

The Palmetto Leader

Published Weekly By

The Palmetto Leader Pub. Co.
J. B. LEWIE President

1310 ASSEMBLY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Columbia, S. C., as Second Class Matter.

TELEPHONE 4623

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Year \$2.00

Six Months 1.25

Three Months .75

Single Copy .05

Advertising Rates given on application.

Saturday, August 15, 1925.

Chicago seems to be a great place to kill and then cheat death by being declared crazy. Down this way one had better have some other defense than being crazy.

At Orangeburg last week, the first bale of cotton for the season was sold at auction. The price paid was 70-1-2 cents per pound. How good would it be if all bales were first bales and brought such a price.

Beginning in September the Brewer Normal school, Greenwood, S. C., will be in charge of a colored faculty from President on down. Since the founding of this school in 1869 by the American Missionary Society, it has had as its head white principals as well as white instructors—only a few colored teachers being employed.

The Asheville Enterprise, a paper published in North Carolina, knows the value of colored enterprises. It is a booster for all such that are trying to elevate the race, whether in its own State or elsewhere. Viewing with disgust the attempt of the Recorder Indicator of South Carolina to discourage the State Colored Fair Association, which has been serving the people for 17 years, has pledged its efforts to help. Good for you, Bro. Carr.

"Looks like 'Col. Jimmie' Roach writes only on the State Fair and then on the Baptist ministers down in South Carolina. No one pays any attention to Roach and his writings. They laugh at his writings. Good thing to have an ass in every community, something to laugh at ---" Asheville Enterprise.

Look out Brother Carr or you will soon be denounced as "rotten" by the Recorder-Indicator. Don't you know that a man who edits a paper must write about something? Perhaps, Editor Roach is ambitious to be remembered by "The State Fair is rotten" as was Brother Jasper by "the sun do move."

MISSOURI DISGRACING

Missouri is the State from whence Congressman Dyer, author of the proposed Federal Anti-lynching law hails. Perhaps, Missouri wants to emphasize the need of such a law as proposed by its Congressman. But whatever the reason for the effort of Missouri, to place herself alongside of Georgia, Florida Mississippi and a few other backward States, particularly when it comes to observation of law and the protection of life, she has only succeeded in showing to the world that its citizens care nothing for its laws. If Missouri's civilization, based on Christianity as we suppose, is to be judged by the blowing off of Ray Cummins, the County

Prosecutor, then that State does not stand for much. If that prosecutor has expressed the sentiment and attitude of the better citizens of Missouri then no one ought have any confidence in its courts. Perhaps, the mob that lynched Walter Mitchell, after all, knew that the courts meant but little. We have been rather of the opinion that the kind of murder known as lynching should be controlled and stamped out by the States that are so stained with that crime. However, notwithstanding the fewer lynchings now taking place, we are inclined to the belief that it is as much the duty of the Federal Government to see that even a criminal have his day in court as it is to try to keep a person from drinking a little liquor. It would seem that life is about as important as liquor or at least it ought be, notwithstanding the millions spent to suppress the liquor traffic and not one cent to see that a man gets a show for his life in the courts. That Missourian mob, we bet, would debate you all day on its belief in the Bible. Mobs are usually made up of Fundamentalists and not Modernists.

WHAT'S WRONG IN OUR COLLEGES?

There must undoubtedly be something wrong in the conduct of institutions of learning for colored youths at the head of which are white presidents. Either the students are awakening too fast to the fact that, after all, they are human beings just like anybody else and are entitled to the same kind treatment or the authorities are too slow in realizing that methods of a quarter of a century ago are out of place in these days and time. The old ideas must give way. The recent trouble at Fisk shows that old ideas must give way. Howard University came next and now the Alumni of Lincoln University are up in arms against the new president-elect. The objection to the latter is based on his attitude to the race as indicated in his work as Secretary of the National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church, which Board has charge of the colored schools of the South. It is noteworthy that in no instance of protests has a demand been made that the institutions be presided over by a colored president instead of a white one, instead the demand is for presidents that respect the hope, aspirations and ambitions of the students as a people and American citizens. Paternalism which has been so prominent in the past is out of date and the sooner the remaining white presidents of colored institutions recognize this, the students, alumni and friends of such institutions are asking and demanding that the treatment and training of the young be along the same lines as those of other people, they are going to be satisfied with nothing less. This is a new day and a new spirit is abroad which must be served.

CONDEMNS CHOCOLATE

(By The Associated Negro Press.)
Bridgeton, Conn., Aug.—"The woman who eats a pound of chocolates and wakes up next morning thirsty and with a headache, is no better than the man who drinks a pint of booze and has that terrible 'morning after' feeling."
That was one of the jolts delivered here by William Sampson, health lecturer, who has been delivering a series of addresses here.
"Don't put pickles on your table and ask then a blessing," he said, "for God never intended pickles to be eaten. Even the animals have better sense than to eat them."
Sampson has been serving "free lunches" to show the proper hot weather menu.

The Searchlight

By William Frank Williams.

SIX WEEKS IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

It has often occurred to me that the person who can find all the pleasure, adventure, recreation, rest and knowledge that he wants in his own home town and cares nothing for travel or an occasional visit to some distant city, state or country, belongs to an age earlier than the Christian era. And yet it is sad to say many such persons are living in this enlightened twentieth century. What life means to them is far beyond my ability to calculate.

There is the farmer or small town man who has never visited the capital or chief city of his State. And there is the city man who thinks his burg is all in all and has never considered visiting the capital or chief city of his country. And again there is the metropolitan bird, who thinks that the world is enclosed within the limits of his city. There is more to be learned by all of us if we will but give up the monotonous lures of the home town sometimes and hike for new sights and new faces.

Washington City, the nation's capital, is wonderful in many respects and nobody can know it by simply reading about it. Even to visit it and ride through its beautiful streets and parks and neglect going through the many governmental departments famous museums and galleries of arts and sciences and industry is unfair to one's self and the city because he cannot give the proper description of the city and its sights when he returns home to be among his friends.

Places of Interest.

Washington's monument is the highest work of masonry in the world. It's height is 555 feet 5 inches. It is constructed of white marble and thousands of visitors ascend its height by elevator each year. The writer climbed the steps while the elevator was out of order. There are 393 steps from bottom to top. The best view of the city and surrounding country can be had from the top of the monument. It stands on the banks of the Potomac.

The Smithsonian Institution is situated on a part of the Mall. It occupies a leading place among the learned establishments of the world. Besides its volumes of research work it contains some old inventions, among which is the first printing press. It also contains the first linotype machine and the first monotype. These were most interesting to the writer.

The Corcoran Art Gallery has one of the best collections of art in the United States. It was founded and endowed by William W. Corcoran as a gift to the public in 1869.

The Lincoln Memorial is a marble Temple Shrine situated on The Mall opposite the Washington monument. There are 36 snow white Doric columns, 1 for each of the states constituting the Union at the time of Lincoln's death. A massive marble statue of Abraham Lincoln is in this building.

The National Museum is under the direction of the Smithsonian institution and covers two and one-third acres. Here are deposited many interesting objects of science and art. The writer saw uniforms worn by General Sherman and other officers of the Civil War. We also saw dresses worn by Martha Washington and the wives of other presidents in early American history. We also saw the first automobile and models of the first steamships.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving is an imposing stone

structure. It is a branch of the United States Treasury and employs 4,000 people.

Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was shot, stands on 10th street between E and F and has a slight resemblance of the modern theatre. Opposite this building is the house where Lincoln died. In this house is a collection of Lincoln memorials. We paused there for several minutes.

The Government Printing Office is a most interesting place to visit. We spent three hours passing through the building. The building cost \$3,500,000 and the value of its equipment is \$2,800,000. In this building postal cards, money orders, the Congressional Record and hundreds of other jobs for public use are printed. There are 4,100 employees and the annual cost of operation is \$12,000,000. The building is eight stories in height and covers an entire block. Fourteen tons of metal are used daily on type-setting machines. The paper consumed in 1924 was 42,000,000 pounds. It maintains a complete emergency hospital, a library of 350,000 different Government publications, day and night orchestras to entertain employees during lunch hours, recreation and reading rooms, shower baths and four bowling alleys for the use of employees.

Harding Hall, on the top floor, seats 1,200 persons and is devoted to social activities of employees and may be quickly converted into a ball room, a motion picture theatre.

Composition: 121 linotype machines, 120 monotype keyboards, 126 monotype casters, 373 book and hand compositors, 77 make-up and imposers, 261 proof readers.

Binding: 36 folding machines, 7 gathering machines, 18 wire stitchers, 52 sewing machines, 16 ruling machines, 41 cutting and trimming machines.

Press work: 25 Webb presses, 103 cylinder presses, 21 platen presses, 10 sheet-fed rotary presses, 5 automatic-feed envelope presses, 2 embossing presses.

Platemaking: 17 casting boxes, 5 molding presses, 12 routers, 13 saws and trimmers and 100 other miscellaneous machines.

Photo-engraving: Fully equipped for half-tone work of 120 to 150 line screen, all kinds of line-cut work.

Before reaching the Proof-readers room, we thought we heard a Sunday school in session. It seemed that the noise of one pair of readers would drown out the noise of the other pair.

We saw the water coloring of paper and book edges in process. It was wonderful. Colored employees can be found in all departments.

Other Places.

Other places of interest too numerous to describe are: The International Bureau of American Republics, the Red Cross Memorial, the Treasury Building, the Patent Office, the office buildings of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Union Station, the State, War and Navy Building, the Department of Agriculture, the Post Office Department, the Pension Building, the White House, the Capitol, the Army War College, and many other places of lesser importance.

THE PEOPLE.

In an earlier article we charged the people of Washington with being snobbish and clannish. We admit that we were a bit hasty in advertising the city to the readers of this paper. While Washington is not a cosmopolitan city in the sense that New York or Baltimore is, it's people are just as friendly as could be expected in a city where so many

"By The People, For The People, Of The People"

EVILS OF A SMALL TOWN

The subject "Evils of a Small Town" affords much discussion but I believe when the discussion is finally ended, the majority will agree that the small town offers more opportunities for one to do wrong than the large city. The question is naturally asked Why do you say that? The following reasons I give:

First, people, especially the young, want recreation. The small town offers no means of wholesome recreation, therefore the young people resort to other means.

The people in the small town have to work hard for a living, on the job soon until late, and he soon grows tired of monotony and goes out to have a little recreation which is not there and he will take a little drink to soothe the weary mind. Drunk and disorderly conduct will be the result.

Second, the small town is below par in school efficiency, it either has poor teachers or a poor building. It is very hard to get a good teacher to stay in a small town, and I am glad to say that this is becoming to be a thing of the past. Most of our small towns have recently erected or are now erecting modern school buildings. Good buildings will bring good teachers.

Third, denominational spirit is too high in a small town. Especially between the Methodists and Baptists. The main argument is: Whether you can go to heaven or not without being baptized.

There are many good things about the small town, there is always some good in the worst of us.

Many evil things that would happen, gossippers keep them down, (God bless them) they have done much in keeping the small town good. No one can tell what would happen in the small town if there was no person to talk about it, to tell the neighbor about it.

The small town needs far-sighted business men, men who will see beyond the generation. It is said that old men dream dreams, and young men see visions. This being true it is necessary for a good many of our old men to pass away because their vision has been dimmed. The young men are coming with great visions.

The small town needs a live-wire club to boost the interest of the town, a base ball team, a Y. M. C. A. director to take special care of the young boys who are out looking for recreation.

The small town needs prohibition officers that are not so friendly with the bootleggers.

The large city has its faults because there is so little evil in the best of us.

I am not encouraging people to leave the small town and go to the large city, but I am hoping that the citizens who live in small towns will stay there and better their condition.

WAYMAN JOHNSON.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES UNION FOR COLUMBIA

By Tom Truth.

We have at present, in the churches of Columbia, Epworth Leagues, Baptist Young People's Unions, Allen Christian Endeavor Leagues, and Varick Societies.

Each society is confined to a denomination, the Allen Christian Endeavor League is an African Methodist Episcopal organization; the Varick Societies are connected with the A. M. E. Z. churches; the Epworth Leagues are young people's clubs fostered by the Methodist Episcopal church; the Baptist Young People's Unions are sponsored by the Baptist churches.

And they do good in their individual fields. They serve as forums for the expression and development of the talent of the young folk and contribute tangibly toward the financial support of various religious endeavors; they also foster the elevation of morals of the people; and in all these phases of their work they cloak their pursuits with a religious and spiritual influence, which lends much good to the upbuilding of the church.

Yet, in the opinion of the writer, and as will be conceded by most society members, they have their faults.

Attendance is not always the best, neither representative of the youth of the city, nor proportionate to the adult population.

Participants in the exercises offered are not always appreciative of their responsibilities and occasionally the programs rendered are mediocre.

Due to the number of these societies, no one of them is frequently in position to command public talent, and such other outside talent as is sometimes necessary to serve as a drawing card and to offer new blood as well as inspiration.

It is believed that these faults can be righted to a certain degree. We cannot expect perfection.

The remedial instrument, which is the writer's idea, is an association of young people's societies, which would not interfere with the local work of individual organizations. This association would claim as its membership the members of the various development units but would have, of course, a separate official roster. By meeting once a month the interference would be negligible.

Such an organization would certainly make great headway toward off-setting the faults above mentioned. Due to its magnitude it would draw the attention of public talent, and secure its interest and service.

By its very greatness, those participating in its programs would be forced to a realization of the importance of their tasks, and consequently would render the best possible service.

By serving as a refined, religious, educational and spiritual source of entertainment it would draw into its portals those who waste their time or spend it to a detriment of their moral standard, and by showing the benefits of attendance would, by acting as a clearing house, add considerably to the number of the members of the individual societies.

The idea has other beneficial features.

Think, Society presidents, members, mothers and fathers, can't you come together?