

ISENHOWER PIKA OF SELF DEFENSE

Defendant Takes the Stand and Testifies in His Own Behalf at York.

CASE TO JURY TODAY.

Four Arguments Made by Counsel With Two More for This Morning.

York Special to The State, Dec. 9.—Taking the stand in his own defense, Ernest Isenhowe today gave an intimation of what his attorneys will try to prove for the honor.

Court convened at 3:30 o'clock. T. J. Rabb was first called and owing to the questions asked by counsel the jury was excused from the court room until Judge Rice ruled upon what the witness had to say.

The Rev. J. P. Isenhowe, a brother of the defendant and a brother of the dead man, was called. He testified that he is a Baptist preacher in charge of three churches in Fairfield county.

In cross-examination by the state Mr. Isenhowe was asked if he did not ask his brother not to raise any trouble. He did not remember having done so.

T. J. Rabb testified that Clyde Isenhowe, as he lay desperately wounded, said to him (Rabb): "God told me to kill this negro and I did and I am satisfied."

DEFENDANT ON STAND.

At 10:45 o'clock Ernest Isenhowe took the stand. He seemed to be sure of his facts and did not falter. He answered in a clear tone every question asked.

Isenhowe testified that he is 30 years of age and that he is a school teacher. He says that he has taught for several years in Florence county. At the time of the Winnsboro tragedy his school had a holiday and he was spending the vacation period with his mother in Fairfield county.

Isenhowe testified that when he completed his conference with Mr. Henry he walked to the court house and there saw a going in the yard. As he arrived at the court house he saw his brother, Clyde Isenhowe, with a pistol in his hand and saw Clyde

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SETON DROPPED; DID NOT RESIGN

Retirement of Chief Scout Explained by Committee of the Boy Scouts.

New York, Dec. 8.—The national council of the Boy Scouts of America, through an authorized committee, held a special meeting today to consider a statement issued by Ernest Thompson Seton in which he said that he had resigned as chief scout.

"Mr. Seton did not resign; he was deliberately dropped by the national council of the Boy Scouts of America on the question of Americanism. He is not an American citizen. He not only resented suggestions and requests made by many of his friends in the scout movement that he become an American citizen, but went further and objected to the Boy Scout hand-book including a chapter on patriotism. His term expired February, 1915. The national council at its annual meeting did not reelect him because of the belief that in a movement for making men as citizens of America there should be no doubt as to the citizenship and patriotism of the leaders of the movement.

"In fairness to Mr. Seton the office was left vacant until he could be afforded a reasonable opportunity to declare his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States. This he refused.

"In response to Mr. Seton's attempt to resign he was informed that inasmuch as he held no office there was no office from which he could resign and the matter was finally closed last July. Mr. Seton promised explicitly by letter that he would quietly proceed with his own work without raising any issue. He has seen fit to violate his promise without any notice to the executive board or any of its officers at a time and under conditions which make necessary this statement of facts.

"The aims of the Boy Scout movement are today exactly the same as they have been since the organization of the movement in this country in 1910. Character development and good citizenship through wholesome outdoor activities is the objective. The movement at its October meeting definitely reaffirmed the policy of being a non-political, non-military, not anti-military, organization."

REPULSING SLIDE IN GAILLARD CUT

Army Engineers Report Excellent Progress in the Panama Canal.

Panama, Dec. 8.—Such excellent progress has been made in dredging in the Gaillard cut of the Panama canal that only 50 feet of earth separates the waters of the channel. This neck of land, less than 20 feet high, can be removed in a few days unless the bulging up of the bottom proceeds too rapidly for the dredgers.

Since the huge dipper dredge Cascade began operations, the monthly dredging has been increased 1,250,000 cubic yards, the most that has ever been taken from the canal in wet excavation work. Colonel Goethals, however, still declines to predict when the canal will be reopened. He says the slides have not yet stopped, and that they might close the canal again before the present operations can be completed.

A more cheerful spirit over the probability of definitely overcoming the twin slides in the Culebra cut at an early date is manifested by the canal engineers, including Colonel Goethals.

Mrs. Galt Receives Many Presents.

Washington, Dec. 8.—A bracelet of Brazilian jewels and a corsage of rare tropical feathers came today to Mrs. Norman Galt, the President's fiancée, as wedding gifts. They were brought by Dr. A. J. De Oliveira Botelho, of Brazil, first to arrive of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which meets here December 27.

Harvard to Teach Soldiers.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9.—Harvard University today officially enlisted in the movement for preparedness when President Lowell announced that a course in military science would be added to the curriculum at the next semester.

2,000 OF VILLA'S MEN KILLED IN ONE DAY

Suffered Severe Reverses in Campaign in Sonora, Says Report.

GEN. GONZALES KILLED.

Villa Lost Patience, Says Officer, and Ordered Rash Attacks, Which Almost Annihilated Forces.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 9.—A detailed account of the campaign in Sonora of General Villa, in which he suffered serious reverses, was given here today by an officer whose name is withheld.

The officer declared that Villa lost 2,000 killed on the first day of the battle at Agua Prieta and at the battle of Campana mountain, near Hermosillo, his losses in killed were three battalions.

"When we started from Juarez toward Sonora, the column with 40 heavy guns and several machine guns," the officer said.

"General Villa announced his intention of attacking Agua Prieta, General Alberto Carranza advised Villa to pass Agua Prieta, detach a small cavalry force to draw General Calles into the open and proceed to the vicinity of Hermosillo. Hermosillo was defended by only 3,000 men under General Dieguez.

"Villa declared he was tired of being 'taught' by everybody and ordered the attack on Agua Prieta. The first day of the attack the Villa infantry was repulsed with 2,000 killed and 7,000 grenades exploded without greatly damaging the Carranza forces.

"Villa with 3,000 men went to Nogales from Nogales to Hermosillo and was joined by Urbalejo with 500 Yaqui Indians.

"Dieguez Carranza, commander of Hermosillo, had entrenched in the heights surrounding the village of Seris in the southern part of Hermosillo just across the Sonora river, and on the Campana mountain, commanding the Hermosillo valley.

"Villa approached from the north, distributing his army about an undented open place dominated from Campana mountain on Urbalejo's advance.

"The battle began at dawn. Villa ordered Gen. Jose Heron Gonzales, chief of the Villa infantry, to charge Campana mountain and take it before sunset. Gonzales said his men were tired and hungry and wanted to wait until dark. Villa repeated the order angrily, saying Gen. Manuel Medinaviotia and his 3,000 cavalry were due to arrive and would reinforce the infantry.

"Gonzales charged, the reinforcements did not arrive, and Gonzales came back with 40 men. Three battalions lay dead on the mountain side, under Carranza machine gun fire.

"Gonzales then retreated to an orange grove, where he was killed by a Carranza volley."

Congress is Yet Forming Committees.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Congress was not in session today. Both houses had adjourned over until Friday in order to complete the organization of working committees.

Meantime members of the house and the senate are closely scrutinizing President Wilson's annual address to Congress, particularly his recommendations for national decisions.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Executive Chamber.

Whereas information has been received at this Department that an Atrocious Murder was committed in the County of Lancaster on or about the sixth day of November, 1915, upon the body of Ernest Watkins by John Mellwain, colored, and that the said John Mellwain, colored, has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, Richard I. Manning, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that justice may be done and the majesty of the law vindicated, do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars for the apprehension, delivery and conviction of the said John Mellwain, colored, to the sheriff of Lancaster County, S. C.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this third day of December A. D. 1915, and in the 140th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

AUSTRIA MUST DISAVOW SINKING OF ANCONA

United States Calls for Assurances Against Repetition of Attack and Reparation.

THE SITUATION IS GRAVE.

State of Affairs Has Been Further Complicated by Reports of Activities of Submarines.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The United States has sent to Austria-Hungary a note asking for a disavowal of the submarine attack upon the Italian liner Ancona, assurances that such an act will be not repeated, some degree of punishment for the commander of the submarine, and reparation for American lives lost.

The communication started, by cable yesterday from the state department to Ambassador Frederick C. Penfield at Vienna, who was instructed to hand it to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Baron Burian.

Word of delivery of the note had not been received by the department tonight.

Friendly but firm terms, it is said, characterized the document which is understood to make a point of prompt assurances for the future safety of American lives. Austria-Hungary has never informed the United States whether the commanders of its submarines had been given instructions similar to those which the German government gave to its commanders after the Lusitania tragedy.

ASKS FOR EXPLANATION.

It is understood that the note referred particularly to the charge that shells from the submarine killed or wounded some passengers on the Ancona after she has halted, and asked for an explanation of that point.

In dispatching the note Secretary Lansing acted with the approval of President Wilson and after consulting with him. It is stated authoritatively that the document, which is described as being comparatively brief and decidedly vigorous in tone, was so drafted as to attempt a settlement of the controversy at once, without bringing on a series of communications, such as followed the sinking of the Lusitania.

SURPRISE TO WASHINGTON.

News that the note had been sent came as a complete surprise to official Washington generally, the reports which emanated from the state department early in the week being that no positive and corroborated evidence as to what actually had occurred when the Ancona went down had been received. It was said that the reports received were fragmentary, conflicting or contradictory, and that until a reply to the inquiries submitted to Austria-Hungary was received it was probable that no communication would be sent to Vienna. Tonight it was suggested in some quarters that information of a most conclusive nature had come to Secretary Lansing, probably late Monday night, and that it had been decided then that the protest should go forward immediately. Whether Ambassador Penfield had transmitted the reply of the Vienna foreign office to the list of queries submitted by the United States could not be ascertained.

DECREASE IN COTTON OVER LAST YEAR

Cotton Ginned Prior to Dec. 1 Totalled 9,711,453 Bales, Compared With 13,073,386 for 1914.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The sixth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today, announced that 9,711,453 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, had been ginned prior to December 1. That compares with 13,073,386 bales or 82.2 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to December 1 last year. 12,088,412 bales or 86.5 per cent in 1913, and 11,854,541 bales or 87.9 per cent in 1912. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to December 1 in the last ten years was 10,691,933 bales or 83.4 per cent of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 93,361 round bales compared with 39,682, last year, \$6,878 in 1913 and 73,030 in 1912.

Ginnings prior to December 1 for South Carolina with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned prior to that date in the same years, follow:

In 1915, 1,032,425 bales; 1914, 1,239,168 bales, 78.8 per cent; 1913, 1,160,725 bales, 81.8 per cent; 1912, 1,041,689, 85.1 per cent.

LUNCH WITH PRESIDENT.

Democratic Committee Guests at White House Wednesday.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Members of the Democratic national committee were the luncheon guests of President Wilson at the White House today.

President Wilson was seated between Chairman McCombs and Vice Chairman Homer Cummings, of Connecticut, Secretary Thomas J. Pence and Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, occupied seats not far from Mr. Wilson. The luncheon was served in the state dining room.

The committee has finished its work here, but Chairman McCombs expected to remain probably until tomorrow, to arrange further details for the convention, with James E. Smith, chairman of the St. Louis delegation. When Mr. McCombs returns to New York, he will take with him, for deposit in a New York bank, five drafts handed him yesterday by Mr. Smith, totalling \$100,000, the sum pledged by St. Louis for the convention.

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG RETIRES.

John D. Shoop Succeeds as Head of Chicago Schools.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who has been identified with Chicago's public schools for fifty-three years, the last six as superintendent, retired today. She is seventy-one years old.

Mrs. Young plans to leave immediately for Southern California, where with Miss Laura Breton, who has been her companion for years, she proposes to establish a home. The educator gave away many of her personal belongings, which have been in her office during her term as superintendent. To numerous school principals she presented her photograph.

"I am going to take a rest," Mrs. Young said, "and shall not look at a newspaper for six months. After the war is over I shall go to Europe."

John D. Shoop, assistant superintendent of schools, was elected to succeed Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as superintendent of schools late today.

ANSWER TO NOTE IN FRYE CASE

Resume of Germany's Answer Received in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today cabled a resume of Germany's reply to the last American note on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye. The full communication is being forwarded by mail and pending its arrival the state department will make no announcement. The resume was described as "fragmentary."

The German note is in answer to the American contention that this government does not consider an opportunity "to escape in lifeboats," as sufficient safety for passengers and crew of any American vessel destroyed when carrying contraband. A report that Germany declares she is unable wholly to agree with the American position was in circulation, but officials of the state department declined to discuss it.

CITY OF HOPEWELL WRECKED BY BIG BLAZE

Hopewell, Va., Wrecked by Flames That Swept Out Every Home.

REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS.

Militia Summoned to Take Situation in Hand as Result of Confusion in Burned District.

Hopewell, Va., Dec. 9.—The mushroom town of 25,000 people, grown up since last summer with the great new gunnison plant of the DuPont Powder Company, was completely destroyed by a fire which started in a restaurant and did property damage estimated at from one to three million dollars. The DuPont works outside of the settlement was undamaged, but was once seriously threatened. Villages A and B near Hopewell, built to house the families of married employes of the factory, also escaped.

Scenes of wild disorder accompanied the fire and citizens lynched a negro for looting. There was no loss of life otherwise and only a few minor injuries were reported.

Martial law was proclaimed tonight with the arrival of six militia companies, rushed from Richmond by order of Governor Stuart. The thousands of homeless men, women and children had been sent to Petersburg and Richmond, but many men remained to guard what little property they had been able to save.

The fire was said to have been caused by the overturning of an oil stove, though there were rumors that it had been incendiary. These rumors first were given credence in many quarters because of the arrest last night at the gun cotton factory of a man whom, factory officials said, had attempted to put a charge of nitroglycerine in one of the heater houses and had been under surveillance for several days.

The fire raged from 1:45 p. m. until nearly 9 p. m. Available fire fighting apparatus was utterly inadequate to cope with the situation the flames eating their way through the "bins" frame structures, quick to throw up during the early days of the town last summer, like so much tinder.

Several times sparks set fire to mule sheds of the explosive factory, but the flames which followed were quickly extinguished.

FACTORY CLOSED.

When it was seen that the town was doomed and the great gunnison plant endangered, orders were issued suspending all operations and the factory closed. The employees were set to work protecting the buildings from flying sparks. The gravest danger was from woods nearby which caught fire and were still burning late tonight.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon one-half of the town's water supply was cut off when poles which supported a portion of the high tension cable of the DuPont Company collapsed, snapping the wires, which feed the current to the Appomattox river Electric Pumping Station. It was feared that the remainder of the wires would go but prompt efforts by workmen prevented.

Hopewell policemen, assisted by a special force of the powder company, held the situation well in hand until the troops arrived. There was the greatest confusion and bewilderment, but few attempts at looting.

Many of those who had personal belongings and household goods removed them to places of safety. Surrounding the community which lay in ashes early tonight could be seen men, women and children seated upon such belongings as they had been able to save. It was not unusual to see men standing by with freely displayed revolvers, to protect themselves against robbery.

While the fire raged the police were busy on all sides, keeping back a great throng of people eager to get near the flaming structures.

As soon as it was realized that the place was doomed, the police, assisted by experts from the powder plant, began dynamiting buildings.

Millionaire Lumberman Dies. Monroe, La., Dec. 9.—George Swartz, a millionaire lumberman of St. Louis, died here today after a week's illness. He was 77 years old and was a native of Germany. Mr. Swartz held large interests in this section and in Oklahoma.