

The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1915.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

STREET CAR STRIKE CALLED IN CHICAGO

Order Goes Out to 14,500 Employees.

WORKMEN SEEK MORE PAY

All Police Furloughs Recalled and All Available Men Held in Readiness.

Chicago, June 13.—A strike of the 14,500 employes of the surface and elevated traction systems here was ordered at midnight.

The men were directed to finish their runs and return their cars to the barns.

The strike was called after an all-day conference of transportation officials, labor leaders and Mayor Thompson had shown the two interests were at odds on the question of increased wages, which the men insisted must be guaranteed before arbitration could be considered.

The police immediately began arrangements for protecting workmen, who were ready to take cars out Tuesday morning.

All police furloughs were recalled and all available men held at police stations ready for emergency duty.

A detail of 500 policemen was dispatched to guard the car barns.

Officials of the steam roads announced they would begin an immediate suburban service.

Leonard M. Busby, president of the Chicago Surface Lines, announced no attempt would be made to run the cars until Tuesday. Under the 1907 ordinance the surface lines are not required to operate in a strike. The strike extends to Hammond, East Chicago and Kankakee, Ill., over the Chicago and Interurban Traction Company's lines.

LINES NOT INVOLVED.

The Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric Line will not be affected unless it carries passengers within the city. The Evanston and West Town Railways Lines in Cook county, outside of Chicago, will not be involved.

The union men announced at the beginning of the negotiations that they would accept no offer that did not provide a substantial wage increase. The traction companies at first were as firm in declaring that no wage increase could be granted. They later offered to arbitrate.

June 10 the men announced they would strike within forty-eight hours unless they received what they termed "a fair offer." This action followed an offer of a wage increase which did not satisfy the men. When the strike appeared inevitable Mayor Thompson persuaded W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street Car Men's Association, to obtain another day's delay.

MANY CONFERENCES.

President Mahon came here from Detroit Saturday and since then has been in almost continuous conference with the mayor. The first conference resulted in an offer of arbitration by the company, but the men replied they could not accept any offer that did not guarantee a wage increase.

The company replied with a counter-offer, but after an all-day conference could not reach an agreement with the men.

Records of the transportation companies show an average of 3,000,000 persons depending on the lines for daily transportation. The surface lines operate 3,215 cars daily and the elevated lines 1,518.

There are 1,095 miles of surface track and 215 miles of elevated.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Arndale Strikes Mine in the White Sea.

London, June 14.—The British steamship Arndale, of 3,583 tons gross, has been sunk as the result of striking a mine in the White sea.

The British steamship Arndale was 340 feet long, 48 feet beam and 25 feet deep. She was owned by the T. Smalles & Sons Steamship Company, Limited, of Whitby. Presumably she was carrying a cargo to Archangel, the only important Russian port bordering on the Arctic.

WILSON PRAISES THE EVERY-DAY MAN

President Pays Tribute to Multitude at Flag Day Exercises.

NO REFERENCE TO WAR.

But Every Word About American Patriotism is Greeted With Enthusiasm.

Washington, June 14.—A tribute to "the great multitude of unknown men" who constitute the body of the nation, and an appeal for patriotism in everyday life, instead of on special occasions only, marked a speech by President Wilson today from the treasury steps at Flag Day exercises.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

"For me," said the President, "that flag does not express an embodiment of sentiments. No man can rightly serve under that flag who has not caught some of that history."

"You do not create the meaning of any national life by any literary exposition of it, but by the daily endeavors of a great people do the tasks of the day and live up to the ideals of honesty and righteousness and just conduct. And as we think of these things our tribute is to those men who have created this experience. Of these men we feel that they have shown the way. They have not been afraid to go before. They have known that they were speaking the thoughts of a great people when they led that great people along the paths of achievement. There was not a single swashbuckler among them. They were men of sober, quiet thought, the more effective because there was no bluster in it. They were men who thought along the lines of duty, not along the lines of self-aggrandizement. They were men, in short, who thought of the people whom they served and not of themselves."

With the multitude.

"But while we think of them and do honor to them as those who have shown us the way, let us not forget that the real experience and life of a nation lies with the great multitude of unknown men. They constitute the body of the nation. The flag is the essence of their daily endeavors. This flag does not express any more than what they are and what they desire to be; and as I think of the life of this great nation it seems to me that we sometime look to the wrong places for its sources."

"We look to the noisy places, where men are talking in the market place; we look to where men are expressing their individual opinions; we look where partisans are expressing passion; instead of trying to attune our ears to that voiceless mass of men who merely go about their daily tasks, try to be honorable, try to serve the people they love; try to live worthy of the great communities to which they belong. These are the breath of the nation's nostrils; these are the sinews of its might."

EVERY-DAY PATRIOTISM.

"There are no days of special patriotism. There are no days when you should be more patriotic than on other days."

"I am solemnized in the presence of such a day. I would not undertake to speak your thoughts. You must interpret them for me. But I do feel that back not only of every public official, but of every man and woman of the United States, there marches that great host which has brought us to the present day; the host that has never forgot the vision which it saw at the birth of the nation; the host which always responds to the dictates of humanity and of liberty; the host that will always constitute the strength and the great body of friends of every man who does his duty to the United States."

Otto Hess Released.

Boston, June 14.—The unconditional release of Otto Hess, veteran left-hand pitcher, was announced tonight by the Boston National management.

SHERIFF OF FAIRFIELD DEAD AS RESULT OF MOB VIOLENCE

Negro on Way to Trial Slain and Alleged Leader of Attacking Party Fatally Shot.

THE GRAND JURY TAKES IMMEDIATE ACTION

Though Mortally Wounded, Sheriff Hood Takes Man Accused of Attempted Criminal Assault Into Court Room, Where He Falls Dead in Dock.

Winnboro Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 14.—Sheriff A. D. Hood killed in performance of his duty, Jules Smith, a negro charged with criminal assault, and Clyde Isenhower, a relative of Smith's alleged intended victim, dead, Deputy Sheriff Earle Stevenson desperately wounded, his left arm being practically shot off, Rural Policeman J. R. Boulware shot in the pit of his stomach and barely living, and Jesse Morrison, brother-in-law of Isenhower and a member of the attacking party, shot in the head, and several other deputy sheriffs wounded, tell the horrible results of an attack by a small mob on the sheriff here this morning while he was ascending the court house steps with the negro who was to be placed on trial for his life.

Sheriff Hood went to Columbia this morning and brought Jules Smith, the negro who was to be tried for the awful crime, back to Winnboro to put him on trial for his life. The negro had been in the state penitentiary for safe-keeping and the sheriff was accompanied by several deputies. This precaution was taken in view of certain threats said to have been uttered. The sheriff and his prisoner reached here in safety. With the negro walking between him and Policeman Haynes, the sheriff had started up the steps to the court house, his deputies following in the rear, when a fusillade struck the negro prisoner in the stomach with fatal results. The second bullet from the mob hit Sheriff Hood.

PROMISCUOUS FIRING.

By this time the fusillade had become general, the mob firing promiscuously into the crowd which was following the sheriff and his party up the steps to the court room. As soon as he could draw his pistol Sheriff Hood returned the fire and several of his deputies joined in the affray. Sheriff Hood was shot five times, three times in the stomach, in his right side, in left arm, and between shoulder and elbow. Deputy Sheriff Earle Stevenson, who was right behind him, was shot twice in the left arm, practically severing it from his body. One bullet struck Rural Policeman J. R. Boulware in his stomach, probably fatally wounding him. Deputy Sheriff B. R. Beckham was shot in the left leg. Constable R. L. Kelley was shot in the thumb and right arm. Deputy Sheriff J. W. Broom received several bullets through his pants and one grazed his left foot.

From all the information obtainable the consensus of opinion is that Clyde Isenhower began the shooting and it is said that his first bullet killed the negro prisoner. He himself was fatally wounded, being shot several times, and received thirteen openings in his body as a result of bullets lodging there. It is thought that Sheriff Hood directed his fire at Clyde Isenhower, for the sheriff emptied his pistol. Isenhower, after being shot to pieces, staggered into the sheriff's office and had unbreached his pistol and reloaded it before he fell faint from the loss of blood.

OTHERS WOUNDED.

Jesse Morrison, a brother-in-law of Isenhower, and said to have been a member of the mob, received a scalp wound in his head and had a thumb shot away. D. F. Smith, a bystander, took refuge behind a tree and a bullet just grazed his stomach. Probate Judge W. L. Holley was standing in the door of the court house at the time of the shooting and a bullet buried itself in the door facing at his side. Although mortally wounded, Sheriff Hood took the negro prisoner, who was sinking from the effects of the fatal bullet in

his stomach, up the steps of the court house and into the room and pushed him into the dock before he succumbed. As he fell to the floor he said to Solicitor Henry, "They have got me at last." The negro prisoner lived only about ten minutes.

Sheriff Hood, Deputy Sheriffs J. R. Boulware and B. R. Beckham were taken to Columbia on a special train, reaching there about 1:30 o'clock. Surgeons had Sheriff Hood on the operating table several hours and eighteen perforations were found in his intestines. He was given every attention, but his condition from the first was hopeless, and he died tonight at 7:50 o'clock. Deputy Boulware has only a fighting chance for recovery, the bullet having lodged in the pit of his abdomen.

ISENHOWER SHOT SIX TIMES.

Clyde Isenhower, said to be the principal in the fatal tragedy, and Deputy Sheriff Earle Stevenson were taken to Chester on the afternoon train. Dr. S. W. Pryor, their physician, said that Isenhower had been shot six or seven times, and had thirteen openings in his body. Deputy Stevenson will probably lose his left arm.

The other deputies received only slight wounds. Ernest Isenhower, a brother of Clyde Isenhower, and Jesse Morrison, a brother-in-law were arrested this afternoon and lodged in jail, charged with the shooting. Other arrests are expected to follow. The grand jury has taken charge of the situation and is making a sweeping and rigid investigation. Foreman J. H. Coleman and his associates listened with serious attention this afternoon during the charge by Judge Wilson and the general opinion is that those responsible for the affair are going to have to answer for it.

Clyde Isenhower, said to be the principal in the shooting, was a farmer, and resided in the Wartrace section, about seven miles from here. He has a large number of brothers; one of them, Ernest, who is in jail charged with taking part in the attack, has been teaching school in Clarendon county for two years. Another brother is a rural policeman, another a town policeman here and still another pastor of a string of Baptist churches in this county. Clyde Isenhower was put in the baggage car of the north-bound train this afternoon and taken to a hospital in Chester. He was accompanied by his wife. His aged mother was in tears when the train pulled out. By his side on another cot was Earle Stevenson, one of the deputies who had helped defend the prisoner, bleeding from the bullet wounds in his left arm. Jesse Morrison, the brother-in-law, is said to be from Great Falls, in Chester county.

STRONG CONDEMNATION.

The people of Winnboro are strong in their condemnation of the affair, and are demanding a vigorous prosecution of the guilty parties. They say that it has put a stain on their town, long known as a place where law and order prevailed and proud of their untarnished record in the past. They declare that the mob was composed of less than half a dozen, none of whom were Winnboro people. They do not hesitate to say that the whole thing as planned, a conspiracy which they can find has only been paralleled by the Hillsville, Va., tragedy.

The shooting took place at 10 o'clock this morning and by noon the townspeople were possessed of their accustomed calm, a seemingly deadly calm which foretold a determina-

ALL NEW MEMBERS ON MEDICAL STAFF

Changes at State Hospital to Take Effect July 1.

NAMES OF NEW PHYSICIANS

Dr. Fulmer Says "Political Activity" of Dr. Williams is Responsible for Changes.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, June 13.—The entire medical staff at the State Hospital for the Insane has been changed, effective in July, according to an announcement by Dr. C. Fred Williams, the superintendent. The changes, which will be made on the first of July, will bring physicians not hitherto connected with the institution to the asylum.

D. M. Sandy, M. D., formerly connected with the Kingspoint Hospital, New York, will be clinical director. Dr. Sandy has already arrived and entered upon the duties, and it is stated that he is an alienist of country-wide reputation. Carl H. West, M. D., of Greenville, and J. F. Munnerlyn, M. D., of Georgetown, have been appointed junior physicians. Three interns, graduates of the Medical College of South Carolina—Dr. Pate of Sumter, Dr. Miller of Walterboro, and Dr. Von Lehe of Walterboro—have been appointed by the superintendent. W. R. Register, M. D., will remain in charge of State Park, according to the official announcement.

The senior physician has not yet been appointed, according to Dr. Williams, because a suitable man has not yet been found. Several are under consideration for the place. Capt. J. W. Bunch remains as secretary-treasurer of the asylum.

Dr. J. L. Thompson, who has been first assistant physician at the asylum for over thirty-three years, will be assigned to other duties, according to the announcement.

Those whose places are being filled are: H. H. Griffin, M. D., third physician; W. E. Fulmer, M. D., fourth physician, and R. G. Blackburn, M. D., pathologist. Dr. Mary Whitesides, the physician in charge of the woman's ward, resigned some weeks ago and her place has been filled since by Dr. Blackburn.

Dr. R. G. Blackburn told newspaper men last night that "the atmosphere of the State Hospital for the Insane had become impregnated with disagreeableness and he resigned to escape it." Dr. R. H. Griffin, who has been assistant superintendent of the colored male ward for eleven years, said that he "did not like the offer the hospital authorities made me and I could not accept it. They desired me to live in the central building, within the hospital grounds, and this I did not care to do because I have a family and two young girls of impressionable age. There has been absolute-ly no unpleasantness between Dr. Williams and myself; he and I have been and are good personal friends."

Dr. Fulmer was more emphatic in his condemnation, telling the newspaper reporters that "the political activity of Dr. Williams" was actuated by motives of partisanship when he contemplated the changes in the medical staff. "I knew that we were all gone when the former administration was defeated," he asserted. Dr. Fulmer stated that Dr. J. L. Thompson had been given a "clerical position."

It is understood that other changes are pending in the asylum management. Under the new plan of reorganization of the asylum passed by the last legislature all employees are appointed by the superintendent instead of by the board of regents as formerly.

ISSUES CALL FOR HELP.

Associated Charities Wants Board for Girls.

The Associated Charities wishes to procure board in the country during the summer for two girls, 10 and 16 years of age. If it could be so arranged, the girls would be glad to assist with the housework in part payment. Any one who can accommodate them is requested to communicate with the Associated Charities at 917 Main street, Columbia.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS WORTHY OF SUPPORT

So Declares Carranza in Reply to President's Note.

GEN. VILLA ALSO REPLIES.

Carranza Forces Control Seven-Eighths of Mexico and Expect Soon to Take Mexico City.

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson had before him tonight the first reply to his note to Mexico. It was a "proclamation to the Mexican people" issued by General Carranza, asserting the rights of the Constitutionalist government to recognition by the United States and other foreign powers. Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico and the statement asserts:

"At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the constitutionalist government is now actually in definite possession of sovereignty, and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty is the essential condition which should be taken into account when deciding upon recognition of a government."

General Villa's answer also reached Washington today but was not delivered at the state department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text. VILLA SUGGESTS CO-OPERATION.

Department officials declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches, or upon a copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency, which urged that differences be forgotten and suggests a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for a co-operation and restoration of peace.

General Carranza's proclamation was promptly laid before President Wilson. The document recites the history of the revolution beginning with the Madero uprising.

President Madero's failure, the document attributes to the opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz, of the old regime, and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. General Huerta, it contends, consummated the movement with the co-operation of "a group of foreigners favored by the old regime, who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson," former American ambassador to Mexico, and under the pretext of saving Mexico City from war.

CARRANZA'S COURSE.

The statement explains that as governor of the state of Coahuila, General Carranza assumed representation of the republic in accordance with the constitution, which, by its own terms, "will not lose its force and vigor even though through some rebellion, its observance is interrupted."

The seism of Villa and his followers, which later occurred, the statement attributes to the further intrigue of the old regime.

The statement asserts that the constitutionalist element now has control over seven-eighths of the national territory. Administrations, it is claimed, are being organized in twenty out of twenty-seven states of the republic, and that more than thirteen million of the fifteen millions population of Mexico are subject to constitutionalist authority.

Opposition to the Carranza forces, it is asserted, is day by day decreasing and in a short time occupation of Mexico City is assured when harmonious government will be secured in all states and territories based on welfare and justice.

HAS HELPED POOR.

The constitutionalist government has done all in its power, it is stated, for the people, especially the poor, by forbidding the export of necessities and has punished abuses and protected the lives of those within its territory.

As to foreign relations, Carranza asserts that one of his initial acts as first chief was to apprise the United States of his attitude, facing rebellion and usurpation. He feels that his labors have been retarded by lack of understanding in the United States and other nations. The press, un-

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