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Dr. J. H. Goodwin

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Sundays By Appointment.

DR. A. JOS. COLLINS Dentist

1510 Main St., Columbia, S. C.

Negroes Like Chicago.

The restriction of immigration is cutting into the population of cities, and it looks a good deal like the foreign element will be replaced by Negroes.

Figures just announced by Prof. Hornell Hart of Bryn Mawr College state that during the past twelve months, for each two natives added to Chicago's population, there was added five Negroes.

It is yet too early to discuss the city's tampered of the Negro. He has halted in the great cities, probably because he has found profitable employment there, but he will spread to the rural districts of the North as he has in the South, in due time, if he runs true to precedent of a hundred years standing.

The South has already readjusted this switching of help plan considerably by diversification of crops. Of course, cotton is yet the primary crop of the South, but it is being crowded by newer money crops all the time.

The scattering of the Negro population over the country tends to adjust that question, in that it removes the race problem from politics, where it has rested since the war, with great harm to both races.

A good thing for the Negro, the South, and the country at large. Columbia Record.

Two Negroes in New York.

There were two of them, pretty black of skin and character and willing to develop into a pair of the most successful crooks in New York.

The need of bodily comforts and the indisposition to work brought about a crisis in their affairs. Action, quick action, became imperative and entrance into a full show room on the eleventh floor of a thirteen story building seemed to Julius and Paul to offer the best solution of escaping the fangs of the importunate wolf howling upon their ice-clad doorsteps.

Their plan was simple. The sash of the window of the treasure store-room was not bolted; it had only to be raised from without. Paul went over the side in a rope basket, while Julius having taken a hitch around a chimney stack with the other end of this reversed Jacob's ladder, played him-out and down. It was figured that when Paul got opposite the window he could swing himself inward, reach the haven and extract the riches.

But the mechanics went wrong. Paul swung suspended—as he may by the neck some dark Friday—but he did not gyrate. There, indeed, was tragedy; but a tragedy that resulted in the transmutation, slight perhaps, but perceptible, of the black crooks, Paul and Julius, into Damon and Pythias.

The Negroes committed a grave oversight. They had not counted the stories, so did not realize that that particular building insured them a hoodoo. But the incident is creating keen discussion among scientific criminologists and experienced police officials, most of whom have insisted, and continue to maintain, that the age-old assumption of "honor among thieves" is wholly without foundation in fact, nothing but another colorful myth.

Federal Court to Convene Jan. 20

Prohibition Cases Outnumber All Others Combined on Docket.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 10—With a criminal docket already crowded with prohibition cases and others to be added by the grand jury, the United States District Court will convene in Columbia on January 20, facing a busy session.

A total of 71 cases, 63 of which are for various violations of the prohibition laws, are already on the docket. All defendants, bound over to the Columbia term of court, or to any previous term of court at which their cases were not disposed of, provided their offenses originated in the counties of Calhoun, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lee, Lexington, Richland, Sumter and Orangeburg, are expected to appear for trial at this term of court, according to a statement made by U. S. District Attorney J. D. E. Meyer of Charleston.

The list of cases to be tried, according to the docket prepared by the district attorney's office, is as follows: H. E. Creech, for violation of section 215, of the criminal code; D. A. Cannon, for violation of the migratory bird treaty act; Mrs. Artemus Sharpe, for violation of section 65 of the criminal code; S. L. and E. C. Fogel, for violation of section 65 of the criminal code; C. H. Parham, for violation of the federal narcotic acts; Irvin Williamson, for violation of section 215 of the criminal code.

For violation of the federal prohibition acts, the following defendants will be tried: Lawrence Amos, H. S. Moore, John Wiley, John Griffin and Willie Mitchell, W. G. Heithcock and W. D. Drawdy, Aleck Wallace, Simon P. Miller, G. C. Bradwell, Charles W. Young, Willie Mitchell, Ransom Mitchell and Wess Churp, K. S. Villipigue; Jim Bundrick; Arthur Sullivan; Otis Cook; Ed Harrison, B. F. Brown, A. D. Neely, C. B. Vaughn and Ben Wallford; Lee Hyler, Tom Wearns, J. C. Stack and Will Roberts; Will Nelson and Elliott Robinson; Edmond Nelson, Joe Huff, Israel Nelson and Charles Williams; L. T. Gurkin; Jim Bundrick; Barney Wallace; Mattie Elkins and Roland Starnes; H. G. Gennerett, A. N. Ellison, Dewey Bullman, M. B. Wise and Theodore Mikel; Arthur Wise and Joe Christ; Archie T. Hutto; Rufus Medlin and Henry T. Goodall; J. F. Phillips; Hesse Leaphart; Arthur Wise and Charles Herlong; H. J. Senn; George W. Jeffcoat and O. B. Jeffcoat; Mrs. C. B. Stone and James Cooper; Minnie Fogel, George Prescott; J. C. Addy, D. K. Howell; Press Raines; Anna Taylor; Mary James; Wingfield Norris; Lawrence Blackwell and Mrs. Lawrence Blackwell; Mrs. Will Roberts; Dan Douglass; Mrs. H. T. Odum; George Ehrhardt and Frank James; George Furtick; Rufus Medlin; J. C. Starnes and R. E. Wallace; L. T. Gurkin; P. T. Martin; Azariah Taylor; Zelly Watts; H. G. Gennerett, M. B. Wise, W. Mitchell and Grover Brunson; Arthur Lovett and Sam Rogers; W. S. Conyers; William Bunken; York Bracey; Willie Mitchell, John Wiley, Jim Blackwell; Sentry Mitchell; Isaiah Bennett; Ed Stokes, Burrell Smith; Dewey Pipey.

EDUCATORS MAKE NEGRO CHIEF TOPIC

Figures Presented Show Need for More High Schools and Better Supervision.

Gulfport, Miss., Jan.—Development of the Negro high school in the south was the chief topic before today's final session of the conference of state superintendents of education. The meeting was augmented by the arrival of 19 state agents for rural schools for Negroes, representing 13 Southern states.

Dr. James H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., presided over today's session, at which statistics were presented showing that 5.2 per cent. of Negroes between 15 and 19 years attended high school, both public and private, while 25.2 per cent. of white children of the same ages are enrolled in public high schools alone.

Need of creating public sentiment in establishing more Negro high schools for the purpose of supplying teachers was stressed by the conference. It was pointed out sufficient funds were not available for supervising and directing work in the Negro institutions.

Among state agents attending sessions are: J. W. Huffington, Maryland; N. C. Newbold, G. H. Ferguson, and W. F. Credle, North Carolina; J. B. Felton, and Walter Hill, South Carolina; J. H. Brinson, Florida.—The State.

STATE HOSPITAL, OLDER COLORED BOYS TO MEET IN COLUMBIA.

CONDITION GOOD More Whites Than Colored.

Conditions at the state hospital here are excellent, on the whole, according to the annual report on the institution of the state board of public welfare made public by James C. Dozier, of Columbia, secretary to the board.

The institution, maintained by the state of South Carolina for the care and treatment of its mentally diseased citizens, now has a total population of 2,527 persons. Of these 740 are white women, 629 white men, 536 Negro women, and 622 Negro men. Dr. Fred C. Williams is superintendent.

Kitchen and dining room facilities of the hospital are modern and in good condition, it was said in the report. The institution has its own dairy, laundry and fire-fighting equipment. Steam heat is used in all of the buildings with the exception of the structure at State Park, where one hundred inmates are kept.

Overcrowding in some of the buildings was noted in the report, especially in those structures devoted to Negro patients. The report concluded: "It is apparent that the management is trying to do all in its power to make the institution as sanitary a place as possible, and great pains have been taken by Dr. Williams and his staff to see that this is carried out."

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON

The present week stands out prominently for the number of changes made in important governmental offices which are as follows:

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, resigned to return to private life after March 4th. Frank B. Kellogg, Ambassador to Great Britain, appointed Secretary of State to succeed Charles E. Hughes. Allison B. Houghton, Ambassador to Germany to succeed Ambassador Kellogg at London. Charles B. Warren of Michigan, appointed Attorney General to succeed H. F. Stone.

H. F. Stone appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice McKenna, retired.

MANY CONVICTIONS IN CIRCUIT COURT

Judge Featherstone Scores White Man in Liquor Case.

Criminal court for Richland county has been in session 10 days. Solicitor Spigner has prosecuted cases vigorously and in some instances prisoners have scrambled to get to the railing to enter pleas of guilty.

White men are making catspaws of Negroes in the liquor traffic and too many are hollering 'dry' and playing 'wet,' said Judge Featherstone while he was imposing sentences upon Clay Curley, white, and Joe Davis and Meezer McLemore, Negroes following their conviction of charges of operating a still.

The judge said he was informed that the Negroes were anxious to plead guilty, but were afraid of the white man. He told Clay that he made a good record as a soldier during the World war, but should be thoroughly ashamed of himself for dealing out liquor that moves people to commit crime and ruin them.

Judge Featherstone said Clay's deportment during the trial was noticed and that he acted in a respectful manner. He said it was his policy to punish intelligent people more severely than the ignorant. Clay pleaded in vain for a suspended sentence. He was sentenced to serve 12 months at hard labor. Davis and McLemore were given 12 months each, but nine months of each term was suspended during good behavior.—The State.

ORIGIN OF "IN GOD WE TRUST."

During the Civil War, when the clouds were blackest for this nation, a small-town clergyman named Watkinson wrote to Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the Treasury. This letter ran in part: "You are probably a Christian. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquarian of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation? Watkinson suggested that the words "God, Liberty, Law" be placed on our coinage.

This letter from this simple man—it is carefully preserved in the archives at Washington—moved Secretary Chase to instant action. He wrote this sort letter to the Director of the Mint:

"Treasury Department, November 20, 1861.

"Dear Sir: "No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins.

You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with the motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition.

Yours truly, "S. P. CHASE."

It was Chase himself who finally selected the phrase "In God We Trust," taking it from a line in the national anthem.

BY ACT OF CONGRESS

One time a President, Theodore Roosevelt, attempted to remove this phrase from certain of our coins. It was discovered that the use of this phrase had not been made imperative by the war-time Congress, and even while President Roosevelt was trying to defend his action Congress met in May, 1898, and by a vote of 259 yeas to 5 nays, with 120 absent or not voting, passed an act making it compulsory to use this phrase upon gold and silver coinage.

But to-day we have gone a step further. Upon our humblest coin, the beautiful Lincoln penny, the motto appears over the head of Lincoln. It is a motto that is in the pockets of our school children.

President Roosevelt's argument against the use of the motto was that its familiar use on the coinage came "close to sacrilege."

"A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated," he said, "only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe DeLorme are spending a few weeks in the city. We wish for them a pleasant stay.

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