smoking or Chewing in This Room at Any Time."



cated on the main business thoroughfare and in the very heart of Winnsboro. On either side stands a bank, and directly across the way is the town's most famous landmark, the city hall and its clock tower.

A few yards away from the court house steps the Confederate soldier atop his monument maintains an eternal vigil, his gaze turned to the northward from whence all his troubles once came.

An impressive feature of the Fairfield court house is the circular stairway on the front of the building. Of wrought iron, the dual stairways have been a point of admiration for years. They lead to a balcony from which a door opens into the courtroom. This balcony permits one a commanding view in both directions of Winnsboro's busy Congress Street. It is made to order for a political speaker who might want to harangue a crowd below.

"It used to be a good place for orators to expound their views to a crowd below," a court house official related, "but nobody in these days can attract a gathering."

A plaque or tablet on the wall of the courtroom recalls to mind one of the darkest days in Fairfield history. It was erected by the South Carolina Bankers Association to the memory of Sheriff

Adam Dubard Hood and Deputy Sheriff Raleigh Boulware "who, as faithful officers, lost their lives on June 14, 1915, while in the discharge of their duty."

In a furious gun battle on the court house steps, these two officers lost their lives defending a Negro prisoner being brought to trial from safekeeping in Columbia. Also slain was the prisoner, and a white man who attacked the party as they mounted the steps.

For a time any resemblance to law and order in Winnsboro faded away. A National Guard unit was called out to finally restore order and to maintain an uneasy peace. Fairfield folks call it the bloodiest day in the county's history.

When the front of the court house was remodeled in later years, and the stucco covering removed, a handful of bullets were found imbedded in the walls. They were grim reminders of the awful summer day in 1915 when

four persons died amid gunfire in front of the court house.

In recent years, Fairfield's center of government has gained another type of fame. It is probably the only court house in the state which has green doors. The matter of these green doors became somewhat of a celebrated case two or three years ago. To paint them green, or not to paint them green, divided the county and much oratory resulted.

All is relatively quiet these days, the doors are green, but one person pointed out that the color is fast fading. There seems to be a hope on the part of some that when painting time comes again, the controversial green tint will be forgotten.

The stranger who visits a county court house, and poses as an ignorant questioner, will often glean some good results. It should be tried sometime. But in the case of the recent wandering into Fairfield's government house, we went in as strangers and came out as friends, doubtless due to playing the well known game of "Do You Know." This usually breaks down the wall in South Carolina between strangers.

do think this should
be 1915-

ISENHOWER INQUEST HELD.

Several Witnesses Examined Yesterday In Winnsboro Case—Some New Testimony.

Winnsboro, June 30.—The coroner's inquest was held over the body of Clyde Isenhower, who was fatally wounded on June 14 when Sheriff Hood and his deputies were fired upon by members of the Isenhower family and immediate relatives and friends while leading the negro prisoner, Julos Smith, up the stairs of the court house.

Dr. Jas. S. Beatty, a physician, was the first witness. He described the wounds of the deceased Isenhower. There were 13 entrances and exits made by pistol shots. Dr. Beatty asserted that he saw Sheriff Hood shoot once.

W. T. Rains and R. C. Stevenson were nearly corroborative of each other in their evidence. Both were in the sheriff's office when the shooting commenced and heard Clyde Isenhower say, "I have been shot and shot to pieces by Sheriff Hood." Rains said he asked Isenhower, who stumbled in the sheriff's office in a dying condition, what had become of the negro and Isenhower replied, "He must be dead."

J. M. Stone, one of the deputies who was slightly wounded in the affray, swore he saw Clyde Isenhower push his pistol between the balusters of the stairway leading up to the court house door and fire. Meanwhile Sheriff Hood warned Isenhower three or four times to desist. He paid no attention to the officer's plea, but opened fire, said Stone.

Testimony relative to Ernest Isenhower's part in the tragedy was introduced when W. L. Dickey, bookkeeper at the Fairfield cotton mills, testified that he saw Isenhower shoot his pistol four or five times.

B. F. Kelley, the second of the deputies examined, said the fusillade was opened with the exclamation by one of the attacking party, "Pour it in them," evidently referring to the negro, the witness thought, and Clyde Isenhower began firing. At the same time Sheriff Hood exclaimed, "No, you won't." Kelley was wounded in the thumb and arm, the latter hurt rendering his arm useless.

Item from Winnsboro S.C. to the Columbia S.C. State, June 30th, 1914. Found in my mother's bible dating back to 1902 (She was married on 12/28/1902)

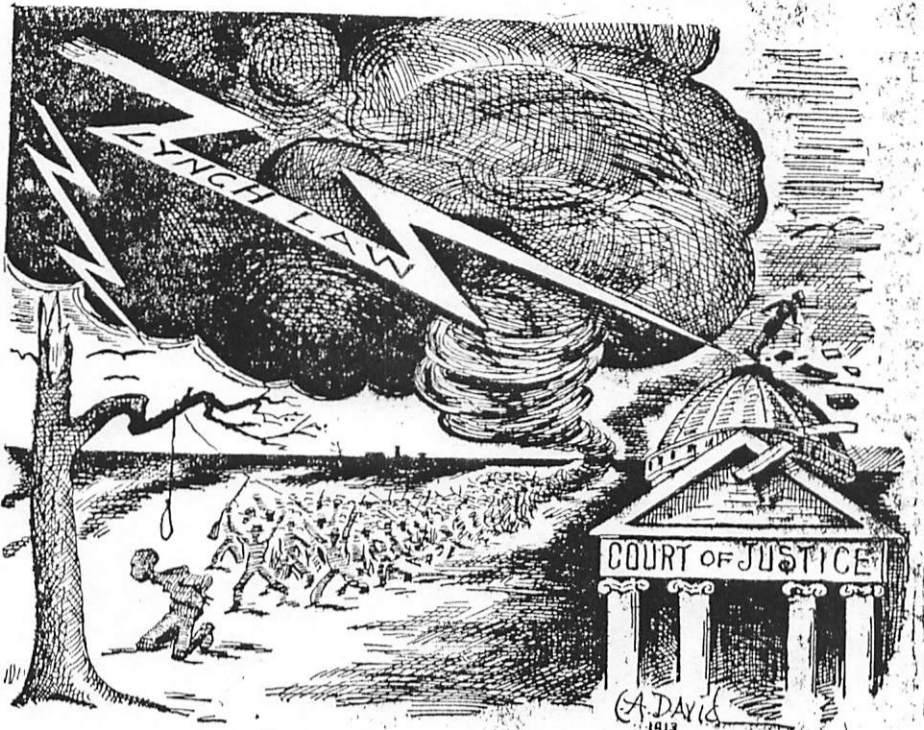
F. Earl Crawford, Sr.
May 22nd, 1975

Two mill operatives, P. C. Burly and Charles W. Pearson, testified, but their testimony was only a mere statement that they saw the shooting. Pearson and Burly concluded their testimony with the addition that they did not know any of the participants in the shooting. They did not see Sheriff Hood.

Sensational evidence was brought out in the examination of Rural Policeman Austin Scott which tended to show that the affair was partly premeditated. Policeman Scott said that Clyde Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Ernest Isenhower followed the sheriff's posse across the street to the court house. Several times, said Scott, the dead Isenhower attempted to get in front of the party but was pushed back. When Sheriff Hood and his crowd reached the landing of the stairs he tried to force his way ahead again, but was shoved back once more.

That Clyde Isenhower fired the second shot of the tragedy was asserted on the examination of George Hagood, a farmer. Mr. Hagood said he did not know who fired the opening shot, but the sheriff returned the fire from Isenhower's pistol which was protruding through the balusters of the stairway. Judge W. L. Holley and Deputy J. C. Joyner testified. Nothing but a duplication of the story of the killing was given by the two except that Mr. Joyner said his fellow deputy, Beckham, saved his own life with the plea, "I am shot; I can't do any harm." The inquest adjourned at 6 o'clock.—Special to The State.

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 Blenese, 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 jail 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 on 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 whom they did not know.

Didn't Have Time to Shoot.

John M. Stone said he was one of the special deputies appointed by Sheriff Hood to protect the negro. He was standing on the courthouse steps just below Sheriff Hood and his prisoner when the shooting began. He said he saw Jim Rawls standing behind a column in front of the courthouse. Mr. Stone said that he had a pistol and drew it; but he did not shoot because he didn't have time. He said that Sheriff Hood had given his deputies instructions to shoot if it was necessary.

Earl Stevenson testified that he was also a special deputy on the day of

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. Douglass 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 manded 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 Ernest Isenhower for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Boulware here last year, was read. Mr. Cathcart's testimony was to the effect that after Clyde Isenhower fired, the sheriff wheeled round and began shooting and then a general fusillade took place.

"God Told Me to Do It."

"God told me to kill the negro. I would not have shot Sheriff Hood if he had not shot me in the arm," said Clyde Isenhower as he lay mortally wounded at the back of the courthouse, according to Rev. J. P. Isenhower. Rev. Isenhower said that he is a minister of the Baptist church. He testified to the pleasant relations that had existed between his family and

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 Haynes. 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 county 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 raffle. 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 his pistol through the bannisters on the courthouse stairs and shot Jule Smith. Sheriff Hood returned Isenhower's fire and all the negro. I did not see 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.

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 removed the weapons 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 hand raised as the sheriff's posse and deputies 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 Blenese of the defense 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 Abe 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 Matthew'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.

James Neil corroborated the testimony of his father to the effect that Jim Rawls had fired his pistol about ten days before the shooting while strolling along the creek banks. He said he saw Rawls fire his weapon twice and he heard him shoot 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 morning of its occurrence went to Winnsboro, in company with his neighbor Frank Neil, arriving there about 8:30 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 handed him a pistol which he had borrowed several days previously. Hood telling 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 weapon and shoot at Isenhower. He back and ran after this he turned his own pistol into Richardson who 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 Matthew'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 a brother-in-law of Clyde Isenhower, the deceased having married his sister who has since married again. He said that in company with his brother-in-law Marlon Stewart, he visited at the home of Ernest Isenhower, mother of Clyde on Sunday previous to the shooting. He placed two pistols in his buggy before leaving his home in Chester county on Sunday morning to go to the home of Mrs. Isenhower. Sunday afternoon he and his brother-in-law decided to go on to Winnsboro. He spent the night at the home of Policeman Stewart Isenhower and on arriving there took the two pistols out of his buggy and deposited them in Isenhower's home. Before going up

THE WINNSBORO RIOT.

BRAVE SHERIFF HOOD SUC- CUMBS TO HIS WOUNDS.

Thought Prisoner Was Amply Protected, But Precautions Failed To Balk Terrible Desire For Vengeance—Clyde Isenhower, Who Headed the Attack On the Sheriff's Party, Desperately Wounded In Hospital Here.—Several Officers and Bystanders Had Exceedingly Narrow Escapes. 1915-

Winnsboro, June 14:—Two people were shot to death, one was probably fatally wounded and half a dozen others were more or less painfully hurt here this morning in a battle precipitated by the bringing of Jules Smith, a negro, to Winnsboro for trial for alleged criminal assault upon a white woman of Fairfield county.

The dead are: A. D. Hood, sheriff of Fairfield county and Jules Smith, the prisoner, and Clyde Isenhower, relative of the victim, is in desperate condition at a Chester hospital.

J. R. Boulware, a deputy sheriff of Fairfield county, is probably fatally shot.

Soon after the tragedy the grand jury met and returned true bills, charging murder against Clyde Isenhower, who at that time was lingering on the point of death; Ernest Isenhower, his brother; Jesse Morrison, a brother-in-law, and James Rawls, the indictments charging the murder of Jules Smith.

The inquest into the negro's death was adjourned until Friday. The inquest into the sheriff's death will be held tomorrow.

Both Sheriff Hood and Isenhower were literally shot to pieces. Each had five or six bullets in his body. Both were shot several times in the abdomen as well as in the arms and hands. Deputy Boulware was struck but once, the bullet penetrating the abdominal cavity and caused what is regarded as an exceedingly dangerous wound. Smith, too, was struck but once, the bullet taking effect just to the left of the navel.

Earle Stevenson, another deputy, was shot twice through the left arm, near the elbow. One of the bullets severed the artery in the arm, and young Stevenson suffered terribly from the loss of blood before the tourniquet was applied to staunch the flow. Stevenson and Isenhower were taken to Chester late this afternoon by S. W. Pryor, M. D., for surgical attention in the Pryor hospital. Isenhower died at 10:30 o'clock tonight.

A special train came here, from Columbia immediately after the shooting and Sheriff Hood and Depu-

bia for
early tonight.

In the fusillade, many shots went wild, striking a bystander here and there, or burying themselves in the walls of the building. On the stairway up which Sheriff Hood led his prisoner, the wall is splashed with blood and the plastering is bullet drilled. Policeman Haynes, who with Sheriff Hood was leading the negro up the stairway, hesitated just a moment when the firing began and three or four bullets were plugged in the wall on either side of his head.

B. R. Beckham, a special deputy, was shot through the calf of the right leg. R. L. Kelly, a magistrate's constable, was hit in the thumb and arm. William Morrison, a brother-in-law of Clyde Isenhower, has a bullet beneath the scalp. Two bullets punctured the left leg of J. W. Richardson's trousers below the knee. One of these left a small mark on the opposite ankle. Alec Broome, another deputy, was struck on the ankle by a bullet going off at a tangent.

D. F. Smith, who was standing in the court yard, was struck in the side by a bullet, which had spent its force against one of the large columns of the portico.

W. L. Holley, judge of probate, also had a narrow escape. Mr. Holley was leaning against the door facing of the lower front entrance to the court house. When Clyde Isenhower had emptied his pistol he ran into the building, with bullets flying in his trail. One of these bit a particle from the brick coping at Mr. Holley's side, and barely brushing his stomach, buried itself in the opposite wall.

There were not more than four or five in the attacking party. Since Smith's arrest two or three months ago the prisoner had been held at the State penitentiary, from which he was taken early this morning and brought to Winnsboro by Sheriff Hood and eight deputies. As a matter of precaution 10 or 12 others had been sworn in, to assist in the delivery of the prisoner to the court. When the two automobiles arrived from Columbia, the machines were switched into the jail yard, and the prisoner was led toward the court house. Nothing happened until the officials began to ascend the steps leading to the court room. Then Clyde Isenhower, relative of the alleged victim, opened fire. So close was the assailant that the ballisters are powder stained.

The weapons used in the fire between Sheriff Hood and Isenhower practically locked each other in the exchange of shots. It is thought that Isenhower killed the negro with the first shot fired.

Indictments for murder were returned late this afternoon against

TA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915

four members of the band attacking the officials and the prisoner. These accused were: Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower, a brother; Jesse Morrison, a brother-in-law, and James Rawls. Ernest Isenhower has been arrested and is held in jail.

Court had not yet convened when the tragedy occurred. Immediately upon the opening this afternoon at 3 o'clock Judge John S. Wilson charged the grand jury to make a thorough investigation, instructing that "efforts should be made to bring to justice every man who has taken the law into his own hands." The jury went to its rooms immediately, and at 7 o'clock returned the indictments.

One of the men indicted, Ernest Isenhower, was arrested and placed in jail early this afternoon. A warrant was issued for Rawls immediately after the return by the grand jury.

Solicitor Henry said today that the accused would not be brought to trial at this term of court. Three days must expire between all offenses and prosecutions, and in addition to this technicality some of the chief witnesses are incapacitated to testify just now.

Despite his weakened condition from a half dozen wounds, Sheriff Hood led the negro into the court room, where the prisoner dropped beside the dock, dying there a few minutes later. The officer then staggered on within the bar, and was eased to the floor by one of the court officials.

"Well, they got me. I'm shot, all to pieces," were his only words.

Deputy Boulware followed his chief into the court room and dropped on a bench near the middle of the room.

Isenhower emptied his pistol and then dodged into the sheriff's office on the lower floor of the court house. When he was found there a minute later, stretched at full length behind the door, he was unbreeching his pistol and throwing the shells to the floor.

Like Sheriff Hood, Isenhower was almost shot to pieces. In addition to the shots from the front, three deputies flanked him from the north side of the building. None of the crowd intervened and bullets from the officers' weapons drilled him clean, several of them taking effect in the right shoulder and in the right side.

The cement surface about the courtyard, the stairs and the court room were blood spotted. Unbroken streaks of blood stains were woven wherever the wounded men men walked and puddles formed wherever they fell.

Sheriff Hood was regarded as one of the best officials in the State. Being thrown upon his own resources early in life, he became a guard on the county chain gang. Later he was elected county supervisor. He was serving his 11th year as sheriff of Fairfield county. He was 43 or 44 years old. He was married, but had no children.

One of the characteristics of Sheriff Hood was his ardent enthusiasm for sports. He was a close follower of the game of baseball, and was often to be seen in Columbia, attending the South Atlantic league games. Recently when the Willard-Johnson bout was held in Habana, Sheriff Hood was one of the few South Carolinians who witnessed the fight.

Immediately after the sheriff died in Columbia tonight Coroner Scott of Richland county notified Coroner T. F. Smith, of Fairfield. The body was turned over to relatives and will be brought here early tomorrow, when an inquest will be held.

Coroner Smith empaneled a jury today to pass upon the killing of the negro. In the meantime, the grand jury investigation had begun and after the jury had examined the body, the members were dismissed to meet Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock for further investigation.

Columbia, June 15.—One of the principals in the Winnsboro riot, B. R. Beckham, special deputy sheriff, who was wounded in the leg, described the incident as follows, when seen yesterday afternoon at the Columbia hospital: