HOW RIOT STARTED

NEGRO AND SHERIFF SLAIN ON COURT HOUSE STEPS

ON WAY TO HIS TRIAL

Mob of Few Men Trample Law Under Their Feet—Sheriff Hood, Mortally Wounded, Places Man Accused of Attempted Criminal Assault Intc Dock Where He Falls Dead.

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 Steverson 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 at Winnsboro Monday morning while he was ascending the Court House steps with the negro who was to be placed 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 Winnsboro in safety.

With the negro walking between him and Policeman Haynes, the sheriff had started up the steps to the Court House, his deputies followering in the rear, when a fusillade of shots broke out. The first bullet struck the negro prisoner in the stomach with fatal results. The second bullet from the mob hit Sheriff Hood.

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 Steverson 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. Beckman was shot in the left leg. Constable R. L. Kelly 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 concensus 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 this 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 unbreeched his pistol and reloaded it before he fell faint from the loss of blood.

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 neg o 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. B. Boulware and B. R. Beckhom were taken to Columbia on a special train, reaching there about one thirty o'clock. Surgeons had Sheriff Hood on the operating table several hours and eighteen perforation were found in his intestines. He was given every attention, but his condition from the first was hopeless, and he died at eight o'clock. Deputy Bulware has only a fighting chance for recovery, the bullet having lodged in the pit of his abdomen.

Clydo Isenhower, said to be the principal in the shooting, was a farmer, and resided in the Wateree section, about seven miles from Winnsutes. The sheriff was propped up against the wall, saying to Solicitor Henry at the time, "they have got me at last." All during the time before the special train reached Winnsboro from Columbia not a word escaped the lips of the dying man, although he must have been in great agony. For several hours surgeons worked over him on the operating table hoping to save the brave life, but in vain. Nearly a score of perforations were found in his intestines. After all that was possible had been done for him, it was seen that his case was hopeless and he knew it himself. He died just before eight o'clock, and died like he had lived, uncomplaining and unafraid, a man to the last.

Great regret is expressed in official circles and by citizens in every walk of life over the death of Sheriff Hood. Shot down while doing his duty, his blood bathing the steps and the floor of the court house, and his Spartan courage to the end proved the heroic mould out of which Sheriff Hood was built. Judge Wilson expressed the general opinion wh n he said of him "would that every sheriff in South Carolina were like him and that we had thousands of such citizens."

The dead sheriff is survived by his wife and thousands of friends, for there has never been a more popular public official in Fairfield county. He filled the office faithfully and well for over ten years, giving up his life, as he had spent it, for his people and his State, in the cause of good government, a sacrifice to the cause of law and order.

Deputy Sheriff Earle Stevenson, who had his left arm riddled by bullets; Deputy J. R. Boulware, who lies close to death as the result of getting a bullet in his abdomen; Deputy B. R. Beckham, who is suffering from a bullet in his leg, and the other deputies displayed the coolest courage and the most admirable self-possession. None flinched, but all seconded the action of their leader and fired on the mob and upheld the law.

Clyde Isenhower, the leader of the attack, displayed wonderful courage, for after being literally filled with bullets he staggered into the sheriff's office and had reloaded his gun when he fell. He lay several hours on a hard board under the trees in the court house yard and never once let a groan escape his lips.

His eye never lost its brightness and he was self-possessed all through the trying ordeal. He was placed on the northbound Southern train and taken to Chester and spent several hours under the surgeon's knife. Isenhower appeared to be about forty years of age.

Deputy Sheriff Earle Stevenson may have to lose his left arm. He bled so much that his doctor had to apply emergency measures to stop the flow of blood. He, too, displayed wonderful courage and never complained.

The people of Winnsboro feel that a stain has been put on their town and county and they are going to bring those responsible to justice. The affair was strongly condemned on the streets and every one expressed a hope that the guilty parties would receive the limit of the law.

The wonderful calm of the Winnsboro people impressed the visitors. While the people were examining and inspecting the bullet holes in the court house wall and evidences of the different directions in which the bullets had gone, there was an entire absence of any excitement. The town was shocked and appeared stunned, but determined to wipe out the stain by invoking all the resources of the law.

SAYS WAR IS WRONG

(Continued from page one.)

hibits unselfishness of a high order; but, as a rule, conflicts are waged for selfish ends.

"If I have made it clear that the doctrine that might makes right is the most common cause of war, we may pass to the consideration of a maxim quite sure to be applied in war, namely, that 'like cures like,' the theory upon which retaliation rests.

"The two are so closely allied that it is almost inevitable that those who indorse the former will resort to the latter—one represents the spirit of evil, the other its most familiar manifestation. Retaliation is rivalry in wrongdoing—a neck and neck race toward the bottomless pit. And yet there are many believers in the gospel of force who have brought themselves to think that cruelty could be cured by greater cruelty—that the only way to win an antagonist away from inhuman acts is to surpass him in inhumanities. Absurdity of absurdities!

"But might must find a pretext for arming itself, and what is the pretext? **There was a time when men openly advocated war as a thing to be desired; commended it to each generation as a sort of tonic to tone up the moral system and prevent degeneracy, but we have passed that day. Now all join in the chorus for peace. And how, according to the jingoes, shall peace be insured?**

"'By preparedness,' say these sons of Mars. Prepare all, prepare and equip yourselves with the most modern implements of destruction; arm, drill, get ready and then stand with finger on a hair trigger musket and preserve peace—yes, preserve it until some one, by accident or design, gives the signal. Then fall upon each other with cries for blood. Preparedness is the kindling, opportunity is the match.

"We dare not trust the peace of the world to those who spend their time in getting ready for wars which should never come. Half the energy employed in preparing for war would effectually prevent war if used in propagating the principles which make for peace.

"Instead of preventing war, preparedness provokes war, because it is impossible to coerce the people into bearing the burdens incident to increasing and continuous preparation without cultivating hatred as if it were a national virtue. There must be some one to fear; some other preparing nation that must be represented as plotting for war.

"Hate sets up sham standards of honor and converts every wound into a festering sore; hate misunderstands; hate misinterprets; hate maligns its supposed adversary, while every contractor, every battleship builder and manufacturer of munitions of war applauds.

"How can preparedness prevent war if all prepare? Each step taken by one nation toward more complete preparedness excites the other nations to additional purchases and new levies until all have exhausted their productive industries and menaced their moral progress.

"The doctrine that preparedness will prevent war will not stand the test of logic, and the conflagration in Europe shows that it fails when tested by experience.

"If any nation is without excuse for entering into a mad rivalry with the belligerent nations in preparation for war, it is the United States. We are protected on each side by thousands of miles of ocean and this possession is worth more to us than any number of battleships. We have an additional protection in the fact, known to every one, that we have the men with whom to form an army of defense if we are ever attacked and it is also known that we have the money, too, more money than we ever would have had if all the surplus earnings of the people had been invested in armament. We not only do not need additional preparation, but we are fortunate in not having it since it seems impossible for a nation to have what is called preparedness without having along with it a disposition to use its preparedness on the slightest provocation.

"The leading participants in the present war are the nations that were best prepared, and I fear it would have been difficult for us to keep out of this war if we had been as well prepared as they.

"Happy for our nation that we have at this time a president who believes in setting the whole world a good example, instead of following the bad example which it sets in this matter. What an unspeakable misfortune it would have been if, in such an hour as this, this nation had been under the leadership of a president inflamed by the false philosophy which has plunged Europe into the abyss of war."

JAPAN THREATENS CHINA

Sends Protest to Republic Regarding Anti-Japanese Movement.

According to announcement made in Tokio Wednesday by a Japanese news agency, Japan has sent a protest to China concerning the anti-Japanese movement in the republic.

The discontent of China with Japan's course during the negotiations culminating in acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum last month has been manifested principally by boycots. A recent dispatch said British and Russian volunteers had dispersed an anti-Japanese riot at Hankow for their own protection, and a message from Tokio late in May declared considerable uneasiness had been caused there by private reports that anti-Japanese agitation was spreading through south China.

Captured Sixteen Thousand Russians.

Northwest of Mosciska, in the region of Sieniawa, the German report Monday said that along a line extending over forty-tdree miles the entire positions of the Russians were taken and that sixteen thousand prisoners fell into their hands.

THE WAR LAST WEEK

EXPERT REVIEWS FIGHTING IN WAR ON FOUR FRONTS.

DARDANELLES IMPORTANT

Show Gains on Tip of Gallipoli—Russians Retreat Toward Frontier in East—French Fighting to Dominate Lateral Railway in West—Italian Advance Slows Down.

The military expert of the New York Times reviews the war last week as follows:

The most serious problem confronting the allied troops in any of the war theatres is that of dominating the Gallipoli peninsula and so forcing the passage of the Dardanelles.

Official news is conspicuous by its scarcity. Reports are made on an average of only one or twice a week, and are even then so meagre in details that it is difficult to discover just what the troops are doing. In fact, it is seldom that the official reports even mention the names of places.

The most singular thing, however, is the fact that in none of the communiques has any reference been made to the contributions of the navy toward the general operations. Nevertheless, we can, from the reports that have reached us, from a general idea of the location of the principal line of the Allies and a fairly definite idea of the problem with which this line is confronted.

That the Allies have made material advance ssince they first effected a landing can not for a moment be doubted. **But the war in Gallipoli has taken on exactly the same character as the war on the western front, where advances are only for a few yards at a time and are extremely slow. It will, therefore, take some months, at least, for the Allies to reach their objective.**

In what has been done, however, the armies of the west have shown vast superiority to that of the east. Although outnumbered (the ratio is not known but can not be less than three to one and is probably greater), and of necessity on the offensive against fixed and permanent works, the Allies have not only advanced but have inflicted on their opponents a loss epual in numbers to at least fifty per cent. of the Allies' own strength.

It is also reported, though unofficially, that all of the permanent works that have been opposing the Allies' advance have been destroyed and that only the mobile artillery now remains effective. **The immediate object of the Allies' attack is** Krithia and the ridge to the east of that place, called the ridge of Achibaba. The town of Krithia lies in a comparative hollow which, toward the Turkish lines, looks out on a jumble of irregular hills of varying height. The Turkish line rests as hsown, one flank on the Aegean and the other on the Dardanelles. There are additional guards to these flanks that can not be shown on a small scale map.

These are two deep ravines, one in front of either flank, that break in from the coast. These ravines have almost perpendicular walls and therefore protect from direct assault any line formed behind. The Turkish line runs behind both ravines and follows the general line of the highest of the hills between the Aegean and the Dardanelles.

It is evident that the defensive position of the Turks is one of great strength. Krithia, while not really within the Turkish line, is still occupied, as far as we know, by the Sultan's troops. It can not be expected, however, that the town could be held against the advancing Allies were it really a part of the Turkish defense. But it is not.

The entire basin in which it is located is entirely controlled by two dominating hill positions in the main line of defense. These two points are absolutely essential to the Allies' advance—Krithia, although on the only road to Maidos, the Turkish base, is more than useless unless the positions which control it are either occupied or rendered untenable by artillery fire.

The first problem, therefore, to be solved by the Allies is to reduce these points. An advance that does not contribute to this end, while it may inflict punishment on their adversaries, can not be regarded as being a step toward the eventual solution of the Allies' problem.

From Krithia the next step is the reduction of the summit or range of Pasha Dogh, which includes the fortress of Kilid Bahr, and from there the Turkish base at Maidos. This presents problems of its own, and to discuss them would be ill-timed and premature. The problem involved in the capture of Krithia is of sufficient difficulty to engage the attention of the allied forces for some time to come, and it is enough for the present to understand the general nature of the problem and the most important elements which constitute it.

The Fight in Galicia.

In Russian Poland and Galicia the past week has seen even greater activity than the week previous on the part of the Teuton allies along the entire line from the Gulf of Riga to the Bessarabian frontier. The fighting around the Gulf of Riga and at Shavli has received scant attention in these articles largely because it is, as far as can be seen, without any military meaning. There are no troops of any moment in that section and the fighting has been indeterminate and without permanent advantage to one side or the other.

As a matter of fact, Germany's object in starting an engagement could have been nothing more than either to create a diversion from other fields or to make a small addition to her agriculture in order to augment her food supplyl. The situation is capable of no military benefit.

Although the line from the Niemen to Rawa on the upper Rawka, which is the line guarding Warsaw and the Warsaw-Petrograd railroad, the fighting has been almost incessant, but seems to have been limited to artillery duels with only occasional infantry attacks participated in by comparatively small numbers of troops.

The Germans, as usual, have been the attacking force. Artillery duels, however, that are not followed immediately by heavy infantry assaults, can not in any way be conclusive. It is, therefore, doubtful if the Germans had any other object than, by a threat or show of activity, to prevent Russians from the Niemen-Warsaw line from reinforcing the line in Galicia.

The serious attack against Warsaw will come later, when the Galician situation is cleared up and the Russian army, still in front of Lemberg, is driven back beyond its own borders.

It is to the accomplishment of this latter aim that the Teuton allies are exerting their every effort, to the almost total subordination of every other section of the eastern battlefield. It is estimated that the Teuton armies on this front alone aggregate about two million and a half men. This, intself, indicates the importance in German councils of bringing this campaign to a successful conclusion before making any decided effort in another guarter.

The results of the week's operations along the San and Dniester fronts all favor the Austro-Germans. Ever since the Russian salient at Przemysl was drawn in, the Germans have been hammering the Russian line alone the Przemysl-Lemberg railroad, which was astride the Vusnia river at or just west of Mosciska. **Bupt Although losses involved were entirely disregarded the line held fast, while just to the north from Jaroslau to the confluence of the San with the Vistula, the Russians threw the Germans back and threatened to break through and destroy the communications in their rear.** Mosciska has finally fallen, however, and about ten miles of the railroad toward Lemberg has already been taken possession of.

The bending back of the Russian line at this points endangered their line to the north along the San, and, as a protective measure to prevent the piercing of this line, the Russians were forced to straighten themselves out and withdraw from Sienawa, pivoting as near as can be determined at the present writing on Nisko or Tarnobrzeg.

This section of the Russian line is in no respects in as satisfactory position as it was last week, especially as it has been turned out of a position before which the San stretched out as an excellent defensive screen to a line where no predominant defensive element exists.

The position of the Russians further east from Stanislau to Bessarabia has also changed. Their lines have been driven back from the Sanislau-Czernovitz railroad and consequently from the Pruth river to the Dniester so that now from Bessarabia westward the line is altogether back of the Dniester defending its crossings.

This line is one of great defensive strength and has successfully resisted every effort the Austro-Germans have made to cross it. Were this the only line the Russians had to fend, the fall of Lemberg would appear to be a long way off. The Dniester is a wide stream, the banks of which spread out into wide marshes. Only in comparatively few places can troops be thrown across in force against any material defense.

But the Dniester line is seriously jeopardized by the giving way of the line east of the San, particularly that part of it which straddied the Przemysl-Lemberg railroad at Mosciska. **It is impossible for the Russian left to maintain its position while the right is being bent back.** To do so would be to give the Teutonic allies a change to pierce the Russian line and to defeat first one wing and then the other in detail.

As was pointed out last week, dodecisive success can be gained on the front unless the Russian line is pierced, for it is onlyl by such a manoeuvre that the southern Russian army may be disposed of as an offensive force.

The coming week will in all probability see the retirement of the Russian line to its own borders. The Germans are only a few miles from Lemberg, and a further German advance will threaten all the life lines of the Russian Dniester front, as Lemberg is the base from which this front drawns its supplies.

With the fall of Lemberg, the release of many of the German troops that have been used in Galicia will soon produce greater offensive activity in other theatres.

Roumania May Enter.

One element that may, however, completely change the whole Eastern Galician situation is Roumania. Reports state that this country has come to an agreement with the Triple Entente and that it has agreed to enter the war on their side. If this step is taken before the Russian Dniester line is compelled to withdraw the Teuton grip on Lemberg will have to be relaxed.

A half to three-quarters of a million fresh men thrown against the right and rear of the Austrian line north of Bukowina will more than neutralize all that has been accomplished by the great German drive front the Dunajec.

The Western Front.

The week on the western front was signalized principally by the battle at Souchez. Although this battle seems, and is, so far as it has any direct effect on the general situation, but of minor importance, it has nevertheless been one of the most hotly contested of the war.

We have become accustomed since last September to thing of battles in huge numbers. An army of a million men must be engaged in order to stir our imagination of excite our interest. And yet in but few of the great battles of the civil war were more than a quarter of a million men engaged on both sides. In the fighting north of Arras, which crystalized around the old sugar mill at Souchez, at least half a million men have been engaged on a front not twenty miles in length.

Two questions may naturally be asked as to the fighting on this section of the front. The first is, why should there be such intense fighting along this section? and the second, why should so much pressure be exerted at Souchez?

In answering the first, the general German tactics must be considered together with the effect on such tactics of the terrain and the lines of communication. The Germans have always favored the close formation on the battle line as opposed to the open or extended order of the Allies.

The German tactics necessitate, therefore, a much greater number of men to the miles of actual fighting line than those of the Allies, but on the other hand demand comparatively inconsequential reserves. **Therefore, when any point on the battle line is attacked and it becomes necessary to reinforce the line at such a point, there is no central reserve from which to throw forward reserves,** but the reinforcement must come by drawing from some other section of the battle line. In order that this may be done expeditiously and without dangerous delay, lateral lines of communcation, that is, lines parallel to the fighting front, are absolutely necessary.

By referring to any war map, the lateral communication may be seen in the road running from Arras to La Bassee through Vimy and Lens, and the railroad running through Lens from Arras to Amentieres. By means of this very excellent highway, with ample motor service, and by means of the railroad mentioned, and any point along this front may be reinforced heavily and quickly.

Sppose then, it was the intention of the Allies to try to break through the German line along this front, and, having done so, to crumple up the two flanks. The first step would logically be to obtain control of these lateral lines by taking possession of a number of points along them, which wints completely dominate and control them to the extent of making traffic over them impossible. This is not only logical, but it is strongly probable that it is the object of the French in their attacks.

Loos, Notre Dame de Lorette, Souchez, Hill No. 119, all of them are dominating elevations and points from which the plains and railway back of Lens can be observed and dominated by heavy artillery. And not only does this apply to this small section of the front, but it is equally true in the Champagne, the Argonne, the Woevre, and the Vosges. So that when the attempt of the Allies to advance is really made, the Germans will have considerable difficulty reinforcing the points selected for attack, through inability to make use of the lateral ighways and railroads.

In regard to the object of the attack at Souchez, in which such a great number of men and shells have been employed, there are two good reasons why Souchez is important. The first is because it is situated at the base of a German wedge, the apex of which is at the foot of the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette. The other is the genar lidea of drawing as close to the Arras-Lens railroad as possible, so that if, by the fighting around Loos, a chance is presented to seize the town of Lens, the railroad along which troops would have to pass would be under control. **Two facts, one a coroliary of the other, are becoming more apparent with each effort of the Allies to advance—the Allies' policy of "attrition" is succeeding and thereare not enough men per mile in the German line to hold the Allies back. As stated week the line must therefore be shortened or reinforced.**

The Austro-Italian Field.

On the Austrian-Italian frontier the most important operations of the week have been the Italian endeavors to capture Gradisca. The fate of Goritz is also still undecided, but if Gradisca falls into Italian hands the decision can not be far off. It is practically surrounded on three sides, and although it is probably the most strongly protected point on the Austrian first line of defense—the Isonzo river—it is being rapidly hammered into submission by the Italian artillery.

It is true that Austrian resistance has stiffened considerably during the past week, so that the Italian advance has been much slower than during the first two weeks of Italy's participation in the war. Nevertheless, the fall of Goritz seems inevitable unless the collapse of the Russians in front of Lemberg comes soon enough to permit Austrian withdrawals from Galicia to reinforce the Isonzo line.

In the Trentino the Italian advance has been steady, though slow. No battle of material proportions has yet been fought, but the parallel columns which are advancing up the sides of the Adige river are almost daily seizing small towns, which are really the Austrian advanced posts, and are drawing near to the defenses of Rovereto. The Italians are now but a few miles from this town, and it is here that the first great battle in the Trentino will be fought. And it must be won before Italy can hope to get possession of her cherished Trent.

Lost Two Aeroplanes.

Paris admitted officially Friday that two of the aviators who bombarded Karlsruhe were lost by being forced to descend when they had steered out of their course.

Let's not be trying to stop something all of the time. Let's start something.

ADVANCE GOES ON

(Continued from page one.)

Sodowa-Wiszenia. The enemy is being pursued.

"Gen. Maczenzen's army has captured upwards of forty thousand men and sixty-nine guns since June 12.

"Between the Dniester marshes and Zurawna the Russians have gained some ground, but the general situation there has not changed."

Petrograd reports Tuesday: "The German attacks for the past three days around the village of Litzkoff near the Windau river have been unsuccessful and the fighting Tuesday ended in our favor. In the region of Popeliary our troops crossed the Venta. In pursuing the enemy our cavalry sabred hundreds of Germans and made some dozens of prisoners.

"The fighting near Shavli continues with various fortunes. Some villages fell into the enemy's hands. There have been artillery duels on the Dubysa.

"On the western front beyond the mid-Niemen the enemy has sustained heavy losses in the past two days in fruitless offensive attempts.

"In counter-attacks in the region east of Miriampol some villages were captured by the enemy, and Tuesday night the enemy began a bombardment of Ossowetz, but about two o'clock in the morning the fortress got the upper hand.

"In the Orzyc Valley Tuesday night the enemy opened an intense artillery fire against Jednorowjetz village, throwing tens of thousands of shells within a short space. The enemy several times tried to attack our positions, but his efforts ended with the occupation of only a part of the completely destroyed trenches of one regiment.

"North of Przasnysz by energetic counter-attacks we occupied all the advance trenches the enemy had held since his attack on June 12.

"In West Galicia the battle on the San continues with increased fierceness, the enemy continually sending fresh forces into the fight.

"On the Dniester the fighting along the Tismenitza and the Stry continued Monday and Tuesday to our advantage. South of Jidaticheff, near Beresnitza and Kroulevska, **we captured another five hundred prisoners, including fourteen officers and also four guns."**

SAY HE KILLED CHILD

(Continued from page one.)

the operation was resumed, and that after some time she felt the little boy draw a long breath. This she felt sure, was his last, but, according to her statement, Dr. Rouglin paid no attention to it, and not until ten or fifteen minutes afterward did he appear concerned and send for another physician. Dr. Campbell was the first to arrive of those summoned.

The nurse declared that she wanted to call the child's father, but Dr. Rouglin refused, and not until the little boy was dead for nearly a half-hour were the parents called.

Dr. Louis C. Roughlin has his office in the Cantler Building, on the eighth floor. He is of foreign birth, having come to America when a child. He took up the practice of medicine in Atlanta following his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1901, which institution in 1905 formed itself into the Atlanta Medical College. Prior to his entry into the medical profession in Atlanta he studied in New York.

In 1908 Dr. Rougl n and another physician organized a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The institution was named the Pine Ridge Sanitarium, and was in operation about eighteen months. This institution, which was in part under the supervision of Dr. Rouglin, was unsuccessfu', and was abandoned. In the same year Rouglin was brought before the board of censors of the Fulton County Medical Society to answer charges of certain matters said to have oeen unethical in the medical profession.

At the time of the dissolution of the Pine Ridge Sanitarium, Rouglin and his partner had some differences which resulted in a split between them. The result was that Rouglin began practice with another Atlanta physician.

DIED FOR HIS DUTY

SHERIFF HOOD IS SACRIFICED CARRYING OUT LAW

WAS A BRAVE OFFICER

Together With His Deputies Dead Sheriff Stood for the Majesty of His State and Tried to Guard His Prisoner From Violence—Deputies Acted Bravely and Are Wounded.

The passage of time only adds to the awfulness of the tragedy at Winnsboro Monday, when Sheriff A. D. Hood was shot down while taking a negro up the court house steps to place him on trial on a charge of assault.

That the negro lost his life is a mere incident, for standing out in all its horror is the toll enacted by men who gave vent to their passions and took the law into their own hands, staining the portals of the Fairfield Temple of Justice with the blood of their own sheriff and deputies, and all because these men did their sworn duty and upheld the law.

All that is mortal of Sheriff A. D. Hood lies in Winnsboro, while two juries—the coroner's jury and the grand jury of Fairfield county—are probing into the tragedy with the determination to bring those responsible before the bar of justice.

While this was taking place, Clyde Isenhower, the alleged leader of the mob, lay on a bed in a hospital in Chester hovering on the brink of eternity, his body racked with the terrific suffering caused from more than half a dozen pistol bullets which penetrated him, until death claimed him.

In an adjoining room of this same hospital is Deputy Sh riff Earle Stevenson, his left arm riddled with two pistol bullets received from the mob while doing his duty. In a Columbia hospital is J. R. Boulware, another one of the brave deputies who stood gallantly by their matchless leader on the court house steps and gave an example of devotion to duty which is ringing throughout South Carolina. Deputy Boulware received a bullet in his abdomen, a serious wound.

Locked up in jail in Winnsboro, which is directly across the street from the court house, the scene of the tragedy, are Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison, and Jim Rawls, charged with being members of the mob and participating in the shooting. Ernest Isenhower is a brother of Clyde Isenhower, who is said to have been the leader of the mob, and the man who fired the first shot. Jesse Morrison is a brother-in-law. Clyde Isenhower himself would have faced a charge of murder had he recovered.

The attacking party is said to have been composed of only five, and the consensus of opinion is that the whole affair was planned in advance. The suddenness with which the attack was made and the quickness with which it was all over, together with the evidences left by bullets which hit the court house, strengthen the belief in the conspiracy.

This matter is receiving attention at the hands of the Fairfield grand jury, which began an investigation as soon as Judge Wilson made his vigorous charge to them, in which he denounced the affair as an "assassination."

Sheriff Hood had started up the steps with the negro prisoner between him and Policeman Haynes, with his deputies in the rear, and the crowds following behind, when the first pistol shot was fired. Clyde Isenhower is said to have been standing within less than a dozen feet of the sheriff, and it is said that his shot was the first to be fired, the bullet entering the stomach of the negro and killing him.

The sheriff received several bullet, it is stated, in his body before he could pull his gun which he emptied at the aggressor. The deputies joined in returning the fire of the assailants and it all happened before any one could realize what was going on.

Standing out from the awfulness of the tragedy is the matchless bravery and the dauntless devotion to duty of Sheriff Hood, who gave up his life in defence of the wretched negro rather than surrender him to the vengeance of the mob. Although mortally wounded, shot through and through, and with blood pouring from the many perforations, Sheriff Hood dragged the dying negro up the steps of the court house and pushed him into the dock before he fell to the floor.

The negro doed within a few minboro. 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 in Winnsboro and still another pastor of a string of Baptist churches in this county.

Clyde Isenhower was put in the baggage car of the northbound train in the 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.

The people of Winnsboro 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 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 ten o'clock and by noon the townspeople 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 those responsible. The people did not understand the necessity for calling out the military 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 forty-eight hundred rounds of rifle ammunition and seven hundred rounds of pistol ammunition, raced in from Columbia.

The detail, which brought the ammunition, was commanded by Adjt. Gen. J. Snapter Caldwell, for the report had been sent to Columbia that the company at Winnsboro was without ammunition. The cars were guarded by a detail of men hastily enlisted in Columbia and the run from the Capital City to Winnsboro was made in record time.

The detail returned to Columbia when they found the situation was quiet. Several automobiles came from Columbia, but the excitement lasted less than an hour; in fact, as one citizen said, it was all over before any one knew what was going on. They best described it as "sounding like the popping of firecrackers."

RIOTING IN ITALY

(Continued from page one.)

from German shops.

Above the sullen murmur of the mob rose the shrill bugle calls of the firemen as they dashed distractedly about the city, putting out fires which were rekindled as soon as they had left.

At daybreak proclamations signed by Gen. Spinardi were posted announcing that the city had been placed under martial law. To this the rioters replied by further demonstrations, which the troops made no determined effort to suppress. The weakness of the government, as demonstrated by its inability or unwillingness to put down such grave disorders, bodes ill for what will happen in Milan and other Italian cities if the army should meet with a serious reverse.

Instead of attempting to prevent news of these disorders reaching the foreign press the Italian government owes it to its allies to explain why they are permitted to proceed unchecked, and to give assurances that they will not occur again. The people of Milan, who have long boasted of being the most cultured and progressive in Italy, have reason to be heartily ashamed.

In the repressive measures which she has adopted since the declaration of war Italy can give points to Russia. It is officially announced that all letters entering or leaving the country will be opened. The parcels post has been discontinued. So has the interurban telephone service. Telegrams are taken only at the sender's risk, which means that most of them will not be sent. Any foreigner without a permit de sejour, which contains, among other useless information, the maiden name of the bearer's mother, is subject to arrest and imprisonment.

The blinds of railway carriages must be drawn, and no one is permitted to look out. **Because I raised a curtain of my compartment to get a breath of fresh air a gendarme threatened me with arrest.** Every one conversing in any language but Italian is assumed to be a spy until he can prove he is not.

At a music hall which I attended in Rome the other night **there was a small riot because an American saxophone artist played an air from "The Merry Widow."** Not until the audience began to tear up the chairs did he realize that it was written in Austria. To show a light in your bedroom window at night suffices to start a rumor that you are signalling to German airmen. The great tourist hostelries in Naples, Rome and Florence are like morgues. The tourist industry, on which Italy has so long depended, is of course at a standstiil.

I have never seen such appalling poverty in Italy, and I have known that country for many years. If the people are suffering now, Heaven knows what will be their condition when the war is over. If I had my choice between living in Italy under present conditions and serving a term in the Elmira Reformatory, I think I would choose Elmira.

The authorities have clapped on a press censorship which makes the French and British efforts appear crude and amateurish. The general staff regards this as its own private war, and the people will know just what it wants them to know, and no more.

All the government wants the people to do is to provide men and money and ask no questions. The ministry of war has announced that any correspondent sending military information will spend the next six years in prison.

If the Italian army is victorious, the people will learn of it through official bulletins. If it meets with disaster, the news will come from Vienna. As things stand now, there is about as much chance of a correspondent's getting to the front as there is of a suffragette being elected to congress.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect works of art in the cities of northern Italy. The delicately built arches of the Doges' Palace in Venice have been bricked up to prevent their destruction in the event of bombardment by warships or aeroplanes. The famous bronze horses have been taken down and put in a place of safety.

The pictures and statuary in the Venice galleries have been transferred to Florence. The harbor has been mined and preparations have been made to blow up the banks of the canals. **I am informed, by the way, that Marconi is in the Venice arsenal perfecting inventions for use against submarines and aircraft.**

The stained glass windows, which are the glory of Milan Cathedral, have been removed. The gilded figure of the Madonna on the roof, which can be seen for many miles, has been covered with a cloth garment, and many statues are being taken down.

Italy is as proud of her army as a boy of a new rifle, and as anxious to try it. She made many sacrifices to get it and it must not be left unused. It is this feeling, indeed, which was one of the chief factors in bringing on war. The common people fail utterly to realize the blood and misery which lies before them. There is none of the soberness which is stamped on every face in France.

From the standpoint of equipment the army is a delight to the eye. The uniform is the field gray of the German army, and this gray has even been carried out in the leather equipment of the officers, who, however, strikes me as having sacrificed efficiency to smartness. They will look quite differently after a few weeks of campaigning.

Though the educated classes regard this adventure on which Italy has embarked with grave forebodings; though the king opposed it to the last; the people demanded it, and against that demand no government could have held out and lived. Everywhere one hears the people shouting "Avanti! Avanti! Italia!" Well, I hope so, but I'm not sure.

Villa Releases Americans.

Special Agent Carothers telegraphed the state department from El Paso, Texas, Friday, that Marx and Finkelstein, the two Americans, who were under death sentence in Chihuahua for circulating counterfeit money had been released by Gen. Villa and were on their way to the border.

Votes More Money for the War.

In addition to four billion three hundred and ten million dollars already voted the House of Commons Tuesday voted one billion two hundred and fifty million dollars for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Turks Lose Three Transports.

A dispatch from Athens says a British submarine in the Dardanelles has torpedoed and sunk three Turk transports loaded with soldiers, most of whom were lost.

ARRESTS ARE MADE

WINNSBORO OFFICIALS INVESTIGATING THE AFFRAY

THREE MEN ARE IN JAIL

Grand Jury Acted Promptly Monday Afternoon and Brought in True Bill, Charging Men With Murder of Negro—Sheriff Had Not Yet Passed Away When Jury Acted.

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 Tuesday set about their task of fixing the responsibility for the death of Sheriff Adam A. 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 Tuesday afternoon heard the testimony of twenty 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 ten 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, have been joined by Jim Rawls, arrested on a similar warrant shortly after noon Tuesday. Rawls, before entering the jail, protesting 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.

The report of the grand jury follows:

"We concur fully in the appeal of your Honor for the enforcement of the law, and deeply regret and deplore the tragedy enacted within the portals of the court house to-day, to the terror of thoughtful and law-abiding citizens, and we join in your Honor's tribute to Sheriff Hood's courage and his faithful discharge of his duties even at the risk of his own life. He and his brave assistants honorably discharged their duties, and their conduct can not be too lightly praised, and we realize that when the spirit of these men shall always characterize our public officers, much will have been done to put lawlessness down.

"We have made an investigation of this affair and present for murder Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower, Jess Morrison and James Rawls, the prisoner, Jules Smith, having been killed while in the custody of the officers of the law. The names of the witnesses will be presented to the solicitor by the foreman. We also present the same parties for feloniously assaulting and shooting Sheriff A. D. Hood, Earle Stevenson, Linder Kelly, B. R. Beckhan and J. W. Richardson on the fourteenth of June, 1915, and a list of the witnesses will be handed the solicitor by the foreman.

"J. H. Coleman, Foreman."

Judge Wilson, who witnessed the affair from the piazza of a local hotel, spoke as follows to the grand jury:

"The prisoner was shot dead in defiance of the law. That is what happened yesterday. Your brave sheriff whose bravery is unexcelled, and as an officer unparalleled by any whom I know. It is impossible for me to pay him the tribute of respect which he is due and deserves. Were it so that I could express it more forcibly I would. You have lost a citizen, a sheriff. Oh! that there were a thousand such citizens in our State of South Carolina.

"It is your duty, Mr. Foreman and gentlemen, to thoroughly investigate, to ascertain those instigating or propagating such a tragedy, and to bring before you such witnesses as may be instrumental in making clear the case in court. I will announce to the audience that you owe it to your county and to your fellowmen, should you know any facts, to appear before the grand jury and testify without being summoned.

"It was committed in the portals of the Court of Justice, where the scale would be equally balanced, and from all that I know, the negro would have been electrocuted. They have not only taken the life of the prisoner in their own hands, they have stained them with the blood of innocent men."

When Jim Rawls was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Seigler he queried Probate Judge W. L. Holley, who was grazed by a bulletd from the guns of the mob, to establish his whereabouts at the time, but the judge answered, "the excitement was so great, I could not tell where any one was." Rawls seemed very nervous. He immediately hired a local lawyer and further interrogation of him was impossible.

In a statement given out for publication, Rural Policeman Austin Scott, since appointed sheriff, told the following story of his part in the killing:

"I was going up the steps with the rest of the party, a little behind, to protect the negro. I then heard one fellow say, 'Now is your time,' and this fellow, Clyde Isenhower, began shooting, and everybody began firing. I made a certain fellow, I don't know his exact name, drop his gun. Boulware was next to Sheriff Hood.

"Immediately after the shooting I hurried to summon the doctors, but they could not be found at once. The whole affair began as we turned to go up the steps, and I think about forty or more shots were fired. Sheriff Hood, after the shooting, was carried into the court house, he and Boulware. The negro fell near the docket box. I saw no more of the tragedy, as I kept my eyes on Ernest and Clyde Isenhower. Further than what I here say I know nothing more of the shooting."

NO NEWS FROM DARDANELLES

Germans Report Repulse of Heavy French Attack North of Arras.

London reports Wednesday: Little news comes from the Dardanelles, except the official intimation that the Turkish forces are showing a sensible weakening.

On the western front the fighting during the past twenty-four hours has been indecisive. Paris says the most important activity has been confined to the artillery, but a wireless from Berlin tells of the complete failure of a violent French infantry attack north of Arras.

To Answer Our Note of March 20.

Intimations have been received at the state department that Great Britain will make a reply to our note of March 20, protesting against her restrictions against non-contraband commerce with neutral countries.