

# The Palmetto Leader

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REV. E. A. ADAMS, A. M., D. D.

Pastor of Bethel, A. M. E. Church, Columbia, S. C., who delivered the emancipation address before the Lincoln Memorial Association, at Benedict College, on January 1, 1925.

## THE AMERICAN NEGRO

Some Advancement—Religiously, Educationally, Economically, and as Citizens. Some Dangers.

The story of awakening the wrong Man.

According to history Negroes were first brought to Jamestown Va. as slaves in 1619. For 244 years our parents remained in slavery. In 1863 Jan 1st Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, setting free your parents and mine. For 63 years the American Negro has been pushing his way forward amid oppression, prejudice, and many other hinderances, so that today we are almost ready to stop crawling and to begin walking.

I am not here today to exaggerate the advancement and virtues of my race and to cover its shortcomings. But it is safe to say, and I say it without fear of successful contradiction, that the Negro religiously has made the most wonderful progress in the past 63 years. The Negro church has always been the vanguard in the progress of the race. Without the pace set by the Negro church, our advancement in other fields would have been limited.

There are those who think that the church is not advancing as in former days, because there is lacking that teeming fervor that our people used to have, but are not the churches doing more and making greater sacrifices than ever before in the history of the race and cannot this be accounted for on the ground that we are growing more intelligent and know better how to serve the Master and His cause?

In the Reconstruction days it was the church that furnished the leadership, and today the real leadership of our people is in the church. It was the Negro church that lead out, and made possible the publishing of news papers. Today we have more church papers than any other kind. And simply to mention the publication houses of the church will invite you to go to Nashville, Tenn., and see the two Baptist houses, and the African Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union building. Go on across to Philadelphia and see the A. M. E. Book Concern, and they are now planning to rebuild. Come on down to Charlotte, N. C., and see the A. M. E. Zion house, and you will agree with me that the church is not asleep.

Listen! There are today more than fifty thousand Negro churches, with a membership of a-

bout six million, with property worth about one hundred million dollars. These churches raise for education alone nearly two million dollars.

In Columbia a few years ago we had only one or two brick churches and today we have eight besides many other splendid edifices. What is true of this city is true of many others.

May I conclude what I have to say about the church with the words of Mr. C. G. Woodson: The Negro churchmen of today realize, as most leaders of the race do, that the hope of the blacks lies not in politics from without, but in race uplift from within in the form of social and economic development. Neither Democrats nor Republicans, say we, are interested in the Negro except so far as the race may be used to enable them to get into office. Their platform promises (have not been something to stand on but to get in office on. This does not in any sense, however, mean that the Negro minister has lost interest in public matters of concern to every citizen, but rather that he has learned the possibilities in the political world. He will in no sense withdraw from the contest in behalf of the rights of his people. His method of attack will be different. The Negro minister will welcome the cooperation and assistance of the white man, but will not suffer himself to be used as a tool in connection with forces without the race, pretending to be interested in the solution of its problems.

In the field of education the Negro has made marvelous advancement. Wonderful changes have taken place in the attitude of the white race in regard to the education of the Negro race. They are realizing more and more, that in holding the Negro down in the mud he must of necessity become muddy.

All over the south land is the spirit of larger appropriation for the colored schools. The idea of providing better school buildings for the colored children, as fostered by Mr. Rosenwall and others has swept all over the southern states, in very pleasing proportions.

In this state we are building, on the average a school house for every week in the year. N. C. is spending over five million dollars yearly on Negro education, more than was ever spent by the state on the entire population white and colored prior to 1910.

One hundred years ago there were only three Negro college graduates, there are now between ten and fifteen thousand. Some of these are from our best

## RECORD SHOWS LYNCHINGS ARE ON DECREASE.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Records of the year, compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, reveal the information that there were 16 persons lynched in 1924.

This is the smallest number lynched in any year since records of lynchings have been kept, and is 17 less than the number, 33, for the year, 1923, and 41 less than the number, 57, for the year 1922. Nine of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 6 from jails and 3 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 45 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Two women, one white and one colored, were among those thus saved. Eight of these preventions of lynchings were in Northern States and 37 in Southern States. In 36 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In 9 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 4 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were indicted. Of the 19 persons thus before the courts only 5 were convicted. These were given jail sentences.

Of the 16 persons lynched all were Negroes. Seven or less than one-half of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses charged were: Murder 1, rape 5, attempted rape 2, killing officer of the law 2, insulting woman 3, attacking woman 1, killing man in altercation 1, wounding man 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Florida 5, Georgia 2, Illinois 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1.

## NOTICE

We are this week mailing papers to a number of our friends, who we are sure desire to have our paper visit them every week. Perhaps, we have omitted the names of some who desire the paper. If we did, it is simply an oversight and ask that they call at our office and get their copies. Or if you prefer call at the Regal Drug Store, the Imperial Drug Store or Reese's Drug Store. A copy can be obtained at these places with our compliments.

## New Pastor of Wesley M. E. Church Arrives.

The Rev. N. S. Smith, who was assigned to Wesley M. E. Church, corner Gervais and Barnwell streets, by the Bishop at the recent annual conference held at Bennettsville, S. C., has arrived with his family and are now at home in the parsonage of said church. Rev. Smith previous to his assignment here, was the pastor of Old Bethel church, of Charleston, S. C. The new pastor is one of the prominent ministers of the church, experienced and well prepared for the ministry. He was educated at Claflin University and Gammon Theological Seminary, being a graduate of both of these institutions. His reputation is that of an eloquent preacher and an active worker. The congregation of Wesley is very much pleased with the new pastor and are looking forward to the accomplishing of much good work.

Dr. J. C. White, the beloved pastor of Zion Baptist Church, delivered a most wonderful address Jan. 1, 1925 at the Y. M. I. Institute, of Asheville, N. C. It was acknowledged the greatest Emancipation address that has ever been heard in Asheville during its history.

The Regal Drug Store and Walton's Pharmacy have consolidated into DePina Drug Co., greet them at the old Regal.

## DR. J. C. WHITE WELCOMED TO THE LAND OF THE SKY BY A DELEGATION OF CITIZENS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

In spite of the inclement weather Dr. J. C. White was met by a committee when he arrived in the city on Wednesday afternoon at 2:25 P. M. from Columbia, S. C. Dr. White also brought with him a large delegation of his church members. From the station Dr. White was ushered to the home of Rev. O. R. Gordon on Ridge Street. Later in the evening the honored guest was interviewed by Mr. Cansler, Editor Webster L. Porter and Editor J. D. Carr. The reception com-

mittee was as follows: Rev. O. R. Gordon, Chairman; the Reverends J. R. Nelson, E. W. Dixon, W. G. Hamilton, F. Wright, J. R. Jones, A. G. Jenkins, Nelson Crisp, J. I. Watson, Editor J. D. Carr, Mr. L. Pinkney and many others. Mr. Stanley McDowell was sent to Columbia to accompany Rev. White to the city. Mr. Pinkney and Mrs. Jeffers also accompanied Dr. White who is favorably impressed with the Land of the Sky.—The Asheville Enterprise.



DR. J. C. WHITE

Dr. White delivered the greatest Emancipation address that has ever been heard in Asheville during its history. There were fully two thousand people who listened patiently to his address.

## EXTRACTS FROM DR. J. C. WHITE'S EMANCIPATION ADDRESS

Dr. White's most eloquent address at the Y. M. I. Institute was greatly enjoyed by all. The following extracts were taken from his most inspiring lecture:

"I am almost lost for words to express the feelings of my heart for the undeserved compliments given to me in the introduction. I was met by a large delegation at your station. I feel somewhat like the old Baptist Deacon felt in the back woods of Mississippi a few years ago."

Dr. White told of two college men discussing the race question. The first gentleman only discussed the dark side of the question, hence, he said that he felt pessimistic. The second looked on the brighter side of life, considering the blessings of God, and the many doors of hope that have been opened to our race. For these encouragements he said that he felt optimistic. The old deacon knew not what either of them meant by those large words, and when he arose to speak, he acknowledged his ignorance concerning the words "optimistic" and "pessimistic," but he said that he and his old lady had been married four or five years, and of course they had their little fireside troubles. He made his own corn, pumpkins, potatoes, etc., but when he smelled his possum cooking and saw it cooked with the yellow sweet potatoes and the tempting gravy, he felt "possimistic."

"I must confess to you," continued the speaker, "that with such royal treatment and every detail looked after for my pleasure, I am feeling very much 'possimistic.'"

"I am not to speak of fabulous stories of heroes of the past, of the unjust method which has been employed against the American Indian, or any of those historic events. I faint would lift my voice in behalf of the Jew. For the last twelve years he can announce to the world that the Jew, after all has found in this country a rock in a weary land and a shelter in the time of storm. The Jew today is the chancellor and the exchequer of the world's finance. There is Germany, the greatest people that ever stepped upon God's green footstool, by reason of a mandate of the Reparation Commission, is compelled to carry upon their backs the dead bodies of France, Belgium, and while she looks to the world, crying: 'Oh, wretched man that I am who will deliver me from

the body of this death.' "We have assembled today to celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of the Emancipation. I congratulate you on your presence in such large numbers. We are here to give fit expressions to truth and to rededicate ourselves to God for His love and tranquility that He has given us and for His care and guidance.

"You have one of the most splendid set of ministers in Asheville as may be found anywhere in the South. Asheville is not surpassed by any city in the South. (I am glad that Mrs. Jeffers and Mr. T. H. Pinkney came up to inspire me.) I am told that this meeting has been given much publicity and that many friends in Asheville have told you that I was a great man. If I don't make a good speech today I want you to excuse me like the negro in Virginia, who hunted in and out of season." Dr. White gave an illustration of a Negro who was approached by a White man, demanding a deer. The Negro, made an excuse concerning the season and the law. The white man bluffed the Negro, and caused him to tell that he had a deer which had been killed shortly before. Then the white man threw back his coat and showed his badge, saying: "Do you know who I am? I am the game warden of Virginia." Then said the Negro: "Do you know who I am? I use the biggest liar in the State of Virginia." "So," continued Dr. White, "if I don't make a good speech today you tell the people of Asheville that you are the biggest mistaken men in Asheville, North Carolina."

Slavery was introduced on the American Continent in 1619; the first permanent English settlement was made at Jamestown, Va., 1607. Thus you will see, from a standpoint of colonization the White man and the Negro got here about the same time, the White man preceding the Negro by a small margin of 12 years.

All nations played a conspicuous part in the diabolical human traffic, the North as well as the South bought Negro slaves by the tens of thousands; the North soon saw that slave labor was unprofitable; first, because the cold climate of the North was unsuited to the Negro's African nature, second, because the great streams of immigrants, coming in from Europe

## NEW CONVENTION OF THE COLORED TEACHERS IN COLUMBIA MAR. 26th

Executive Committee in Columbia, Last Saturday.

By special correspondence:

The executive committee of the Palmetto State Teachers association met in Columbia last Saturday and decided to hold the next annual session of the association in Columbia, March 26th, 27th and 28th, made up tentative outlines for the general program of the convention, passed on reports appointed committees on many important matters, and discussed the outlook for a large attendance of teachers at the meeting here next March.

The meeting was held in the new administration building at Allen University and the committee received through Dr. D. H. Sims many benefits form the modern conveniences.

The committee decided to devote more time to the group meetings instead of spending hours and hours in the mass meetings which as a whole offer little aid and information to the rank and file who come for benefits along another line. Every group of teachers will have an opportunity to meet for the purpose of working out solutions to their problems. Group meetings will be held mornings and afternoon of Friday, and also Saturday morning with reports from each for the permanent records of the committee agreed. The committee heard with interest special reports, suggestions and recommendations form President Sims of Allen, the Executive Secretary I. M. A. Myers, President Chas. A. Lawton, Prof. Connel A. Johnson and others. The recommendations were discussed and with slight modifications they were approved. Special letters were read form teachers in different parts of the state offering suggestions for the program and asking that each group be allowed to function and be given more time for their work.

Prof. G. W. Howard of Georgetown acted as recording secretary of the meeting which is said to be the most harmonious and constructive committee has ever held. Dean Hale Thompson of Allen University and Miss B. H. Beaumont of the department of education in Allen, also Mrs. A. M. Garret, vice president of the Jeanes Teachers' group sat and advised with the committee in their celebrations.

## Allen Serves Good Dinner

The executive committee of the association was most pleasantly surprised and royally entertained. After being in session more than two hours and long pass the "hour of refreshment" Dr. Sims asked for the privilege of making the closing talk in which he extended an invitation to the group to have dinner in the beautiful and neatly arranged dining hall of the college hall at Allen. You get your own impression if you can control your appetite while you read what was served: Cream of Tomato soup, Turkey with Oyster dressing, and gravy, Potato salad and Macaroni, Green Peas and Rice, Candied Yams and Celery, Cranberry sauce, Brick Ice Cream and Cake, Coffee and Cocoa, "Sun Kist" California Oranges, Egg Bread and Hot Biscuits and North Carolina Apples.

The committee appreciated the

Continued on page 8.

Continued on page 8.

Continued on page 8.