

# WITNESSES STATE MOB FIRED FIRST

**Declare Sheriff Hood Only Fired to Protect Prisoner.**

## BOULWARE INQUEST HELD

**Jury Says Deceased Came to His Death by Wounds at Hands of Ernest Isenhower.**

Winnboro Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 12.—Did Sheriff A. D. Hood fire the first shot of the court house tragedy here that stirred the entire state on June 14? This question was answered in the negative by the testimony of five or more witnesses at today's inquest held over the body of the lamented officer, whose Spartan courage illuminated the horrible tragedy. Sensational testimony was offered by Alexander Broom and E. V. Cameron.

Mr. A. L. Scruggs, county treasurer, was the first witness to testify. He introduced the mysterious fellow who wore dark clothes, but was in his shirt sleeves at the time with a dark hat on. This was alleged to be Marion Stewart. On examination of Mr. Scruggs by Foreman J. E. Coan, Mr. Scruggs said he could not say who it was. The remainder of Mr. Scruggs' testimony was unimportant except that he, too, testified that several shots were fired before Sheriff Hood attempted to return the pistol shots.

"Now, boys, let's all get around him," was Sheriff Hood's statement as the posse alighted from the automobile, as precaution against the tragedy, according to Mr. Beckham, who accompanied the posse across from the county jail to the court house. On reaching the middle step of the stairs, according to Deputy Beckham's statement, Clyde Isenhower drew his gun from under his coat and began firing at the negro. He attempted to intercept the negro's rapid flight up the stairway, but he could not do so, owing to the confusion.

### SAW SHERIFF HOOD FIRE.

The witness also saw Sheriff Hood fire, but not until the officer had been hit by several pistol shots. Deputy Barnes Beckham, after being shot, made his way back down the stairs, where Ernest Isenhower covered him (Beckham) with his pistol. Mr. Beckham's plea, "What, do you want to shoot me, I can't do any harm?" caused Isenhower to lower his gun. "The biggest thing to me at the time was the pistol," concluded the witness, amid the laughter of the court.

After Mr. Hood had shoved Clyde Isenhower back, said Mr. Alexander Broom, in opening his testimony, Isenhower went right on shooting at Mr. Hood, "while several shots came from the back," and then the sheriff began to fire, asserted Mr. Broom. Further on in his testimony Mr. Broom swore that Ernest Isenhower, James Rawls and Jesse Morrison, whose name he learned afterwards, were the three men behind the columns and that all three had pistols. Mr. Broom concluded his testimony, saying that he drew his pistol on Ernest Isenhower, who meanwhile had covered Constable Joe Richardson, who was in the act of holding James Rawls at bay, who spoke to Mr. Richardson as follows: "Would you shoot a white man for a negro?" All of the parties quickly put up their guns. That Sheriff Hood did not anticipate any trouble was the opinion of Mr. Broom, who had been in consultation with Mr. Hood the previous Saturday afternoon.

### IN FULL VIEW OF TRAGEDY.

Mr. E. V. Cameron, who gave the most sensational evidence during the progress of the inquest, testified as follows: "I was sitting out here in the court house yard when Mr. Reed brought the negro in. As the sheriff and the others were bringing the prisoner out of the jail yard Ernest Isenhower, Clyde Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Jim Rawls followed them across here to the court house. As they came in the gate of the court house Clyde Isenhower was fooling with his pistol, getting it out. They separated then and Clyde Isenhower came towards the steps and Ernest Isenhower and Jim Rawls went towards the column, and Morrison went that way, too, but I did not see him. Clyde Isenhower stuck his pistol through the banisters and commenced shooting, but I don't know whether he was shooting at the negro or at Mr. Hood. Mr. Hood stopped when Clyde Isenhower started shooting and he reached back to get his gun. There were three or four shots fired before Mr. Hood got his gun out, and I saw him grab himself. I saw Mr. Hood get out his pistol and point it down and shoot two or three times. They were shooting so fast I could not tell who was shooting. I was out

in the yard. The only ones I could see were Ernest Isenhower and Rawls, and they were behind the columns. I saw him with a pistol, but I did not see him shoot. After the shooting had stopped I saw Mr. Boulware coming down the steps, and Ernest Isenhower shot again. At that time Rawls was behind the column. After Ernest Isenhower shot in the direction of Mr. Raleigh Boulware, who was coming down the steps, Jim Rawls came from behind the column. That was the last shot made. I was sitting on one of the benches in front of the court house and had full view of it all. Mr. Boulware never flinched. I had seen these men on the streets a good many times and knew them when I saw them. I have been knowing Mr. Rawls for several years, but I never knew Mr. Morrison until that morning. Some one told me before the shooting that that was Mr. Morrison with Mr. Isenhower. When Mr. Raleigh Boulware was coming down the steps before he shot he did not have a pistol in his hand, and if he had one he had it in his pocket.

### SAW STRANGE MAN.

"I saw another strange man shooting that morning, but I have not seen him since. He had on dark clothes, but he had his coat on his arm. He had a dark hat on. If I could see him I would recognize him, but I have not seen him since. I did not see Mr. Ernest Isenhower, Mr. Clyde Isenhower, Mr. Rawls, Mr. Morrison and that strange fellow together before the shooting, but they joined each other out on the streets. The three went on, but Mr. Ernest Isenhower stopped. I saw Mr. Clyde Isenhower, Mr. Ernest Isenhower, Mr. Rawls, Mr. Morrison and that strange fellow all with pistols, and then the deputies, too. I saw Mr. Ernest Isenhower shoot and saw Mr. Rawls with a pistol, but did not see him shoot. The column kept me from seeing him. He could have shot, but the post was in my way."

A. W. Brice's testimony was of little value, since he was not in position to see much of the tragedy, except that he saw Ernest Isenhower shoot from behind the column and that Isenhower fired the last shot of the fusillade.

The coroner's jury then took a recess until 3 o'clock to await the arrival of Edward Lathan, a farmer. Some members of the jury wished to proceed without Lathan, a lively tilt ensuing, but it was finally agreed that Lathan be summoned. As a proof that Clyde Isenhower was premeditating on his act while the sheriff and his posse was crossing the street was brought out in the examination of Mr. Lathan. The witness declared that the deceased Isenhower was fumbling with something hidden by the coat on his arm, and that Clyde Isenhower fired the initial shot, protruding his pistol through the banisters.

With the testimony of E. B. Mason and James Montgomery that four or five shots were discharged before Sheriff Hood attempted to return the fusillade, the coroner's jury returned, bringing in the following verdict: "We, the coroner's jury, find that Adam D. Hood came to his death by gunshot wounds by Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Jim Rawls, and possibly others unknown to the jury."

### BOULWARE INQUEST.

The inquest was also held over the body of J. Raleigh Boulware. The rural policeman was wounded fatally in the pit of the stomach by a lone shot, as sworn to by every witness except Lee Scruggs, who could not say positively that Boulware was shot by Ernest Isenhower's pistol. Dr. James Douglass described the wound of the dead rural policeman, who suffered one wound in the abdomen, causing six or seven perforations. The county superintendent of education, W. W. Turner, was next put on the stand, he making the direct statement that Ernest Isenhower shot Boulware, adding that this was the last shot fired. Jefferson Boulware and John Stone, one of the deputies, and S. Y. Ross all testified that Boulware was the victim of Ernest Isenhower's bullet. The dead officer attempted to pull his gun out, they said, but his efforts were fruitless, owing to his wound. Ernest Isenhower stepped from behind the first column and fired, the witnesses testified. The first of his brother officers

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to reach the stricken Boulware was O. C. Cauthen. He said that Boulware told him "Ernest Isenhower shot me; get me to the doctor quick." J. H. Gibson, who came to the aid of the wounded man shortly following Mr. Cauthen, repeated the conversation between him and Boulware, which was as follows:

"Mr. John, I am shot, and shot bad; get me a doctor. Ernest Isenhower shot me, for what I don't know; just because I was doing my duty. I asked him not to shoot me. I can't stand it; I am wounded badly." Four physicians shortly arrived on the scene and gave Rural Policeman Boulware medical assistance.

The coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "We, the coroner's jury, find that J. Raleigh Boulware came to his death in the discharge of his duty as deputy sheriff from a gunshot wound at the hands of Ernest Isenhower, inflicted on the 14th day of June, 1915."

Solicitor Henry and Arthur Gaston, an attorney of Chester, were present during the proceedings. Ex-Governor Cole L. Blease was in town, but did not attend the inquest.

### THE CATAWBA NATION.

What are we going to do with the Catawba Indians? That is a question which has arisen because of the dispute among the Indians themselves as to the rights of inheritance. The Indians have an old law that the child inherits through the mother and not through the father. The attorney general ruled recently that the distribution of funds given by the state should be based upon the eligibility of the father also.

It appears that if the father were an Indian and the mother not, some members of the tribe did not want the children to participate in the \$7,500 appropriation made by the legislature. The matter is in the courts now, and the Indians will not have to bother about a portion of the fund, for lawyers can't work for nothing.

The Catawbas was once a great tribe of Indians, friendly to the whites. An amiable band of people, rather more industrious and more civilized than other tribes. But after the white man came and introduced strong drink, tuberculosis and other evils, the Catawbas dwindled to a mere handful.

They had had vast hunting grounds. Today they have but a few hundred acres, permitted them by the state of South Carolina. There are about 90 of them, about half a dozen being "full bloods." The Catawbas sent soldiers to the Confederate states armies, and their widows were pensioned by the state. The Presbyterians and Baptists have set up churches and schools among the Catawbas—but the Mormon church came in and got them.

The Catawbas claim the land upon which the city of Rock Hill is located, also the Wathrop College site. They claim to have given merely a 99-year lease, which has expired. An interesting discussion of this matter was presented to the general assembly by the late Marshall P. DeBruhl, who as assistant attorney general, gave it a lot of study.

The state of South Carolina appears to have given the Indians \$7,500 a year as a sort of compromise. A few years ago this fund was not more than \$500. The new appropriation makes a per capita of about \$75. Some of the Indians have sworn never to work, for "the government must support me."

The agent of the state in dealing with the Indians is O. K. Williams, publisher of The Rock Hill Record. He prorated the fund upon the whole population and found that in some families there were nine children. This would mean about \$900 a year of the state's money for that Indian family.

Now that the Indians have raised among themselves this question of who is entitled to share in the fund, the outcome may be that the legislature may cut out the whole thing. The Catawbas are governed on their reservation by a chief, who is a full blood and is elected by the Indians. One of the Harris boys has been chief, but a George is now the head of the "nation."

When Mr. Williams took charge, he found that the Indians had given orders in advance for about \$10,000, or more than the annual appropriation. Therefore, to cut them off short might now work a hardship. The state of South Carolina may be in duty bound to do something for the Indians, but \$7,500 seems a whole lot for a landed people who have issued an ultimatum against work.

**Optimistic Thought.**  
If you mean to profit learn to please.

# GOVERNOR VISITS STATE PENITENTIARY

**Makes Another Unannounced Call and Talks With Accused in the Winnboro Tragedy.**

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 13.—Governor Manning made one of his frequent unannounced visits to the state penitentiary this morning and inspected the condition of prisoners and the prison. He paid particular attention to the care which the prisoners who are in the state prison for safe keeping are receiving. Among others he talked to the men from Winnboro, who are charged with participation in the killing of Sheriff Hood and others there on June 14, and who are in the penitentiary for safe keeping. They are Ernest Isenhower, Jim Rawls and Jesse Morrison. These men told the governor they were being treated all right, except that they feel the need of exercise. They are confined on the fourth tier of cells and told the governor they were cool and as comfortable as possible, but would like more exercise.

The governor promised to see that they are given exercise and talked with the prison management, which promised to see that the men are afforded every opportunity for getting exercise. They will be allowed to walk about the grounds under the eye of a guard and will have the run of the large prison corridor in the daytime.

The lack of exercise was the only complaint they had and expressed themselves as satisfied with the treatment accorded them. They expressed their appreciation of the interest of the governor in their care and well being, which prompted him to make his early morning visit to the penitentiary today.

Governor Manning is deeply interested in the humane treatment of prisoners and has adopted the habit of making unexpected visits of inspection at the state institution for prisoners. He has made visits to the state penitentiary before unannounced and inspected every detail of the prison and has seen for himself how the prisoners are treated and the daily routine. He is giving time and thought to the more modern methods of dealing with prisoners and it is thought that the information which he is gathering may be laid before the general assembly in his annual message.

### Quiet Shoes.

To make nice sick-room shoes in which you can step about softly, cut from old felt hats sole and heel pieces. Glue these on and you have a quieter shoe than those sold as nurses' shoes. The patten of little feet, so hard on some people's nerves, is easily deadened by the same method, also helping to keep the little feet warm when playing on a cold floor.

### Made Slavery Hereditary.

The first formal recognition of negro slavery in Virginia was March 1, 1661, when the assembly declared that "negroes are incapable of making satisfaction for the time lost in running away, by addition of time," and slavery was made hereditary in Virginia in 1662 by an act of the assembly that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition.

### Trouble.

"Are you coming when I call you, or is there going to be trouble?" said papa to his four-year-old daughter. "I tink dere's goin' to be trouble, papa," replied the tot, keeping out of reach.

# THOSE SONGS OF YESTERDAY.

We ain't so awful up-to-date,  
Ner don't pretend to be;  
I guess, however, ye can wait,  
An' bide a little wee;  
Our square planner's jest as good  
As on our weddin' day;  
No pianoler ever could  
Such golden music play.

New-fangled songs may be more smart,  
An' may be all the rage;  
But somehow they don't reach the heart

Like those of yester-age—  
"Kathleen Mavourneen," "Bonnie Doon,"  
An' "Comin' Thro' the Rye,"  
An' "Silver Threads," old-fashioned tune.  
But one that cannot die.

Popular music? I'll admit  
We're jest a little slow;  
We wouldn't know the latest hit  
From Mr. Ziegfeld's show;  
But "Annie Rooney," "Sweet Marie,"  
"Comrades," "After the Ball,"  
Retain the same charm as when we  
First heard and loved them all.  
—Exchange.

# ...TAKE...

# ..NOTICE..

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