

The Manning Times.

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LOOKING AHEAD. From almost every source comes evidence of abundant prosperity for American industry and business. The painful and tedious process of adjusting ourselves to world war conditions has been finished.

Mr. DuRant's Position. June 14, 1915. Mr. E. D. Hodge, Alcolu, S. C. Dear Sir: "How do you stand on the State cotton Warehouse Law as now conducted by John L. McLaurin as Commissioner, and I am indeed glad to answer as this is the biggest question before our State today, and I will be frank and open, as I suppose you want me to be."

How's This: We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for each case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sheriff of Fairfield Dead Riot at Court House Door Negro on Way to Trial Slain—Though Mortally Wounded, Sheriff Hood Takes Man Accused of Attempted Criminal Assault into Court Room Where He Falls Dead in Dock. Judge John S. Wilson Presiding.

Winnsboro, June 15—Special: 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.

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.

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 to night 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 Wateree 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 rural policeman, another a town policeman here and still another pastor of 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 the 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 Winnsboro are strong in their condemnation of the affair, and demand 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 Winnsboro 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 town people were possessed of their accustomed calm, a seemingly deadly calm which foretold a determination to wipe out the stain which had unwittingly fallen upon them by bringing to speedy justice to those responsible. The people here did not understand the necessity for calling out the mil-

itary company, but that brave body of men under Capt. J. B. Doty responded promptly when orders came from Columbia. They escorted Sheriff Hood and the two wounded deputies to the special train, which took them to Columbia, for there had been some idle talk that more shooting was imminent. The company dispersed, for there was nothing for them to do. The townspeople were amazed when two automobiles, carrying 4,800 rounds of rifle ammunition and 700 rounds of pistol ammunition raced in from Columbia. The detail, which brought the ammunition, was commanded by Adjt Gen J. Shapter Caldwell, for the report had been sent to Columbia that the company here was without ammunition. The cars were guarded by a detail of men hastily enlisted in Columbia and the run from the Capital City here was made in record time. The detail returned to Columbia when they found the situation here was quiet. Several automobiles came from Columbia, but the excitement here lasted less than an hour; in fact, as one citizen said, it was all over before anyone knew what was going on. They best described it as "sounding like the popping of firecrackers."

Court was to have convened here this morning, but after the tragedy it did not assemble until 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was an air of unusual solemnity prevailing the court room, and Judge Wilson and the jurors all reflected the gravity of the situation by their jactances and demeanor. The atmosphere impressed one with the feeling that those responsible for the tragedy were going to be held to "strict accountability."

"ASSASSINATION" SAYS COURT. The blood-stained portals of this temple of justice cry aloud for the vindication of the majesty of the law, said Judge John S. Wilson in his vigorous charge to the Fairfield grand jury this afternoon, in which he denounced the shooting of Sheriff Hood and his deputies as "assassination" and called on the jury to make a thorough and sweeping investigation and to bring every one connected with the horrible affair to justice.

It is your duty, said Judge Wilson, to act and act in such a manner as to vindicate the law which has been so greatly outraged this day. Calling attention to the fact that he first presided as Judge in Winnsboro in September 1907, Judge Wilson recalled the glorious history of Fairfield county "a county known for the manhood of its men and the purity of its women, a county where law and order reigned, but which this day has been outraged. Did this happen on the borders of Arizona? Did this happen in Mexico? No, it happened in old historic Winnsboro, continued the Judge.

"What man is there whose blood does not boil when he hears of the crime of which this poor wretch stood accused?" Judge Wilson asked, adding that he had been informed that the negro had confessed and that everything was in readiness to give him a fair and impartial trial, and that the law would have been vindicated and justice done. He said that men should control themselves in such circumstances, "but this morning men gave vent to their passions and took the law into their own hands, and with what result? Your sheriff lies hovering between life and death. The negro is dead. Several deputies are badly wounded. Talk about Mexico? Here at the door of this court house lawlessness reigns. It ought to shake the State of South Carolina from centre to circumference," em-

phatically declared Judge Wilson.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF. The Judge paid a glowing tribute to the brave sheriff who risked his life in the performance of his duty. "A man without a drop of coward's blood in his veins and a man whom I delight to honor: I wish every sheriff in South Carolina was like him, and that we had thousands of such citizens," stated Judge Wilson, who praised the bravery, the devotion to duty and the action of Sheriff Hood, and called on the grand jury to bring the ones "guilty of this horrible crime" to justice.

Solicitor J. K. Henry was equally emphatic in his denunciation of the occurrence, and took immediate steps to begin a vigorous prosecution of the guilty parties. The matter was taken in hand by the grand jury and an immediate investigation was begun.

Coroner Smith empanelled a jury and, after viewing the remains of the dead negro, adjourned the inquest until a later date. It is hardly probable that the coroner's jury will make much of an investigation, because the grand jury, being in session, will handle the whole matter. Late this afternoon Ernest Isenhower and Jesse Morrison were arrested, charged with participating in the shooting, and both were lodged in jail. It is understood that warrants have been issued for others and more arrests are expected to follow.

Mr. Wideman Explains. Alcolu, S. C., June 12, 1915. J. W. Wideman, Esq. Manning, S. C. Dear Sir:—Seeing by your card in the papers that you are a candidate for State Senate from Clarendon County I know of numbers of voters, myself included, that would like to know what your views are and how you stand on the State cotton warehouse law, as now conducted by John McLaurin as Commissioner. Please give us your views in next weeks paper as to this particular question and oblige many voters. Yours very truly, E. D. Hodge.

I have been requested by Mr. E. D. Hodge to express my views on the State Warehouse System and I am indeed glad to do so. I have for some time been interested in this bill. In fact, when I had charge of the Chautauqua during the month of April, I was instrumental in getting Senator McLaurin down to Manning to make an address on that occasion. I did this not only because myself was interested, but because I thought an address on the State Warehouse System would prove to be an interesting and instructive subject to the people of the whole county.

In the outset I wish to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the State Warehouse System for the simple reason that I honestly believe it will ultimately prove to be the salvation of the whole South. No other country in the world has such a monopoly as the South has in her cotton. No people have such an opportunity as we have to establish a credit system of our own, through our State government. Our cotton needs only to be handled in the proper way, in order to bring money into the pockets of those who produce it. There is not a doubt but that there is a determined effort on foot throughout the whole South to conserve the waste from the farm to the mill. At the present time the producer of cotton gets about one-half of its real value. The farmer takes his cotton to town, has it graded by a grader in the employ of an exporter. That grader can grade strict middling as low middling and the farmer must accept the grading because he is utterly in the hands of the grader. The cotton is shipped to Charleston or some other seaport town to the exporter who puts the cotton on a boat bound for Europe. The exporter is a business man and therefore makes as large a profit as he possibly can. The same cotton the farmer sold to the grader at 3c a pound brings in Europe about 20c a pound. So where does the 17c a pound go to?

The 17c a pound goes to pay the grader's salary and expenses, the exporter's profits, the transportation and the insurance rates. The State Warehouse System will remedy this. It also means the bringing together of cotton to be shipped and sold direct to the manufacturers themselves. At the present time if a farmer stores his cotton in a warehouse, he must pay the warehouse charges and an enormous insurance rate. If he is able to borrow any money at all on this cotton, he can borrow it for only a few months and at a rate of 8 per cent per annum. In the fall our farmers are obliged to sell their cotton, whether the market price at that time is 3c a pound or 20c a pound. Under the State Warehouse System, however, a farmer can store his cotton, pay an extraordinarily small rate of insurance, and borrow all the money he wants, on 3 per cent of the actual value of his cotton, at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent to 5 per cent per annum. He can borrow this money for a year and have the loan renewed for another six months. In this way the farmer is able to hold his cotton until there is a demand for same. I am also sincere in saying that at the present time I believe Senator J. L. McLaurin is the best man to handle the proposition. He has dreamed of, and worked and fought for, this system for practically a life time and it is only reasonable to think that he is in a better position than any other man in our State to handle the situation.

These are my views briefly expressed. J. W. Wideman.

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CHARLTON DuRANT, ESQ.

Pinewood

Miss DuBose of Camden, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. M. DuBose on Ham, Pion Avenue. Miss Ida Griffin is back home from Savannah, Ga., where she spent several weeks with relatives. Mrs. Henry Mims and children, left last week for Cartersville, where they will spend some time with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Sam G. Griffin has returned home from Goldsboro, N. C. Mr. D. R. Lido of Columbia, is in town this week. Miss Julia Strunk of Manning, is visiting Miss Maggie Barwick. Mrs. E. P. Geddings spent a week recently in Columbia with relatives. Miss Bertha Griffin, a nurse at the Tuomey Hospital of Sumter, spent several hours here yesterday with her home folks. Mrs. McClellan and children have returned to McClellanville. Miss Sadie White of Charleston, is visiting Mrs. F. M. Harvin. Dr. and Mrs. T. R. Littlejohn and Miss Mattie Boyle of Sumter, and Miss Marjorie McFadden of Kingstree, spent last Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. W. Weeks. Miss Isabel Amanda Weeks, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Weeks, were united in marriage last Thursday evening at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride. Rev. W. S. Trimble, pastor of the Presbyterian church here performed the ceremony. The marriage was a very quiet one, only members of both families and a few intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Kinder will make their home at Kingstree.

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