

## NEARLY THREE TO ONE HERE

### LEXINGTON COUNTY HAS FAR MORE WHITE FARMERS THAN NEGRO—MORE THAN HALF OPERATED BY OWNERS.

Washington, July 11.—The Director of the Census announces, subject to correction, the following preliminary figures from the Census of Agriculture for Lexington County:

Farms and Farm Acreage, January 1, 1920.		
Farms .....	4,816	
Operated by—		
White farmers .....	3,359	
Colored farmers .....	1,456	
Operated by—		
Owners and managers .....	2,589	
Tenants .....	2,227	
Land in farms—		
Total, acres .....	378,680	
Improved, acres .....	155,141	
Value of land and buildings .....	\$20,741,155	
Domestic Animals, January 1, 1920.		
Farms reporting domestic animals .....		4,561
Animals reported:		
Horses .....	1,480	
Mules .....	5,506	
Cattle .....	9,010	
Sheep .....	141	
Swine .....	21,469	
Goats .....	529	
Principal Crops, 1919		
Acres harvested	Quantity harvested	
Corn .....	46,448 607,820 bu.	
Wheat .....	9,955 68,156 bu.	
Hay .....	17,882 13,156 tons.	
Cotton .....	54,262 29,468 bales	

As showing how Lexington compares with other counties the following figures will be interesting: In Richland county the number of names reported are 3,889, of which 1,368 are operated by whites and 2,521 by negroes. In Orangeburg county 8,558 farms are reported; 2,774 operated by whites and 5,784 by negroes. Calhoun county reports 2,901 farms, 799 operated by whites and 2,102 by negroes. The number of farms operated by owners and tenants in these counties is as follows: Richland, owners and managers, 1,368; tenants, 2,494. Orangeburg, owners and managers, 2,914; tenants, 5,644. Calhoun, owners and managers, 791; tenants, 2,119.

In the matter of hog raising the following figures are given: Richland, 18,563; Orangeburg, 58,838; Calhoun, 16,962.

Our neighboring counties raised corn as follows: Richland, 549,791; Orangeburg, 1,460,318; Calhoun, 584,273.

Richland reports 26,690 bales of cotton, while Orangeburg reports 85,445, and Calhoun 35,396.

No wheat is reported from any of the counties above, though Lexington is reported as raising 68,156 bushels.

The comparative figures for the four counties make some interesting reading.

### MASKED MEN WHIP FLORIDA MINISTER

Miami, Fla., July 17.—Eight masked men waylaid the Rev. Phillip S. Irwin, archdeacon of the English Episcopal church and head of the work of that church among south Florida negroes, at the close of his evening services tonight and applied a coat of tar and feathers to him. He was then placed in a sack and taken in an automobile to a spot near the business center of this city and dumped on to the street from the car.

Certain doctrines of Archbishop Irwin, said to have been objectionable to white residents, are thought to have been the reason for the deed. His assailants have not yet been apprehended.

Before being tarred and feathered, Irwin was carried into some woods near Miami, where he was subjected to a tree and whipped. The group of masked men outlined their program to him before it was executed and then gave him 48 hours within which to leave Miami.

According to the story related by Irwin at police headquarters he was just driving into his own yard when two cars drove up in front of his home. A man stepped out of one car and asked for the loan of a wrench. Irwin supplied the tool and carried it to the car when four masked men stepped out of each machine and seized him, affixing a pair of

## CROMER PICNIC PROGRAM GIVEN

George E. Cromer, LL. D., the distinguished Newberry lawyer and former president of Newberry College, will deliver the principal address at the twelfth annual picnic of Zion pastorate, which will be held Thursday, August 4, at the residence of the venerable and beloved pastor, Rev. J. A. Cromer.

Starting in a small way as a tribute to Rev. Mr. Cromer, who has been a real pastor, a shepherd indeed to his flock, this annual picnic has grown until last year it numbered its pilgrims by the thousands. This year will hardly prove an exception and preparations are being made for a large crowd this year. People from all over Lexington, Richland and Newberry counties have become accustomed to gather at the Zion picnic, to renew ties of kinship and friendship, to participate in a deserved tribute to a worthy man and to be uplifted and edified by a program of exercises which is of the best and last but not least to partake of a sumptuous dinner, composed of many good things which it has been the delight of Mr. Cromer to encourage his flock in growing.

The programme this year is as follows:

- Program.**
- 11 a. m.—Exercises begin with singing of Hymn 148.
  - Prayer by Rev. A. B. Obenshain, Hymn 147.
  - Address of Welcome by Tally Marvin Roof.
  - Hymn 171.
  - Address by Rev. J. M. Senter.
  - Hymn 203.
  - Address by George E. Cromer, LL. D., of Newberry.
  - Hymn 90.
  - Dinner 1 p. m.
  - 2:15 p. m.—Hymn 93.
  - Announcements.
  - Hymn 217.
  - Games by the children.
  - The public and Sunday school children are invited.

G. B. WINGARD,  
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

handcuffs on his wrists. A mask was placed over his face and the two cars drove to the piece of woods where the whipping was staged.

"They told me that unless I left Miami within 48 hours they would lynch me," said Irwin. "They tied me to either a tree or log after stripping me and applied a strap to my naked body about 49 times. The men then poured tar over me and applied feathers to the tar."

"The men told me that I had been preaching social equality to the negroes and that I had advocated intermarriage of the races and that as this was the South, this doctrine is not tolerated and any person who preached it is threatened with death."

"I was then asked if I intended heading the warning given me and I told them no, and that I would not leave until ordered to do so by some proper authority. They then placed a sack over my head and drove me back to the city and threw me into the street."

He was picked up by a policeman and taken to police headquarters. He refused to say whether or not he had preached the doctrine of racial equality in his church. He is a British subject and has been a resident of Miami for five years. The congregation of St. Anne's Episcopal church of which he is pastor is composed entirely of negroes.

Three other white men and several negroes are to receive the same treatment as that accorded Archbishop Irwin, according to the story related by the victim of the tar and feather party. The masked men while applying the coat of tar told him that they were prepared to give these other the same punishment and warning.

Several weeks ago a negro preacher named Higgs was taken from Calhoun County near here, and after being whipped was ordered to leave the country. He sailed for Nassau, Bahamas Islands, two days later.

So far as the police have been able to ascertain no one saw the masked men take Irwin from Miami or bring him back.

There were no disturbances in the negro section of the city following the Irwin affair.

## MORE ABOUT SHOOTING ON ROAD

To the Editor, The Lexington Dispatch-News:

After reading your account of the Asbill and Harman affair, I cannot help making an effort to set you and the readers of The Dispatch-News straight concerning this matter.

Most of us have heard the old but true saying, "A half truth is equal to a whole lie". Therefore, let's hear the whole truth or nothing. Since one-half has been published it is necessary that the other be also.

First we all know there is a speed law in South Carolina and that it is the duty of the Rural Police to enforce it in this County.

We also know that when an officer signals us to stop or halts us it is our duty to stop. Yes even those who own a drug store and write (Dr.) before their names are not above the majesty of the law.

There has been many requests that something be done to stop speeding on the road from Lexington to Columbia, and finally the three Rural Police with Mr. Alvin Dew, went on the road to enforce the speed law.

It was during the day and they were on the long straight stretch of road from Arthur Station to near St. David's church, absolutely no excuse for suspecting an unlawful holdup, especially as Mr. Harman is well acquainted with all four of the officers.

The distance on the road had been measured and the officers were using a stop watch. No guess work in this. Mr. Harman broke the speed record for the day.

The officers had stopped a number of cars, some from other States but all stopped at the proper signal and gave the required bond.

Finally Dr. Rice E. Harman (not a practicing physician but a druggist) came along on his way to Columbia and he also was signaled by Officers Asbill and Freshley. Did he stop? No! Who dares interfere with Dr. Rice E. Harman?

Apparently holding both the law and officers in contempt Dr. Harman speeded up his fine car and actually brushed Mr. Asbill's clothes as he and Mr. Freshley jumped out of the road.

Had Dr. Harman succeeded in his apparent effort to run over the officers it would have been a double murder and nothing less.

Is not a flying automobile much more dangerous than a flying bullet on a crowded public highway? Police officers don't carry guns with a message to that of an automobile.

I don't know what struck Mr. Harman's car or when it was struck. He says it was a bullet fired by Mr. Asbill, but Mr. Asbill says he fired into the ground at his feet, and did not fire at the car at all. So who shall we believe? I am willing to let a jury decide who is guilty of assault with intent to kill.

I understand that if an officer is fired on he has a right to protect himself and I consider that Messrs. Asbill and Freshley had just as well have been fired on.

All men are equal under the law and an officer is in duty bound to treat all alike.

I know from experience what these officers have to contend with. It is by no means a desirable job.

E. A. LOWN,  
Lexington, July 16.

### RETURN TO "DIXIE"

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Reinhardt are spending a few weeks in the Capital city. Mrs. Reinhardt was formerly Miss Marjorie H. Boyd of Lexington, she and her husband, Edgar, lived in Columbia.

Both are members of the Main Street Methodist church in Columbia. They expect to return to Columbia in the near future to make Columbia their future home.

Mr. Reinhardt passed as a sergeant in the second corps of the 88th Division at Camp Jackson, during the war, where he met Miss Hayden. He was later transferred to Camp Sylvan and remained there until discharged.

They couple say they are anxious to return to "Dixie Old Dixie" and stay.

Mr. Reinhardt has many years experience in the telegraph business. He expects to resume this trade in Columbia.

## FULMER SEEKS RELIEF FOR FARMERS

Washington, July 18.—The following from W. I. C. Harding, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to H. P. Fulmer, congressman from this district, is self explanatory. Mr. Fulmer is endeavoring to do his best to have the Federal Reserve Bank function in such a way as to prove helpful to agricultural interests:

July 12, 1921.

Hon. H. P. Fulmer,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Fulmer:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in which you suggest as a means of relieving the present distressing situation in the South, the authorization of a loan of \$100,000,000 through the Federal Reserve banks to the banks of the Cotton States, upon customers paper secured by warehouse receipts for cotton properly insured at, say, 80 per cent of its market value, or upon cotton manufacturers' acceptances of drafts against shipments of cotton for consumption in their mills, the paper to run from thirty to ninety days, renewable during 1921, or until the markets are opened. You suggest further that there should be a distinct understanding that these discounts will not have any bearing upon the ordinary accommodations by the Federal Reserve banks to their member banks, stating that without such an understanding the loans would prove of no benefit, as the Southern banks are so tied up with loans carried over from last year that they are unable to function in their usual manner and make loans for current business out of their present resources.

In reply I would advise you that such loans are already authorized, and all Federal Reserve banks in the cotton sections are carrying paper of this character for their member banks, and have been doing so for many months past. There is no question of the ability of the Federal Reserve banks to rediscount paper to the amount named, or more, if necessary, under the terms prescribed by the Federal Reserve Act. While the Federal Reserve banks of Richmond and Dallas would be considerably below their required reserves today if put upon their own footing, they are maintaining them by rediscounting with other Federal Reserve banks, and will have no difficulty in rediscounting such additional amounts as will be needed. The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta has for some time past maintained its required reserve without rediscounting with other Federal Reserve banks, although it is quite likely that it will be rediscounted in a short while.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has a stronger reserve than any of the other banks in the cotton sections, and does not anticipate any difficulty in meeting all legitimate demands out of its own resources.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City also has a strong reserve, which stands but a few points below that of the St. Louis Bank. The Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis and Dallas all have a rate rate of 6 per cent. The only bank in the system which still maintains the progressive rate is the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City which has a normal rate of 6 per cent, an intermediate rate of 7 per cent and a maximum rate of 8 per cent.

There seems to be a great deal of apprehension and discussion as to the functions and uses of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank. Some people seem to be under the impression that we have a central bank in this country. This is not the case. The powers of the directors of the Federal Reserve banks are defined in Section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, while those of the Federal Reserve Board are defined in Section 15. Section 14 gives the Board the right to determine or deny the character of paper eligible for rediscount within the meaning of the Act and the limitations of that section. The directors of the Federal Reserve Banks are charged with the administration of their respective institutions. They have the sole power to pass upon all

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## HIGH PRAISE FOR EX-LEXINGTONIAN

The following special from Clemson College will be read with interest by the many friends in Lexington of Mr. Rawl, who is a native of Lexington of this county and has many relatives living here. Mr. Rawl has earned for himself a national reputation as a dairy expert, and the high honor which has come to him is a gratification to his friends here:

Clemson College, July 18.—His many friends in South Carolina will be glad to read that Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Wallace has to say about B. H. Rawl, Clemson graduate and trustee of the college for a number of years. Mr. Rawl, affectionately known to hundreds of people in South Carolina as "Jake" Rawl, has been for many years in the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. For several years he has been chief of the Dairy Division. The extracts below are from the secretary's letter accepting Mr. Rawl's resignation tendered recently so that he might take charge of the educational work of the California Central Creameries.

"I have accepted your resignation, effective June 6, with a great deal of regret. I have long known of your work in the department and, during the past three months, have come to have even a better appreciation of the valuable service you have rendered here. We can ill afford to lose men who are capable of doing the sort of work you have done, but I realize the attractiveness of the opportunity which is open for you and of the obligation you have to your own people.

"Your constructive leadership in dairy work in the South, your vision and guidance in establishing and conducting the experimental factory at Grove City, Pa., your effective direction of the organization of cow testing and bull associations, your special research studies in breeding and feeding and in manufacture, all have contributed very greatly to promoting the dairy industry on sound lines.

"Dr. Mohler, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, speaks in very high terms of your work as assistant chief of that bureau during the last two and a half years and, as indicated above, I wish you might be continuing with us in this service.

"I am sure I can speak as well for your associates here and for the great host of people outside whom you have served so helpfully."

P. M. BUCKINGHAM  
TEMPORARY HEAD  
BANK WEST, CAROLINA

Aiken, July 16.—A special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Western Carolina was held at Aiken Friday, July 15, which was largely attended. Resolutions upon the death of Mr. H. M. Dibbde were adopted, and the matter of selecting his successor was considered. As arrangements had been made for conducting the affairs of the bank during the next few months when Mr. Dibbde was expected to be away on his vacation, it was decided not to elect a President at this time, but to postpone action until September 15th, and in the meantime Mr. P. M. Buckingham was elected to serve as President Pro Tem. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Western Carolina.

Resolved that H. M. Dibbde, as the president of the Bank of Western Carolina, be reported this day, and his personal expenses at this time be paid by the bank, and that the bank should be considered as his personal property.

Resolved that the board of members will not now act upon said matter, but continue the same for future consideration, and that there be a meeting of the board of directors to consider said matter on the 15th of September next, at 11:30 o'clock, at this place, and that in the meantime, the officer Vice-President of the bank, in whom we have confidence, Mr. P. M. Buckingham, do assume and exercise as and when the duties

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## DEMOCRATS BALK ON COTTON TARIFF

Washington, July 17.—After a Sunday's rest the house will enter tomorrow the last week of consideration of the Fordney tariff bill, which has come to be regarded as the most highly controversial of all paragraphs in the measure—the duty on oil—starting it in the race.

Under the special rule governing consideration of the tariff bill, a final vote is due late Thursday. In the meantime, however, the house has to dispose of the oil question and take separate votes on raw cotton and asphalt. Whether cotton should be transferred to the dutiable list presents another problem likely to bring a stormy session and leaders said it probably would be a repetition of the fight for a duty on hides.

Democratic members of the house, from cotton growing states announced after informal conferences today that almost a solid party vote would be cast against the Republican amendment to the Fordney tariff bill providing a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on raw cotton.

Referred as a joke.

Outlining the position of the minority, Representative Garrett of Tennessee, acting Democratic leader, declared that "iniquity of the proposal was glaringly apparent" in view of the statement of Representative Green of Iowa, ranking Republican member of the ways and means committee, that it would not increase the price paid the farmer for his product. Mr. Garrett added that "the only use for the tax was to enable Republicans to increase the duty on cotton goods."

"Amidst so many jokers in the Fordney bill," said Mr. Garrett, in a statement, "it is well nigh impossible to say which is the superlative one, but certainly the proposition to put a duty on all raw cotton—when none is imported, and the treasury can derive no duty thereby—is at least as great as any."

"To bring it immediately home to the cotton farmer a duty on raw cotton will give nothing by way of increase in price, but it will be made the excuse for raising the duty and, therefore, the price upon everything made of cotton which he has to buy."

"In framing the tariff bill the ways and means committee kept raw cotton on the free list—where it was in the old Payne-Adolph bill. When the Republican caucus took the bill in hand, however, a fight led by Southern Republicans was made to tax cotton, one of the objectives of this motion asserting it would help break the solid South."

No Foreign Competition.

Declaring that the bulk of the American crop of cotton was exported and that not more than 299,000 bales of long staple Egyptian cotton was imported in any year, Mr. Garrett asserted that on short staple cotton the South had absolutely no competition for scarcely a bale of it was imported.

"And now it is proposed, in view of production and import records," he said, "to impose a duty of 10 per cent on all cotton. Why? The Fordney jobbers in the fact that when the house votes in the 10 per cent ad valorem on raw cotton, the committee on ways and means will immediately follow it with amendments upon the tariff schedule of schedule raising the duties added upon them in the bill from 12 per cent up—by other ways they will give the comparative duties and increase the cost of every single article manufactured in the country."

The cotton tax under the speed bill by which the bill is being considered in the house, will be a duty of 10 per cent on all cotton. The bill will be reported to the Senate Thursday.

MILLION DOLLAR CREDIT.

The Carolina Export Corporation has arranged a credit of one million dollars for shipment of cotton to the market, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

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