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Court Adjourned Friday, Only Few Cases Tried

The court of general sessions, Special Judge Robert Lide, of Orangeburg, presiding, was adjourned sine die Friday night. The Goodwin case consumed three days of the court, and during the remaining two days, while only a few cases were tried, a great number were disposed of in one way or another. Quite a few prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to various sentences, while only one defendant actually came clear through jury action. Settlement was effected in one case, that of attempt to ravish, the defendant being ordered to leave the state.

Many Plead Guilty.

The following defendants pleaded guilty to charges against them and were sentenced as noted:

Lonnie Hartzog, violation of the prohibition law, sentenced to six months on the chain gang. After three months service, the remainder of the sentence is to be suspended, provided the defendant is never again convicted in court of any offense.

John Fewell, violation of the prohibition law, sentence of six months, three months to be suspended during good behavior.

Peter Murray, violation of the prohibition law, sentence of six months, three months to be suspended during good behavior.

John Busby, violation of the prohibition law, sentence of six months, three months to be suspended during good behavior.

Willie Williams, violation of the prohibition law, sentenced to six months on the gang, three months to be suspended during good behavior.

John Rucker, violation of the prohibition law, sentence of six months, five months to be suspended during good behavior.

Gus Jennings, violation of the prohibition law, sentence of six months, five months to be suspended during good behavior.

Holdover Grand Jurors.

The following grand jurors were drawn to serve another year as holdover grand jurors:

- T. P. McCrae, Denmark.
- James T. Burch, Bamberg.
- F. M. Bamberg, Bamberg.
- J. E. Spann, Bamberg.
- J. B. Varn, Colston.
- D. N. Cox, Denmark.

Jury Cases.

Sheppard Sheldon was tried on a charge of housebreaking and larceny. The jury found him guilty and Judge Lide imposed a sentence of six months on the chain gang, but consented to five months of the sentence being suspended provided he is not again convicted in any court of jurisdiction.

Frank Johnson, on a charge of murder in connection with the killing of Perry Smalls, was acquitted by the jury. Smalls was killed near Denmark while several negro boys were pranking with pistols. Johnson claimed it was accidental, though the solicitor pleaded for a conviction of involuntary manslaughter. The solicitor laid the pistols on the table, with the statement that if they had not been in the possession of the negroes, there would have been no killing. The dead man, however, according to witnesses, exonerated Frank of any intention of killing him, and asked that he be not punished, it is said.

Marion Kelley and Clinton Stone were convicted of housebreaking and larceny on both counts, and were sentenced by the court to serve three years on the chain gang or in the penitentiary each.

Isaac Way was convicted of rape, and was sentenced by the court, on recommendation to mercy by the jury, to serve nine years on the public works of the county or in the penitentiary. Way was accused of ravishing a white woman. When the case was called for trial, the court ordered the court house cleared of all spectators, allowing only the officials, jurymen and Herald reporter to remain. The Herald considers it best that no details of this trial be printed.

Carrie Stevens was found guilty of manslaughter in the killing of Clara Thompson in the city of Bamberg. The court imposed a sentence of five years in this case. Carrie was alleged to have shot Clara about last Christmas. She lingered in a dying condition for several months, and died last spring. The shooting occurred near the oil mill here.

It was contended that Clara went to Carrie's home and inquired the whereabouts of another negro wo-

ASSAULT IS ATTEMPTED.

Aiken County Man Arrested on Serious Charge.

Aiken, Sept. 23.—Will Ripley, a white farmer, about thirty years old, was placed in Aiken jail late last night upon the charge of attempted criminal assault on a fourteen-year-old white girl, daughter of a neighbor in the Palmetto Farm section, nine miles from Aiken. The child was on her way to get milk from a nearby farm house when she was met by Ripley on the road and asked if she wished to ride back home. When she consented and was about to enter the vehicle Ripley is alleged to have seized her and dragged her off the road to the woods. The screams of the girl brought Bonbright Given, owner of the Palmetto Farm, to her aid. Upon the arrival of Deputy Sheriff Nollie Robinson to arrest Ripley the prisoner had to be struck to the ground before he would submit to arrest. He is unmarried and is said to have been drinking when the attack on the child was made. The victim's clothing was torn to threads in her struggle. Though the people of the section are very indignant over the affair, they seem satisfied to let the law take its course.

Jailer's Removal Recommended.

A recommendation that the present jailer of the Orangeburg county jail be removed for neglect and inefficiency was the feature of the grand jury's report to the court of general sessions Friday afternoon.

Six grand jurors were drawn for service next year with twelve new ones, these being L. H. Shingler, L. D. Sturkey, P. B. Smoak, W. P. Stroman, W. R. Bryant and A. N. Avinger.

One recommendation of the grand jury was that the doors and windows of the jail be provided with tool-proof steel bars. A number of escapes have occurred from the new jail within the past year.

The grand jury commended the system of good roads being built, and spoke of their continuance. Especial attention was called to maintaining them and to the condition of the Belleville road, which needs work badly. The management of the county affairs was commended.

It was recommended that the court house be cleaned thoroughly. The new legislative delegation was requested to create a rural police system under the supervision of a chief of rural police, which it was believed would help suppress lawlessness.

man, whereupon Carrie for some reason became incensed and shot her down. The dead woman, it is said, was unknown to Carrie.

Fred Carter was found guilty on two counts of burglary and larceny, and was sentenced by the court to a service of five years on each offense. The sentences are not to be served concurrently, but the one is to begin after the other has been completed. Carter was recommended to mercy by the court.

Rape Case Settled.

The case against **John Carter**, charged with intent to ravish, was settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. This case was sent up from Denmark. Carter was a barber of good reputation and while in a drinking condition made advances toward a young lady of Denmark, as a consequence of which feeling ran rather high toward the negro, although he was safely landed in jail. It was set out in the agreement to drop the charges that he bore a good reputation previous to this, and that the parents of the girls wished to give him a chance to redeem himself, believing that if he had not been under the influence of liquor the affair would not have occurred.

Carter was ordered by the court to leave the state at once and remain out of the state indefinitely, being allowed to return only in passing through the state, or upon an occasion of the death of some near relative, in which case he may return and stay not exceeding two days. Carter agreed to the terms of the settlement and also agreed to pay all costs attached to the case, and was freed to leave the state. Former friends of the negro considered this a happy settlement of the matter as the man was really well thought of before this affair occurred.

Detective Works on Williams Case

Columbia, Sept. 24.—The arrest of Irving W. Williams, son of J. H. Williams, 610 Moore avenue, Augusta, Ga., suspected of and charged with being the driver of the red wheeled automobile which took the alleged assassins of Reedy Booth and P. M. Feaster, youthful guards, murdered near the Hamburg shops of the Southern in Aiken county, on the morning of August 30, 1922, to and from the scene of the killing, was the result of an unearthing of clues by a detective connected with the law and order staff of Governor Wilson G. Harvey—a detective who has been connected with some of the biggest operatives in the country in ferretting out great crimes.

As a sequence to this officer's investigations there was unearthing the whipping, on the identical spot, fifteen days previous to the killing, of an officer of the Southern railway, E. W. Thomas, general foreman of the shops at Hamburg, by a masked band of six men. In this connection, J. Martin, Vergil Thomas, Fred Thomas and Budd Englett were arrested for the assault and were placed under \$1,000 bonds each. All are residents of Augusta, Ga., according to the statement of the detective.

At the solicitation of Solicitor R. L. Gunter and many citizens of Aiken, including many mill operatives, Governor Harvey sent his detectives to the scene of the murder of Booth and Feaster, and this officer worked with such success and secrecy that additional arrests in connection with the killing are expected within the next few days.

Irving Williams was arrested and brought to the penitentiary at 11 o'clock on the night of September 6, three days after the detective had been on the case, and Williams, who is 17 years of age, was admitted to \$1,500 bail by Judge Hayne R. Rice yesterday at Aiken, on habeas corpus proceedings.

Shot Down August 30.

Reedy Booth and P. M. Feaster both were shot down in the public road about 200 yards from the Hamburg shops at 5 o'clock on the morning of August 30, Feaster being instantly killed and Booth being mortally wounded, and dying in about three hours. They were shot with revolver and rifle bullets and buckshot. At the spot where the bodies were found were strewn around exploded rifle and revolver shells, the magazine of an automatic pistol, three dirty handkerchiefs, two of them with the initials of the owners on them, supposed by the state to have been used as masks, and pieces of one quarter-inch and one-inch thick hemp rope.

The supposition of the state is that Booth and Feaster were decoyed into the road for the purpose of being whipped with the thick rope, and when they resisted they were shot down. It is believed that Feaster fired two shots before the assailants of the murdered men opened fire.

Governor Harvey's detective, spurred on by the chief executive's law enforcement programme, has worked up a network of evidence on which young Williams is being charged with participation in the crime.

"When I was ordered on the case," said the detective this morning in the governor's office, discussing the case on authority of Governor Harvey, "I did not have a thing to go on. When I went to Hamburg the first thing I considered was the motive. I found that both Booth and Feaster were morally clean and aught could be said against them. I, therefore, at once dismissed the element of jealousy. After some work I got a line on Williams and incidentally ran into the whipping of Mr. Thomas, which had been smothered."

The detective said that the proposed statement of Williams, as given at the coroner's investigation of the double murder, did not tally with the facts as established by him. The father of young Williams, J. H. Williams, was a striker, while the son worked at the Southern shops as a flue blower and was, therefore, not ordered out on strike. On the night of August 29-30, when young Williams was supposed to have been working at the shops by his father, said the detective, the records established that he was not on duty, and his testimony that he was at home on that night, continued the officer, do not coincide with the facts worked up by him.

Had Father's Car.

"On the night of the murder," stat-

Money Advanced on Cotton Crop

Columbia, Sept. 23.—The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association has paid over \$1,000,000 to its members in advances, officials of the association said tonight. An average of approximately \$100,000 a day was paid out last week, it was said, and the volume of cotton coming is expected to materially increase this week.

One railroad brought fifty carloads of cotton to Columbia Saturday for the association. This cotton came from points in the state in which the association has no subsidiary warehouses. Columbia is one of the three concentration points, the other two being Greenville and Spartanburg. The association has subsidiary warehouses over the state in which cotton is being stored. Heavy incoming shipments were reported from the association's concentration warehouses of Spartanburg and Greenville today also.

From Coastal Region.

Of course, the greater bulk of the deliveries up to this has been from the lower part of the state, but deliveries are expected to pour in from the upper part of the state during the coming week.

The distribution of over \$1,000,000 in the lower part of the state should have a decidedly stimulating effect on business, officers of the association think. This money represents the first advance by the association to members who have delivered their cotton. This payment was made on the basis of 12 cents a pound on short staple and 18 cents a pound on long staple. Additional payments will be made as the cotton is sold out of the various pools into which it is classed, according to grade and staple.

Up to this time the association has had no complaints of violation of the contract or attempted violations. Loyal members of the association are on guard in every county, officials said, and prompt action will be taken in the case any member attempts to violate it.

The detective, "Irving Williams's father let him have his car, a Hudson speedster, the fastest car in that neighborhood, so that when he knocked off from work on the following morning he could bring back home with him a chain hoist to lift a motor at his home.

"We contend," he continued, "that young Williams did not go to the shops at all. After he left home with the car he met Tracy Smith and Walter Hoffman, two taxi drivers, at the monument on Broad street, Augusta, Ga., and rode with them around town for some forty minutes. Then, according to his own testimony, he went to Aiken to listen to the election returns—a boy that could not read nor write. He claims that he left Aiken at 9:20 that night and reached home at 10 o'clock, immediately going to bed. However, I have an affidavit from W. W. Wall, a merchant, that he saw young Williams in Aiken at 11:30 that night, and another from M. H. Wooley, a barber of Bath, that he got the boy to drive him as far as Gloverville, seven miles from Aiken, leaving Aiken at 11:40 o'clock that night. When he left him, said Mr. Wooley, Williams went in the general direction of Augusta.

"Williams claimed that he left home in Augusta at 6 o'clock on the morning of August 30. As he approached the shops, his automobile came up to a dead body laying in the road. He stopped, stepped over the body, walked a few steps and found the other body. He then went to the shops, passing H. J. Britt, special agent of the Southern, and T. B. Gregory, a guard of the Southern, and went on into the tool house. To neither Britt nor Gregory did he say anything of the finding of the dead bodies.

"Britt and Gregory went into the road, and, finding the bodies, Britt ran back to the shop. When questioned as to why he did not report the bodies when he saw Britt and Gregory, he claimed he was too frightened.

"Gregory claims that right after the salvo of shots were heard on the public road, he heard an automobile start up suddenly with great noise and he continued to hear this same car until it reached the bridge crossing the Savannah river, separating South Carolina and Augusta. It then stopped, stated Gregory, and returned to the spot where the bodies were found, and from that time a period at which it would take to walk

Goodwin Sentenced to Serve Twelve Years

FORD FACTORIES REOPEN.

Manufacturer's "Industrial Strike" Ends—Men Called Back.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—Henry Ford's "industrial strike" came to an end tonight.

At midnight his great automobile plants in the Detroit district employing upwards of 70,000 men, and which were closed for an indefinite period last Saturday as the manufacturer's protest against what he termed "excessive" coal prices, again were the scene of industrial activity.

The order for the reopening of the plants came this forenoon from Edsel Ford, son of the manufacturer and president of the Ford Motor Company, who made arrangements to obtain coal during a long conference in Cincinnati yesterday with 50 mine operators. The reopening order was approved by Henry Ford and official announcement giving to the heads of Ford workers throughout the country, who daily since the shut down have scanned the newspaper headlines in their eagerness to learn when their wages would start again.

Edsel Ford, in his telegram, copies of which were dispatched to every Ford assembling plant in the country, said the interstate commerce commission's latest order permitting the flow of fuel to automobile plants, previously put in the non-essential class, made it possible to obtain a sufficient supply of the class of coal required to operate the Ford enterprises.

OPPOSITION FOR FULMER.

Republicans Plan to Nominate Candidate in Seventh District.

Columbia, Sept. 20.—Congressman H. P. Fulmer, of the Seventh district, will be opposed in the November election by a candidate of the Union Republican party, the district convention meeting here today having appointed a committee of seven to select the nominee. It is understood a nomination will be made within the next ten or twelve days.

Discussion took place as to whether a white or negro candidate should be put in the field, but the convention adjourned without instructing the committee, leaving it free to use its own judgment. R. H. Richardson, Sumter, is chairman.

J. H. Goodwin, of Columbia, was elected district chairman for two years.

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20 yards, Williams appeared. He said that the car which was at the dead body of Feaster was his car.

Car at Great Speed.

"C. W. Caldwell, who lives on a hill overlooking the spot where the killing occurred, heard the volley of shots, and shortly afterwards saw an automobile traveling at a great rate of speed pass his house going towards Augusta, loaded with men. This car had red wheels and he identified it as J. H. Williams's car.

"Gregory said that when they put the injured Booth in the car to take him to an Augusta hospital, young Williams got at the wheel and he shifted the gears and the car made the same noise as that which he heard leaving the scene of the killing.

"The theory of the state as developed from the evidence is that the driver, not wanting to see anyone whipped or otherwise molested, went to Aiken and took enough time, as he thought, for the deed to be consummated before he returned. When he arrived at the scene, nothing had happened, we contend, and he had to wait on his companions. We are satisfied that he backed his car some 25 yards up the road and then backed it off the highway, concealing it in the underbrush—to hide it from the traffic which was very heavy that night on account of the first primary election. Three days after the crime tracks made by non-skid tires identical with those on the Williams car, were found in the underbrush to conform with the foregoing theory."

To show that the investigations of the detective were made with the utmost secrecy, a delegation of Aiken citizens went to the governor's office on September 7 to ask for help in solving the murder of Booth and Feaster. At that time the executive was talking with the detective and Williams had been in the state pen-

Friday afternoon R. M. Jefferies, attorney for E. L. Goodwin, convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of Jacob E. Carter in June, 1921, argued a motion for a new trial before Special Judge Robert Lide, of Orangeburg. After a hearing from the solicitor and Mr. Jefferies, Judge Lide refused the motion, and Goodwin was sentenced to serve twelve years in the penitentiary or on the county chain gang.

Mr. Jefferies served notice of intention to appeal the case to the supreme court, and pending this appeal, Judge Lide ordered that Goodwin be incarcerated in the Bamberg county jail. He will not begin the service of the sentence until after the disposition of the appeal, or may not serve at all, if the supreme court acts favorably on the appeal.

During the trial of this case Goodwin's wife, who was Mrs. Vena Carter before her marriage to Mr. Goodwin, was in the court room, with her two small children. Mrs. Goodwin's first husband was Mr. Carter, son of Jacob E. Carter.

It will be recalled that Mr. Carter was found dead in his yard in the Little Swamp community. He had been shot down with buckshot, two loads having taken effect in his body. Witnesses testified to tracks being seen in the lot, from which direction the shots appeared to have been fired. The rain a short time after finding the body prevented the following of these tracks.

The case against Goodwin was based entirely on circumstantial evidence. There were no eyewitnesses to the tragedy which ended the life of Mr. Carter, who was one of the county's finest old citizens.

The solicitor had in his possession an affidavit from Dr. S. P. Rentz, who has since this tragedy met his own death in a tragic manner, his automobile having overturned some months ago in a ditch or pond on the Hunter's Chapel road. This affidavit, which was given in the proceedings to secure bail for Goodwin, was to the effect that he was passing that way on the afternoon of the tragedy and that he saw Goodwin coming from the direction of Carter's home with a shot gun in his hand. Both Goodwin and his wife testified that Goodwin was at home all the afternoon until the officers came to arrest him for driving his automobile without a license.

Under the rules of the court, this affidavit could not be read or introduced in evidence, but the solicitor on cross examination of Goodwin brought out the fact that such an affidavit had been made by Dr. Rentz.

The jury returned the verdict of guilty of manslaughter Wednesday evening about seven o'clock after consideration of several hours. The case went to trial Monday morning before, and occupied the time of the court for practically three days. The sentence was one of the heaviest for manslaughter ever imposed in this county.

Penitentiary for at least twelve hours.

When investigating the murder the state officer heard of the beating of Thomas, whom he did not know, nor what position he held. After running down two or three leads he found that the Thomas spoken of was the general foreman of the Southern shops. Mr. Thomas failed to report the affair to the officers because his assailants had told him if he did not keep his mouth closed he would be summarily dealt with. And he took their advice.

The detective, after considerable investigation, got evidence which he believed would connect Vergil Thomas, Fred Thomas, Budd Englett and G. W. Odom, as well as Martin, with the whipping of Thomas. He then came to Columbia for requisition papers for the five men, which he took at Atlanta, Ga. They were honored by Governor Hardwick, of Georgia, September 15, and the detective immediately went to Augusta, arrested the men and took them to Aiken. He found at Aiken that he did not have sufficient evidence against Odom to implicate him, so he was immediately released, September 18, by Magistrate W. B. Raborn, of Aiken, placed the other four men under \$1,000 bond each, holding them for the grand jury.