

The Palmetto Leader

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Saturday, April 25, 1925.

While the South was in the grip of mid-summer weather this week, the New England states had 14 inches of snow and the North-west section in some parts also had wintry weather.

He who subscribe to the doctrine that the colored and white people of this country cannot live together in peace and harmony, each living his own life and developing himself as high as ability, energy and character will allow, but confesses the impotency of religion and education.

Colored passengers purchasing tickets at the Union depot are not made to feel very kindly to the railroads by the method employed in selling them tickets. Could they help themselves, the railroads certainly would not have one of them as passengers. When automobile transportation becomes a little more convenient perhaps the railroads will realize that their patronage was after all worth something, but it will be too late.

Police officers, constables and other peace officers ought get some idea of their rights and duties from the sentence of 3 to 6 years imposed by Judge Memminger upon Policeman McFadden of Rock Hill, who was convicted of manslaughter. The policeman killed a young white man riding in a car which the officer attempted to stop by shooting at the tire. Too many officers believe their position give them the license to shoot in season and out of season.

Col. Little of the old 15th regiment of New York, taking notice of the agitation for a colored personnel, has resigned as Colonel. Quite a few other white officers also followed suit. We can see no reason why this famous regiment should not be officered by colored men. The time has passed when colored men of ability and character cannot be found to fill any office of dignity and responsibility. And they should be found in them.

The white press seems to have decided to create another dark picture of the Negro. Ever now and then is published a story of some colored man refusing to give aid in rescuing a victim of an automobile accident in which he may figure. The story is sometimes embellished by a young lady of the party compelling the colored man at the point of a pistol to give aid. Such stories simply won't do. The Negro is not built that way. There is no person in the world who will more readily help a white man needing aid than a colored person, and that is too well known to believe stories to the contrary.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Preliminary contests are being held all over the country to

pick the representatives for the National Oratorical Contest. The subject for discussion is "The Constitution," meaning, of course The Constitution of the United States. There could not be a better subject for discussion. While the Constitution is the greatest instrument written by free men for the government of a free people, yet, there is perhaps no instrument of anything like equal importance, more honored in the breach than in the observance. From present day activities, one would think that the Constitution is the eighteenth amendment. More ado is made over the enforcement of the laws enacted to carry out the idea of this amendment than all the rest of the Constitution. While the 18th amendment deals only with what the citizens should or rather should not drink, there are others—the 14th and 15th for example—that deal with the sacred rights, privileges and prerogatives of citizens. These amendments however seem to be regarded as orphans. No one seems to remember them, unless it is to see just what methods can be devised to nullify them. The strange thing too about the Constitution is the lusty whooping up of some people for its observance—meaning only the 18th amendment—and the studied indifference or actual hostility to some of its other provisions, the 14th and 15th amendments in particular. How they can do it with a straight face is perhaps a trait peculiar to America. But the Constitution is either to be observed in its entirety or not at all. One cannot talk honestly about his love for his country's fundamental law and the duty of loyal citizens to observe it, and then pick out for himself the part that suits his fancy. The sponsors of the National Oratorical Contest have done well to have this neglected instrument discussed far and wide. Let us hope that from the discussion a genuine regard for the Constitution may be aroused—not for just a part or certain parts of it.

NEGRO NATIONAL TRADE WEEK.

The National Negro Business League is sponsoring a movement known as National Trade Week. The time is designated as May 4th to 9th. During this week it is urged that every Negro spend at least some money with colored business men. A better idea could not be fostered. Many colored people do not realize it, but it is true that money spent with their own people is money spent to the advantage of the spender, aside from the goods purchased or the service received. Within the next 60 days hundreds of young men and women will be graduated from the various schools and colleges. Where are they to be employed? Certainly not in white business establishments. Those places are too busy taking on their own young men and women, and no one blames them for that. The colored people have many wants to be supplied, and they are growing day by day. Why can't colored people professional men supply the services needed? They can, if the colored people would just use a little more common sense. Personally, reader, what do you expect your child to do, when by sacrifice on your part, he shall have been educated? Whom do you expect to patronize him, whether he chooses a business or professional career? But if you are not patronizing somebody's else son or daughter, why do you think other people should patronize your child? There are thousands of colored people in and around this city who do not and have never spent a dollar with a colored man, be he engaged in business or a profession—and yet there are color-

ed men ready to serve you courteously and efficiently. Here is work for the teacher and the minister. We do not believe that the ministers could preach a sermon that would mean more to their members than one dealing with this important subject. We hope that a Sunday will be given to such a topic in every colored church in this city, nay not only here but throughout the State. During this designated week, let every colored person spend at least twenty-five cents with some colored business or professional man. That's little but it would mean much in the aggregate to say nothing of the spirit of the thing.

THE NEGRO ALWAYS AT FAULT.

That there are too many collisions of automobiles on the highways is recognized the country over. That most of these collisions are due to recklessness on the part of the drivers is also too plain for argument. But just why everytime there is a collision in which a Negro and a white person are involved, the colored brother is always at fault is a mystery, unless there exist a silent plot on the part of the white press to always so represent such matters. Whatever the reason, it is not fair, it is not right. It is not good for the Negro and it is not good for the whites. How could it be when it is wrong in principle? If a colored person is unfortunate enough to run down a white person, he is a drunken brute, a speed demon, a reckless scoundrel. If, on the other hand, a colored person is run down by a white driver, it is an unavoidable accident—or rather the colored person ran into the white man's automobile and the driver couldn't stop in time. In case no persons are injured, then the colored man will have to pay all costs of repairing the other's car. The colored brother as a rule might as well agree on the spot to do so. If he doesn't he is sued in court for the same and often not only the cost of repair—often fanciful—but punitive damages are awarded against him. We have seen such things happen in courts where in other kind of suits the colored man gets a pretty fair deal. We saw once a colored man sued in a case of this kind where two Fords were involved. The white man claimed his Ford was damaged as follows: Front fender bent, right front wheel injured, left rear wheel damaged and water hose torn loose. A verdict of fifty dollars was given against the colored man—forty dollars actual damage and ten dollars punitive damages. Now, everyone who knows anything about Ford cars know that you can buy four new wheels and a front fender for less than the sum of forty dollars. Yet in this instance only a front wheel and one rear wheel were involved; neither of which was damaged so that it was not continued in use. Yes, the colored man is always at fault. The car, useful as it is, has added one more burden to the Negro, has intensified his problem.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

BY JEAN JEW. Do you realize what results when the day is done and you sit alone with your thoughts? Everything has a beginning; most of the things of life—work, play, pleasures—are planned in conscious soberness. Actions as a result are automatic and not always conscious. Life is such a complex uncertainty that in spite of our systematic planning, we find it necessary to change, often the course of our actions. And

this is the case every hour of the day; in big things as in small ones. We have little time to think when the emergency is at hand. You probably have decided to cease the intake of intoxicants. You are placed in a position to reject your late decision; and before you have considered the action you have drunk and what is more, no after thought is immediate. You have decided to accept kindness as a practical virtue, to exercise for health's sake, to read for the sake of knowledge, to take the dread out of work, to put pleasure in companionship, to make life a living present, and death a dead past.

These resolutions are made; they are tried; they are broken. Then comes the end of the day and you sit alone with your thoughts. It is the time for taking stock of one's self, the hour of repentance, petition, forgiveness. It is the time when man is nearest "the man" and furthest from "the beast."

You look over the mistakes of the day and you are regretful but your contributions to the day make you happy. The evening twilight is the time of punishment for the day's infractions, the time of reward for your sincere efforts. And there creeps upon me a feeling that man's last conscious moment is his twilight of life, the time for punishment for life's infractions, the time for the rewards for the efforts of life.

The darkness comes, but with the darkness comes a renewed soul. The darkness fades and when the dawn breaks thru, hope appears and a man begins anew.

THE STATE COLLEGE STUDENTS' VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Orangeburg, S. C.—An event of unusual interest at the State College was the holding of the Second Annual "Students' Vocational Conference," April 14 and 15. The Conference had as its object "an expression by the students of their reaction on problems suggested by vocational courses in order to form a basis for vocational guidance in training industrial and community workers." The students themselves conducted the Conference, which was divided into Agricultural, Mechanical, Home Economic, Commercial and Academic courses. The main theme at the agricultural session was Rural Sanitation in keeping with Negro Health Week. In the Home Economic section the most interesting discussion was "Why Should Home Economics Form a Necessary Part of Rural Education?" In the Mechanical session great interest was shown in discussing "Better Homes," "Home Decoration" and "The Advantages of College Training in the Industrial World." The Commercial Session was made interesting by papers on "Essentials of a Business Education and Efficient Stenographers." There was a very keen discussion on "Successful Negro Business Enterprises." In the final session discussed "Why Go to College" and "Contributions that College Trained Negroes Are Making to the Advancement of the Race." Professors A. H. Gordon, M. F. Whittaker, and N. C. Nix made some observations on the Conference to clear up some points vague in the minds of many students. They also offered constructive criticism of the students' methods of conducting the Conference.

The annual triangular Debate of the Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina State Colleges will be held at Petersburg, Greensboro and Orangeburg on Friday, April 24, at eight o'clock.

The College Y. M. C. A. will

present a moving picture—"Joseph in Egypt" on Saturday, April 25th.

President Wilkinson and Mr. H. E. Daniels, District Agent of the Farm Demonstration work of the State are attending the Conference of Land Grant Colleges in Greensboro, N. C., this week.

The Senior Normal Class, under the direction of Miss S. B. Henderson, will present "Rip Van Winkle," Friday evening, April 17th.

Enjoy Stay at Clinic

REGINALD SMITH HEADS CLINICAL SOCIETY

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee Institute, April—Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist of Chicago was elected President of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the close of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting and Eighth Annual Clinic, which was held here at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute during the past week. Dr. A. B. Jackson, director of the Public Health School Howard University, Washington, D. C., was elected vice-president of the society and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, will serve as the secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

The annual reception to the visiting physicians held in the teachers' dining room Wednesday brought to a close the series of social events held in connection with the Clinic and Annual meeting. The week's social events began Monday when the physicians on the staff at Veterans' Hospital No. 91 gave a banquet in honor of the visiting physicians and surgeons. Early the same evening Misses Esther J. Bullock and Amelia J. Cears, chief nurse and assistant chief nurse, together with the entire staff of nurses at Veterans' Hospital entertained the visiting physicians at the Nurses' Home. Later the physicians met at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph H. Ward for an informal reception.

Tuesday evening Mrs. W. H. Carter entertained in honor of Mrs. C. Leukeyth Roberts of New York who was with her husband, Mr. Roberts, the popular composer, both of whom are visiting the Institute this week. The same evening Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Durkee entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Harrison of Athens, Ga., house guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Holsey. Mr. Burke is the business executive at the Veterans' Hospital.

The smoker for the physicians given by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of the John A. Andrew Hospital on Tuesday evening at the home of Principal and Mrs. Moton afforded the visitors an evening of delightful entertainment. Mrs. Booker T. Washington

entertained on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Algernon B. Jackson of Washington, D. C.

TID-BITS

By Leonard Massenburge

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

The Great Pyramids of Egypt were erected more than 5000 years ago, and nothing more mechanically perfect has ever been built. In massiveness of construction it far exceeds anything that any other nation, ancient or modern, has ever attempted.

Its original height was just over 480 feet, and the length of each side at the base 764 feet. Its cubical contents exceeded 809,000,000 cubic feet, and the weight of its mass 6,840,000 tons. Its original cubical contents would have built a city of 220,000 houses, with walls a foot thick, each possessing 30 feet frontage. Or if the contents of this vast structure were laid down in a line a foot in breadth and depth, the line would be nearly 17,000 miles in length.

Herodotus tells us that 100,000 men were engaged in its construction for a space of twenty years, and modern scholars do not think this estimate an exaggerated one.

A traveler who, has recently returned from an expedition into the forests of the Amazon tells us that he was much more frightened by the huge spiders he encountered than of the jaguars. There is certainly something awe inspiring in his description of a species of Amazon spiders as creatures with long legs, fat bodies, about the size of a young rat, and the wickedest, most fiendish, beautifully camouflaged and so perfectly balanced that they shut by their own weight. Beneath them are tunnels or pits in which the monster spiders watch for their prey. Another spider is spotted "like the pard," and spins a web quite a yard across. The strands of this huge web, suspended between two trees, are so strong and tough that if a small bird flies into them it is unable to escape before the arrival of the spider, which makes short work of it.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca has a request for its bulletins, to be translated into the Tamil vernacular, one of the dialects of the State of Pudukotah, India.

The world's oldest stone buildings are reported to have been discovered near the famous pyramids of Sakkara, about fifteen miles south of Cairo. They are two royal tomb chapels of the third Egyptian dynasty, about 4000 B. C.

Built in a style differing in almost every respect from what is known as Egyptian architecture, the chapels are believed to have been the burial places of princesses or queens.

Eleventh Annual Summer Session OF THE STATE COLLEGE JUNE 15, to JULY 18, 1925. Authorized by the State Department of Education. Elementary, High School, College and Vocational courses leading to renewal of certificates and college credits. Five Weeks Session--Six Days Each TERMS Entrance Fee \$ 3.00 Board for Session \$ 20.00 Laboratory Fee for each Industrial Subject \$ 1.50 For further information, address R. S. WILKINSON, President, Orangeburg, S. C.