

The Palmetto Leader

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SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1925.

There have been of late entirely too many murders in and around Columbia. Since the electric chair is for use, it might as well be employed. Perhaps, some useful life may thereby be saved.

Just why should certain colored newspapers give so much space to the affair of the millionaire "Kip" Rhinelander and his wife. The lady says she is not colored and that ought settle it, so far as those papers are concerned.

1924 was Columbia's wettest year says Richard H. Sullivan, meteorologist, in charge of the Weather Bureau, 54.85 inches of rain being recorded. So far, the Prohibition officers haven't reported how "wet" it was from the bad "booze" standpoint.

The Recorder's Court business seems to be quite a profitable one. The enormous sum of \$44,891 was collected for the year just past. Christmas week was the banner season, the sum of \$1600 being collected. Violators of the Prohibition-law and motorists driving while under the influence of liquor contributed the greater part of the sum collected.

The fecundity index for the decade ending 1920, according to the third biological study of Dr. Harry H. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institute for the House Immigration Committee, gives the native born white .42 and the colored people .42. Foreign born whites however tops all with .71. The native whites and the colored are running neck and neck, it appears.

Agitation for and against the ratification of the 20th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution is going on apace. It is rather amusing to read the arguments against it on the grounds of state's rights when one remembers the zeal of some of these same opponents of the 20th in urging the ratification of the 18th Amendment. But perhaps they never heard of consistency being a jewel.

SALUTATORY.

With this issue The Palmetto Leader launches upon the uncertain sea of journalism. While sure that breakers are ahead, yet it is as equally certain that if it but keep the compass pointed sure and true towards its goal, the voyage will have been worth while. And that goal is the encouragement of everything that has an upward pull in the growth and development of our group in particular. In its discussions of topics, sanity shall have an abiding place and personal controversies and billingsgate taboos. Whining shall be no part of its policy, but rather it will sing the song of joyous possession and present accomplishments, with the urge to attain that which is lacking by intelligent and common sense efforts. Recognizing the fact that a newspaper is but a mirror of life, it shall present the news, some of which will be pleasant while at other times it may not be so palatable. But at all times it shall endeavor to present news that is informative, timely and interesting. With this, we step aboard and the ship proceeds. N. J. FREDERICK, Editor.

LYNCHINGS—1924.

Every decent American must view the lynching record for the past year with gratification as well as hope. But even in saying that, civilized America ought hang its head in shame and put on sack-cloth and ashes. Why should there be lynchings at all? Why should have the lives of sixteen defenseless persons been snuffed out without even the chance of uttering a prayer? The punishment of criminals is adequately provided for by law. A lyncher is by far a worse character than any prisoner that helps to murder in such a cowardly manner. He not only takes a life, but he strikes at the very foundation of civilization, and yet such a creature tries to chloroform his conscience—if he has any—and justify his action by proclaiming himself

an ambassador of civilization. South Carolina broke into the select company of lynchers by contributing one victim of the sixteen. It is to be especially regretted that our state did not keep clean the record that it has made in the last two or three years. South Carolina has long since taken the lead in an effort to stamp out lynching. It has not waited to be spurred to such action by agitation to enact Federal laws to stamp out this specie of murder. Its constitution enacted in 1895 makes provision looking to the discouragement of lynching. The law in regards thereto has not been a dead letter either, for in quite a few instances where it has been violated the penalty has been applied by the courts. Let us all hope and work to the end that whatever may be done in other states, our state will at least be able to present a clean slate at the end of the present year.

Sixteen lynchings for the year past, while the smallest number since this form of murder became an outdoor sport, are just one hundred per cent too great for America.

Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation.

There is perhaps no more effective agency in promoting better relations between the white and colored races of this country than the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. Some idea of the importance and extent of its work can be gathered from its annual report recently issued for distribution. Like most important organizations, it was called into being by imperative conditions and circumstances. Organized soon after the close of the World War by a group of far-seeing Southern men and women, it has done much in pointing the way to mutual understanding between the two races, and bettering the conditions along all lines for the colored race. These conditions are reflected in better schools, hospital accommodations, play ground facilities, justice in the courts, and many other advantages essential for the proper development of a people, as well as a decided and growing sentiment against mob murder, otherwise known as lynching. While originally the work of this Commission was confined to the South, yet with the shifting of so many colored people to certain Northern centers of industry, it has been effective at such points. In seventeen such places, local Inter-racial Committees have been set up and are working along the same lines as the Southern organization. Such Local Committees can be found, all over the South, composed of earnest fair-minded, Christian men and women. South Carolina is blessed with an unusually strong committee, composed of men and women of such character and standing that its influence cannot fail in being felt. The Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation now numbers seventy-five, the Chairman of which is the distinguished minister Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., where also is situated the headquarters of the Commission. However much opinions may differ as to the usefulness and desirability of some other organizations born and sent forth from Atlanta, the good work accomplished by the Commission and the manner of its functioning admit of no doubt that it is a decided agency for good.

GARVEY CASE UP IN COURT

NEXT MONDAY.

New York.—Hearing on the appeal of Marcus Garvey against his five-year sentence has been definitely fixed by the judges of the United States circuit court of appeals for next Monday.

The case was to have been argued Dec. 18, but four other cases preceeded it on the calendar and the judges decided that because of the holidays it would not be reached before that date.

George Grodon Battle will appear for Garvey, while United States District Attorney Maxwell N. Mattuck, who was instrumental in convicting him, will again appear for the government.

TUSKEGEE PAYS HOMAGE TO NEW HOSPITAL HEAD.

Dr. Dibble Praised by Friends For His Earnest Work in Interest of Race. Tuskegee, Ala.—On Wednesday evening of last week 100 of the officers, teachers and friends of Tuskegee Institute gathered in the teachers' dining hall at a stag dinner in honor of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., who succeeds Dr. John A. Kenney as medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital. Officers who were among the earliest workers of

The Searchlight By William Frank Williams.

ALPHA. This is the first. May it continue through years. Fate is treacherous. Throughout our uncertain years she hangs just around the corner with something for us—a dagger or a rose. We know not which until the eventful moment. We expect success but meet failure; we expect pleasure but meet grief; we expect bread but meet stones. The future is certain to become present and due time will bring us to whatever awaits us. In reality time and fate are fixed. Time does not fly. It does not move. Fate is as fixed as the pyramids of Egypt. We are the great caravan which moves through time—through many mysterious realms before reaching the final mysterious realm.

Then, how can I be the master of my fate? Fate is inevitable. But we are going to do our best. Nothing more can be asked of any man. The highest type of service is not too good for the descendants of the world's first intellectuals. We shall strive to imitate it.

DUKE'S MIXTURE. James B. Duke, millionaire tobacco manufacturer, opens his heart. Like Eastman, the kodak king, he wants to enjoy the pleasure of giving while he can. HE wants to see the fruits of his philanthropy. He wants to help those who need help NOW. Outside of a man's household what better heirs could he have than struggling schools and needy civic beneficiaries? He still mixes them. Our racial group contributed largely to his huge wealth and he smiles upon our needs also. Long live the tobacco king.

Geography and Beauty. The great influence of climate is always in evidence. This time I consider human beauty as it is affected by climate. I have seen the working girl and the girl of leisure in different parts of the country and am convinced that climate has more influence over beauty than occupation. The typical Eastern beauty is more of a "make-up" or "make-ready" than anything else we can think of. She is a sort of "free agent," assuming the right to do as she pleases at home or away. This combined with her climate withholds from her that tender expression which belongs to the feminine sex. The Western girl, of whom I know less, is a sort of "he-girl." Like the Eastern girl, she works, and more than the Eastern girl, she makes adventures. She is a descendant of pioneers—a trail blazer.

The Southern girl is made beautiful by a climate that is temperate. It makes her tender and her skin colorful. She is purely feminine and is at will, an irresistible enchantment to the most astute woman-hater. I was at a theatre recently where the women of both races were comfortably under my view. Fifty "Broadway Beauties" were the attraction on the stage, and with all their make-up they did not display the real charm and loveliness of the Southern women who were a part of the audience. Unquestionably the Southern girl has the natural beauty which her Northern and Western sisters unfortunately lack.

LYNCHINGS.

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., announces that sixteen persons were lynched in the United States in 1924. This is the smallest number in any year since records have been kept, according to the report. All were Negroes. The is hopeful but by no

the institute who shared the labors or Dr. Washington in its establishment, joined with the more recent arrivals at the institute to express to Dr. Dibble their confidence in his capacities and to pledge their support in the discharge of the large responsibilities that have come to him in connection with this outstanding unit for the promotion of health among our people.

UNCLE SAM AND THE NEW YEAR.

Uncle Sam starts the New Year happy, prosperous and hopeful. Each month he earns seven billions, saves a billion, pays premiums on a billion dollars' worth of new insurance, gives in charity \$25,000,000 at home and \$4,000,000 in philanthropic gifts to wet Europe, and carries in his pocketbook, unbanked, over \$400,000,000. Meanwhile three million dollars of the public debt are paid each working day. Uncle Sam's garage stores 15,552,077 automobiles, seven-eighths of the world's total. He daily spends over a million dollars on the movies, another million on the radio, another

means a cause for rejoicing. The rejoicing should start only when this dastardly pastime is wiped out. The laws of this land must be respected or we become the object of scorn and contempt among other nations. Law must demand respect or by its neglect encourage mob violence and other forms of lawlessness. The South has suffered heavily by the migration of Negro laborers to the North. An economic readjustment is still in process—especially in the smaller towns and rural districts. But nothing will take the place of Negro labor. It is the foundation of the South's tremendous growth. And until lynching has been stopped completely, the South will continue to lose its best labor and finally find itself hopelessly out of view of the world's progress.

Alice Jones Rhinelander. Supreme Court Justice Tompkins in Nyack, N. Y., last week awarded \$300.00 a month temporary alimony to Alice Jones Rhinelander, pending trial of the annulment suit brought by her husband, Leonard Kip Rhinelander. Rhinelander charges that his wife is part Negro and that she fraudulently represented herself as white when they were married. Rhinelander is very wealthy himself and an heir to millions. Mrs. Rhinelander denies she has Negro blood in her veins. Since the laws of New York State do not prohibit inter-marriage, it appears that Rhinelander has poor grounds for annulment. And it is still to be finally decided whether she is purely Anglo-Saxon. If annulment is denied and she is awarded a permanent alimony, it will be no victory for the Negro race because Alice herself has denied that she has any Negro blood. So, if she is neither white nor colored neither will associate with her and from now on she will have to "sit in a corner all by herself."

Press Presses Perry.

Heman E. Perry, founder and president of the Standard Life Insurance Company and a dozen other subsidiary organizations, is in the toils of the press. He is being attacked from all sides and at home for making all sorts of wild cat investments with the people's money, falling through with the investments and thereby jeopardizing the security of the Standard Life and the Citizens Trust Company, the main spokes in the system which he heads. He tried to monopolize every phase of Negro business in Atlanta, including banks, laundries, real estate offices, drug stores, engineering and construction, printing plants, etc. He has been credited in the white press to be worth eight million dollars, but the Standard Life has not succeeded in borrowing five hundred thousand dollars. He has passed his apex in business and is now on the other side of the hill headed downward. If he had stuck to insurance and banking he would still hold the high esteem which the people once extended him.

The Paramount Theatre on Auburn Avenue is said to be the personal property of Perry. It is a high-class moving picture house.

Recently Perry fired his manager and hired a white manager, who is said to be a red neck from the bottoms of Mississippi. The Atlanta Independent, the leading Negro paper, is "roasting him over the coals" for alighting colored men who are as well or better prepared for this position than the white man. Patronage of this theatre seems to be on the wane and it is hoped that this will continue until Perry is brought back to his senses.

million on outdoor sports. He has cut over half a million from the yearly arrests for drunkenness, reduced his penitentiary population by 5,000 in the last year, closed the doors of many jails once crowded, decreased alcoholic insanity by two-thirds, and lowered his almshouse ratio from 91 per 100,000 to 71, the smallest in our history. Only one drink cure survives for each ten that prospered under license. He has increased longevity three years per person. He erected homes for 205,193 families during the first six months of the past year. His industrial accidents are 250,000 fewer per year than when beer made men clumsy.

Uncle Sam has 14,346,701 telephones. Few of his children are poor. He saves \$74,000,000 per year, once spent to relieve drink-caused poverty. Instead of beer, he buys bonds until one in five are security holders. Private buyers alone hold over \$4,000,000,000 in foreign bonds, besides the enormous issues of domestic, industrial and public securities. Over 25,000,000 of his boys and girls are in school. Daily over 8,000 new members join churches, which spent \$250,000,000 in the past year for new buildings.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER. By JEAN JEW.

The evolution of the modern newspaper reads like an interesting romance. From the publication of the first single sheet newspaper with the immovable type (which probably was about the middle of the 14th century) to the present day papers of many sheets and many subjects, each chapter in its advance is a distinct history of civilization's onward march.

The real advancement of the newspaper began with its introduction on the European continent late in the 15th century. Usually the contents of the early papers were of some great universal events as the exploits of Columbus and the discovery of America; or the report of some outstanding happening of local color.

Later, papers were established in England, Spain, the Netherlands, many of which were distinctive essay periodicals and contained much of the philosophy of some outstanding man of letters.

As the demand for more news grew and mechanical methods of printing improved, the single sheet grew into a folio with printed matter on both sides of each sheet.

In the early days of journalism the collection and distribution of news suffered many handicaps.

Business methods were not as scientific, personnel was limited and manner of receiving news inadequate. For transporting, the Iron Horse of the rails and the aeroplane supplants the stage coach of the pioneer days. And for news collection the telephone, the wireless apparatus, telegraph and the deep sea cable gives an incomparable service.

There was a time, too, when many restrictions were placed on the voice of the press, but there soon grew up a sentiment so strong in favor of the freedom of the press that soon these restrictions were abolished. The public sticks firmly to the policy of a free but decent press.

With the advent of such brilliant men as Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, and Henry Watterson into the editorial field, an epoch of personal journalism ensued. Their papers were read and known more for the editors' importance and opinions than for the news which they carried. No

one thinks of the early "New Yorker," the "Jeffersonian" and the "Log Cabin," without thinking of Greeley. The mention of the Louisville Journal brings to mind the illustrious Watterson.

Today the personal element is submerged in a very broad policy. Each paper has its special writers, columnists, staff editors, and a galaxy of reporters. These with the service of a central news gathering agency often make it difficult to name the editor of one's daily paper.

The modern newspaper is a journalistic feat, a literary triumph. It is an encyclopedia of daily advances in arts and sciences, a history of current events. It is more still. A business man's courier, a daily bulletin of items of interest to classes and groups. The newspaper is the babies' twilight lullaby—stories of fairy gods, songs of the sand man's coming; the children's joys with its funny sections, puzzling puzzles and contesting contests. Its true stories of romance delight the young, while wise age gives concern to printed opinions.

The modern newspaper is a reading course in an inexpensive university, for after all the man who has knowledge of the subjects with which the world is most concerned is the practical scholar.

The reading of news organs (daily and periodical) is a suggestion for a simple course in practical education.

National Body Honors John Hope, Atlanta's Negro "Y" Leader.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States, at its meeting here, has given deserved recognition to the colored association by electing John Hope, of Atlanta, Ga., to the highest governing board of the council.

In being elected to this body, known as the general board of the national council, President Hope is one of thirty-one men drawn from the country at large. The board as selected is a remarkably representative body. Its members come from many parts of the country, from many lines of business and professional life, and from many denominations.

Dr. Hope is a graduate of Brown University, from which he received a Phi Beta Kappa scholarship rating. For fifteen years he has been president of Morehouse college. He was associated with the war work of the American Y. M. C. A. in France.

JOHNSON-BRADLEY-MORRIS Funeral Directors & Licensed Embalmers 1115 Washington St. Phone 3512 COLUMBIA, S. C.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year IS THE WISH OF Victory Savings Bank To Each and Everyone of its Depositors and Friends. We have just paid out \$25,000.00 to the members of our 1924 Xmas Savings Club, which meant so much happiness to each one of them. We want 5000 men, women and children to join our 1925 Savings Club. We hope to pay out \$50,000 next Christmas and would like for YOU to be in this number. COME TO THE BANK AT ONCE AND LET US WRITE YOU UP. WE PAY 4% ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. Victory Savings Bank W. H. HARVEY, President, G. L. FLOYD, Cashier.