

The Times

MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.

VOL. XXVIII.

ISENHOWER'S FREED

ALL TESTIMONY IN AND CASE IS NOW READY FOR JURY

FIVE MEN SAW HIM SLAY

State Makes Strong Case—Defendant Admits Shooting at Boulware, Who He Says Had Shot at Him—Pleads Self-Defense—Threw Away His Pistol After the Slaying.

After being about two hours, the jury trying Ernest Isenhower returned a verdict Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock of "not guilty." The other Isenhower cases were continued until the April term of court.

Every seat in the York court room was occupied when court convened at 9.45 Friday morning. Many persons were turned away by the bailiff because there was no place to seat them. The York county court house auditorium will seat only about 240 persons.

Before former Gov. Blease concluded the argument of counsel for the defense, Judge Rice warned the audience against making any expression or indication of approval or disapproval of anything that Gov. Blease or Solicitor Henry might say in their appeals to the jury.

Although the jury had been sequestered in the court house three days, the members of the jury appeared quite fresh when they came into the court room at 9.45.

Former Gov. Blease spoke one hour and 10 minutes. He failed to inject politics into his remarks, but was expected to do so, but dealt with the facts in the case almost wholly. In conclusion he told the jury that the state of South Carolina was watching them and waiting their verdict with interest, not because of Isenhower or the law of South Carolina, but because they were anxious to see whether the 12 men would uphold the women of South Carolina.

"Whether or not the law of South Carolina is being or is waste paper was the question before the jury," declared Solicitor Henry, who closed the argument of counsel for the state. "You must try this case in accordance with the law and the testimony," said Solicitor Henry. "If you disregard the law, then there is no safety in this country." Solicitor Henry spoke about one hour.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Rice told that body they could not return a verdict on the ground of the testimony given on Wednesday and Thursday are taken from The News and Courier, to whom they were dispatched by Mr. L. H. Wannamaker Jr.

These five witnesses declared they saw Isenhower shoot Boulware, a county treasurer; W. W. Turner, superintendent of education; S. Y. Rose, George M. Clowney and A. W. Brice, all of Fairfield county. The testimony was substantially in other witnesses as to the circumstances surrounding the alleged shooting of Boulware by Isenhower, therefore a synopsis only of Mr. Scruggs' testimony is given:

Mr. Scruggs gave his version of the shooting of Boulware by Sheriff Hood, his prisoner and Clyde Isenhower, the latter a brother of the defendant, had already been shot. Hood's deputies and Smith had gone on up the steps to the Court House Office Boulware, who had been in the sheriff's party, was seen coming down the steps.

When Boulware was part of the way down, said witness, Isenhower, who was on the ground, fired point blank at Boulware, who stood suddenly turned around and went rapidly up the steps and into the court room. Dr. J. E. Douglas of Winnsboro testified that the middle of the abdomen; that the bullet, which never was located, had necessarily come from below where Boulware was when shot.

With one or two exceptions the witnesses stated that Boulware was in his hand at any time during the shooting. Turner testified that Boulware, after being shot, reached for his pistol, but did not draw it.

A. W. Brice testified that Boulware drew a pistol after he was shot by Isenhower and Isenhower ran behind a column. No witness testified that Boulware drew a pistol or had one in his hand before he was shot. Other witnesses besides those mentioned said they saw Isenhower shoot at the steps, but could not tell at whom he shot.

W. C. Cathcart, former police chief of Columbia, and until recently connected with the dispensary raiding squad in Charleston, was the first witness for the defense. His testimony had no direct bearing on this case. Judge Rice would not permit witness to say whether or not Jules Smith made a statement to Cathcart and Hood at the penitentiary where the negro was confined a while for safekeeping. Cathcart was chief in Columbia at the time.

F. L. Lathan's story of the tragedy was substantially that of other witnesses, except that he testified that a pistol at Isenhower, who dodged around a post.

G. B. Hagood, last witness of the day for the defense, said he saw Ernest Isenhower "dodging around."

FACE DOUBLE BREAK

U. S. ABOUT TO END RELATIONS WITH TEUTONIC POWERS

STIFF NOTE TO AUSTRIA

Lansing Speaks Fairly to Hapsburg Empire, Saying Good Relations Rest Upon Common Regard for Law and Humanity—Text of Protest on the Ancona.

Government officials are agreed that the relations between the United States and central European powers, Germany and Austria, present the most critical situation since the beginning of the war.

A break in diplomatic relations with Austria appears imminent. State department officials are not hopeful that Austria will accept the strong demands in the Ancona note. Austria's silence three days after the note was delivered by Ambassador Penfield is considered ominous.

It is indicated, too, in official circles that the United States will demand the recall of Baron Erich Zwickel, the Austrian chargé.

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WILSON TELLS MESSAGE

DEMOCRATS SURE TO WIN

President Talks Informally With National Committee and Sees Victory Ahead

President Wilson told members of the Democratic national committee at a luncheon in the Senate dining room last night that the White House believed that the Republicans had no issue for the next campaign except the tariff and that Democracy was certain to win.

"Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement, which cannot be stopped," he declared. "Any one who tells you otherwise is talking through his hat."

Mr. Wilson said nothing to indicate whether he would again be a candidate for the presidency.

Throughout his entire talk, which dealt with subjects ranging from Democratic chances of victory to features of the "isolated" life of a chief executive, the president was informal and familiar in his manner.

He thrust his hands into his trouser pockets, cast aside what he termed his "dress parade" language and talked freely and confidentially.

Representatives of all factions greeted the president enthusiastically. They left the White House in buoyant spirits, declaring that his optimism had inspired them with new confidence.

It was the first time, committee members said, that the president had been so wholeheartedly in the White House. They expressed regret that the text of the president's speech would not be given out, as they regarded it as a vigorous campaign argument.

At the outset the president said he wanted the members to feel that they were a part of a big family, of which he was a member. He asked whether any one present could suggest any amendments to the tariff, which the Democratic opposition could advance, and they shook their heads. Nobody knew at this time, he added, what sort of a tariff measure must be framed to meet changed conditions resulting from the war.

Discussing parties and policies generally, the president insisted that the Democratic view was that the majority should rule, while that of the Republicans was that a "board of trustees" should act for the people.

Touching upon the Mexican problem, he said this same majority rule should apply in Mexico as well as in this country. Without regard to the wishes of the people, he said, the United States had been forced to take action in Mexico, and he believed that the people were thoroughly tired of raising disturbances.

FINAL COTTON ESTIMATE

ANNOUNCED NOON FRIDAY

Government Says Crop Amounts to 11,101,000 Bales—Comparison with Various States.

The 1915 cotton crop amounts to 5,323,883,000 pounds, equivalent to 11,101,000 500-pound bales, the department of agriculture announced Friday in its final estimate of the season.

That is 2,390,000,000 pounds less than the 7,713,883,000 pounds estimated in the report of the department of agriculture in its final estimate of the season.

The value of the lint this year, however, is approximately \$74,000,000 more than last year's crop.

Cotton was being sold by farmers on December 1 at 11 1/2 cents per pound, while last year's crop was getting 8 1/2 cents a pound. At the higher price this year the crop is worth \$605,200,000, while last year's lint was worth \$525,200,000.

This year's crop is 12 per cent more than last year's, and the amount of lint is 11 per cent more. The value of the lint this year, however, is approximately \$74,000,000 more than last year's crop.

The estimated production, exclusive of lint, by states, with comparisons, follows:

Mo.	52,000	61,752	64,876
Va.	19,125	19,124	19,093
N. C.	16,000	25,222	20,538
Ark.	7,000	12,000	11,154
Tex.	1,100,000	1,538,810	1,294,422
Fla.	1,900,000	2,718,027	2,016,598
Ala.	50,000	1,255	1,661
Miss.	1,050,000	1,751,375	1,354,570
Okla.	1,000,000	1,452,000	1,100,000
Ind.	360,000	449,452	240,715
Ill.	3,775,000	4,912,112	2,720,765
Ark.	1,785,000	1,956,170	802,154
Tex.	295,000	383,517	335,856
Okla.	630,000	1,282,135	870,349
Cal.	3,000	3,335	3,749
Others	6,000	14,045	14,713

MAKING SHELLS

Charleston Navy Yard is Now Manufacturing Ammunition.

The United States navy yard at Charleston is going into the shell finishing business. Some time ago the yard received the work of machining, or finishing, thirty thousand three-inch shells. Machine tools have been installed at the yard for the work.

The shells are being made for the Charleston yard. The officials, however, expect more orders to follow as the increase in preparedness is being made in the country. The rough shells are first made in the north, and are shipped to Charleston for the finishing. From Charleston the cases are sent back to Washington to be reshipped to the government munitions factory at Ludlow Head, where the shells are loaded.

It is expected to do otherwise than demand that the imperial and royal government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officers and crew be punished, and that reparation be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

"The government of the United States expects that the austro-Hungarian government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhuman and barbarous, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens."

SPEAKS OF PEACE

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ANSWERS A SOCIALIST QUESTIONER

DEFINES EMPIRES STAND

Reichstag Discussion Set to This Country by Wireless—Germany Ready to Listen to Proposals From Her Enemies, but is Not Willing to Make Move Towards That End.

Berlin reports by wireless a discussion of possible peace in the Reichstag Thursday. It was begun by the Socialist interpellation of Dr. Scheidemann, who asked:

"Is the imperial chancellor ready to give information as to the conditions under which he would be willing to enter into peace negotiations?"

Dr. Scheidemann protested against the attitude of those who dream of the annexation of much territory, and spoke with equal earnestness in defense of the status quo. He said that the Socialist interpellation of Dr. Scheidemann was not a question of whether the emperor should advance dismemberment of this country. He protested also against the attitude of those who dream of the annexation of much territory, and spoke with equal earnestness in defense of the status quo.

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AMERICAN SHIP FIRED AT

BY AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE

Message Received From Cruiser Des Moines Explains Message of Last Week.

Word from the cruiser Des Moines was received Tuesday at the navy department to the effect that the American boat sending a S. O. S. call out last Saturday off Crete was the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite, which was fired on, presumably by an Austrian submarine, the man was wounded, and the boat was damaged.

The dispatch from the Des Moines came from Crete, island of Crete, and reported that the following message was received from the Austrian submarine: "American steamship Petrolite, Alexandria to New York, attacked by a submarine Sunday morning at six-twenty, longitude 22.25 north, latitude 33.3 west. One man not seriously injured. The boat is damaged."

The commander of the cruiser said he had obtained from the commander of the Petrolite the additional information that the submarine which attacked the American steamer fired three hundred and fifty miles west of Alexandria and just off the coast of Crete. The man who was wounded was struck a fragment of an explosive shell fired from the submarine. The attack took place about three hundred and fifty miles west of Alexandria and just off the coast of Crete, distant about one hundred and twenty miles.

Furthermore, it was stated Friday, upon high authority, the United States expect a prompt reply to its communication. Austria's delay in furnishing answers to the questions submitted to Baron Burian, minister to foreign affairs, by American Ambassador Penfield, a few days after the sinking of the Ancona, and reparation are complied with.

The foreign officer, however, did inform Ambassador Penfield it desired more time to answer the inquiry, but American officials are unable to clearly understand why it is impossible for the Austrian government to secure the information desired.

It has been pointed out that if the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona had taken his vessel out on another cruise he should have returned to his base long before this time. It was understood that officials are certain that it has been possible for the Austrian government to communicate with the commander before the United States has sent to Austria-Hungary a note asking for a disavowal of the submarine attack upon the Italian liner Ancona, assurances that such an act will not be repeated, some degree of punishment for the sinking of the submarine and reparation for the American lives lost.

The communication started by cable Tuesday from the state department to Ambassador Frederick C. Penfield, Vienna, was submitted to the government to secure the information desired.

Secretary Lansing has communicated to Germany through Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, the reasons which caused the United States government to request the immediate withdrawal of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed and Capt. Franz von Papen, respectively, and military attachés of the embassy in Washington.

In the communication, Mr. Lansing is understood to have stated that the naval and military activities of the attachés constituted the principal offense. It is said that there was no discussion of facts relating to the sinking of the Ancona, and that the request for any disclosure of the department's information.

Whether Germany expected a discussion of the effects has not been made public. Officials have been awaiting with interest to see whether the German government would be satisfied with the broad and general reasons. The opinion seems to prevail that Germany might, with the reasons before it, instruct the ambassador to send the attaches away without delay. In some quarters, however, it was thought another communication might come from Berlin.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

South Carolina Delegation Secures Plums in New Session.

The South Carolina delegation fared exceptionally well in committee assignments this year; the list for the Sixty-fourth congress being made public in Washington Saturday.

Representative Finley, dean of the delegation, retains his place as ranking member on the powerful committee on post offices and post roads. Mr. Lever retains his place as chairman of the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Aiken continues ranking Democrat in the First District of Columbia together with places on the census and on expenditures in the navy department.

Mr. Brynes retains his place on the committee on roads and on the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Lever retains his place as chairman of the committee on agriculture.

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SENDS STIFF NOTE

AUSTRIA ASKED TO DISAVOW ATTACK ON ANCONA

ALLOWS NO DISCUSSION

Secretary Lansing, With President's Approval, Words Note to Avoid Prolonged Negotiation Such as Followed Lusitania Incident—Stratagem Grave.

Diplomatic relations with Austria are in danger of being broken off by the United States unless the urgent demands of the American note are complied with. Austria's delay in furnishing answers to the questions submitted to Baron Burian, minister to foreign affairs, by American Ambassador Penfield, a few days after the sinking of the Ancona, and reparation are complied with.

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