

Infantry distinguished them
 t Carizal as the heroes of the
 In the World War, Negro
 and officers were justly prais-
 ourageous men, admirable in
 Their bravery won the ad-
 of observers and the grati-
 France, to the salvation of
 they made a distinct contrib-
 Negroes, then, have been not
 illing labcrers in the develop-
 the United States of America
 ve soldiers in its defense.

Spiritual Contribution.
 Negro is a natural artist. He
 gift of producing things use-
 pleasing to the eye. He has,
 re, been accredited with ach-
 it, in both the industrial and
 s. Numerous implements,
 weapons, musical instru-
 and personal adornments made
 natives of Africa show expert
 nship and exceptional skill.
 fine arts the African has left
 riking evidences of his aes-
 evelopment in the Sherbro
 the Megaliths of Gambia, and
 nze sculptures of Benin. Af-
 rt, however, is not yet apprec-
 ecause it differs so widely
 uropean art which is based
 nitations. African art is bas-
 a sculptural design. It is or-
 ather than imitative. The Af-
 rtist is not restricted by what
 He endeavors to produce
 e imagines, and his imagina-
 most fertile. This same pro-
 imagination is evident in the
 poetry produced by Negroes
 hen in primitive condition in
 tive land. In the folklore, the
 g tales handed down from
 son in Africa, is found evid-
 this same art in tender and
 stouches. Art is found also
 very telling of these stories
 wealth of descriptive detail in
 of recitative chanting and
 g very much like a song.

amatic art the Negro has also
 good account of himself. The
 is naturally an actor. Inas-
 s he has never permitted his
 holly to dominate his body, he
 ppression much easier than in
 e of other people. What
 theatrical persons have to
 years in acquiring the Negro
 spontaneously.

Negro Music.
 e value of Negro music the
 ny is almost universal. Even
 untutored condition the slave
 s "canticles of love and woe"
 lwdly in that darkness which
 few rays of light brightened.
 were significant contributions
 the most notable of any pecu-
 ilarly circumstanced in the
 of the world. It is an art
 eaking appreciation but getting
 ng now and then from persons
 ve sufficient penetration to en-
 soul of an oppressed people.
 in their primitive dignity
 pirituals are now being appre-

With this attitude artists
 nning to focus their attention
 important background of the

BRANTFORD.

on C. Johnson, electrical con-
 has been awarded two con-
 n Walsingham Centre, Ont. to
 t once.

The Dawn of Tomorrow

THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY
 DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

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COLORED WOMEN FACE PROBLEMS

The low pay and lack of opportu-
 nity typical of the industrial employ-
 ment of Negro women parallel the
 experiences of other labor groups,
 such as immigrant workers or wo-
 men in general, when entering almost
 any wage-earning field as new recruits
 Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the
 Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of
 Labor, stated last evening in an ad-
 dress on the economic problems of
 Negro women at the Conference in
 Atlanta, sponsored by the Commission
 on Interracial Co-operation.

Most Work in Tobacco.

A Women's Bureau bulletin devoted
 exclusively to Negro women wage-
 earners and containing data collected
 in 15 state studies show that tobacco
 products accounted for the largest
 groups of Negro women, and food,
 textiles and the wood industry came
 next in regard to numbers.

In general the earnings of Negro
 women were found to be very low,
 Miss Anderson said. In only 2 of 12
 States from which data are available
 did the media of week's earnings—
 that is one half of the women earning
 more and one half of the women less
 rise as high as \$9. In 4 of these
 States the median fell below \$6 pay
 for the week's work. The industries
 included that gave women the best
 pay were meat packing and glass,
 while those with the lowest wage
 standards were lumber and veneer
 factories and certain textiles.

Have Long Hours.

Hours of work were found to be
 long in far too many cases, according
 to the report. In the 15 states nearly
 four-fifths of the women had daily
 schedules of 9 hours or longer, and
 well over a third had a day of 10
 hours or more. More than a fifth
 had weekly schedules of over 55 hours
 and 6 per cent had schedules of 60
 hours or longer.

Domestic and personal service, the
 field giving employment to one-half
 of the Negro women gainfully occu-
 pied in 1920, was touched upon by
 Miss Anderson who referred to two
 studies of household service made
 by the bureau, one in Baltimore and
 the other in and around Philadelphia.
 The reports revealed that this work
 in many cases was subject to very

EASTER GREETINGS



A SLAVE IN CANADA 200 YEARS AGO

(by Hon. William Renwick Riddell)
 Most of the slaves in French Can-
 ada were Indians—panis, as they were
 called—though late in this regime, a
 few Negroes made their appearance.

It may be of interest to note the
 value of a young Pani, two centuries
 ago—it was the custom to effect sales
 of any importance before a Notary
 Public who retained the record of the
 transaction among his papers. It is
 to that custom, still followed in Que-
 bec that we owe it that we are able
 to learn of a sale of this kind.

Among the treasures of the Histori-
 cal Society of Chicago is to be found
 a Notarial Acte of the sale of a Slave
 in Montreal, which I translate:

"Before us, the undersigned Notary
 in the City of Montreal came Louis
 Chappeau resident in the said City,
 who has acknowledged by these pre-
 sents to have sold to Steur Pierre
 Guy, Merchant, of the said city . . .
 one Indian of the Patoka Nation, aged
 about ten to twelve years, whom the
 said Chappeau guarantees to be of the
 Patoka Nation and to belong to him
 for the sum of two hundred livres,
 which the said Chappeau acknowledg-
 es to have received from the said
 Pierre Guy in beaver-skins and furs
 this day and of which he acquits the
 said Pierre Guy and all others.
 Montreal, August 15, 1731.

(Signed) GUY

Chas. Benoist et St. Desiez"

The livre was about 18 cents. The
 price of the boy was therefore about
 \$36.

The vendor had to guarantee the
 Nation of the young Indian—if he
 turned out to belong to a tribe friend-
 ly to the French, for example, the
 Hurons, he might be set free.

WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL,
 Osgeode Hall, Toronto.
 February 25, 1931.

N.L.A.C.P. Pleas Re- store Postal Clerk

New York, Mar. 20—A letter writ-
 ten by William T. Andrews, Special
 Legal Assistant of the National Assoc-
 iation for the Advancement of Colored
 People, has procured a recommenda-
 tion that a colored postal clerk, dis-
 missed from his job, be restored to
 duty.

The clerk, Arthur M. Rice, had been
 given a check which, unknown to him

SPINGARA MEDAL TO R. B. HARRISON

The seventeenth Spingarn Medal
 goes this year to Richard B. Harrison,
 sixty-seven year old star of "The
 Green Pastures," to whom it will be
 presented next Sunday night in the
 Mansfield Theatre by Lieutenant Gov-
 ernor H. H. Lehman. Members of the
 theatre-going public who have rejoiced
 in the dignity, gentleness and
 force of Mr. Harrison's character crea-
 tion will no doubt avail themselves
 in considerable numbers of the invita-
 tion issued by the National Assoc-
 iation for the Advancement of Col-
 ored People, to attend this public
 ceremony. It will add Mr. Harrison's
 name to a long list of distinguished
 members of his race who have won
 this medal in the past, among them
 Roland Hayes, James Weldon John-
 son, Harry Burleigh, William Stanley
 Braithwaite, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and
 H. A. Hunt. Some of these former
 winners of the Spingarn Medal are in-
 tending to be present at the presenta-
 tion to Mr. Harrison in tribute to an
 actor who has made a great gift to
 the cause of his race. His devotion
 to his career and his achievement in
 his present part have constituted the
 finest possible object lesson in the
 value of opportunity for the Negro's
 creative expression. Established
 seventeen years ago by Mr. J. E.
 Spingarn, to call to the attention of
 the world the gifts and hard-won ach-
 ievements of colored people, the Spin-
 garn Medal has come to represent an
 accolade of which any man might
 well be proud. To the tradition of
 the medal Mr. Harrison's name adds
 luster. (It is recalled here that Rich-
 ard B. Harrison is a native of our
 own city, London, Canada.)

self, had been forged. He cashed it
 but upon learning of the forgery,
 made full restitution.

The N.A.A.C.P., in its letter to John
 J. Kelly, U.S. Postmaster at New
 York, said: "We very strongly feel
 that a situation such as this might
 happen to anyone; that in no way
 does it show, or tend to show, any
 circumstances which may be criminal
 dishonest, or even unmoral." The
 N.A.A.C.P. also pointed out that Mr.
 Rice had had an untarnished record
 of 21 years in the postal service.

Mr. Kiely has informed the N.A.A.
 C.P. that he is recommending the re-
 instatement of Mr. Rice.