

ice has it in its power, by motion of such agencies, then in a significant way is of interracial goodwill.

CONGRATULATIONS

congratulations of the com- are heartily extended to Freer upon her success in MacLeanagram of a new conducted by MacLean's "National" magazine. initial cheque has been re- y Miss Freer as a reward attainment in this most and fascinating of com- , a new one of which is ed in each issue of "Mac- -"Read by Canadians", e many of our other local will be equally success- ture MacLeanagrams.

one who had been teach- n a Public School for Forty Years.

y S. E. G. Allen) lear friend, can it be true out a dream, that you y long years, as you say your desk from day to y? r day through all those ars. sh of joy, how much of rs t great numbers did you ss e in your unselfishness. No other way you knew and there to your duties e, h of good no human ows rs of labor, now repose, r others, noble test e worth you've earned r rest, ulful friend, for such as star filled crowns are ly due.

NG ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. Fred Kelly, of 9 Street, celebrated their edding anniversary on g of June 21st. There than fifty of their old sent to shower congrat- pon them and to wish he happiness which life v. Out of town guests and Mrs. Wm. Butler v. Mrs. Theresa Dun- Lucan; Miss Edna But- vidence, R.I.; Mrs. W- her son, of Cleveland; Harrison and her two June and Marguerite; ude Henderson, Mr. on, all of Stratford. Mr. Kelly received many ex- d useful presents as e high esteem in which eld. After a dainty vas served the guests ll after 1 a.m.

s are written in the ers, as in the Book of

CELEBRATING OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY



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

VOLUME IV., NO. 16 LONDON, ONTARIO, July 28th, 1928 Price 5 Cents.

South Fears The Negro

ASHVILLE, N.C., July 18 — Admission of dreaded fear of the Negro by the Southern Democrat was made here Tuesday by prominent representatives of this group gathered here for the conference of Dry Southern Democrats.

One of the best-known and most responsible Democrats in this section of the South said that "the conference might bring the Negro question into greater prominence than it has attained since 1900. He declared that a serious split in the hitherto solid ranks of the Democratic Party in the South would bring with it a threat of Negro domination in a number of Southern States.

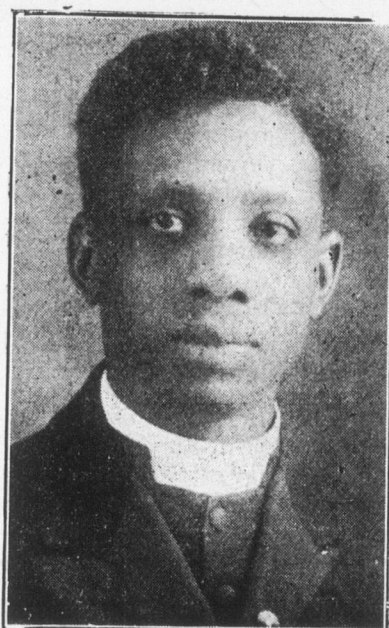
At present, he said, the Negroes make no attempt to register as voters. They were barred from the polls by the literacy test and "grandfather clause" adopted by the Southern States.

With the vast improvement in Negro schools during recent years and the consequent increase in the number of Negroes who have a common school education, large numbers would have no difficulty in passing the literacy test.

The danger of the situation to the whites, according to the views expressed by some observers, is that, seeing the Democratic Party split into two factions for the first time, the Negroes will apply for registration, and holding the balance of power, assume the dominant role. In some Southern States they form more than half the population.

It was pointed out that in 1920 Alabama, with 1,447,000 whites, had a population of 900,000 Negroes. Figures given for the other Southern States are: Arkansas, whites, 1,279,000, Negroes, 47,000; Florida, whites, 638,000, Negroes 329,000; Georgia, whites 1,700,000, Negroes, 1,200,000; Louisiana, whites 1,000,000, Negroes 700,000; Mississippi, whites, 854,000, Negroes, 935,000; North Carolina, whites, 1,800,000; Negroes, 763,000; South Carolina, whites, 819,000, Negroes, 865,000; Texas, whites, 4,000,000; Negroes, 742,000; and Virginia, whites, 1,618,000; Negroes, 690,000.

North Carolina was carried by the Republicans in 1896.



REV. E. ALPH RICHARDSON, newly appointed pastor of the Beth Emanuel Church, of this city, has assumed his pastorate here. Mr. Richardson was formerly stationed at St. Catharines. The new pastor preached his first sermon to a large congregation a week ago.

You Are Invited

Under the auspices of the Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People the Chatham branch will hold emancipation and home coming celebration on August 1st. The day will be fitting observed by speeches from prominent citizens, white and colored. A monster parade, sports of all kinds, concluding in the evening with a dance in the Armories. Lee's Famous Detroit Band will furnish the music throughout the day and evening. You are invited to present with them.

GARY, IND., SCHOOL CASE STILL UNDECIDED

New York—After a motion for a new trial had been made by Attorneys Robert L. Bailey and Edward McKinley Bacoyn on behalf of the plaintiff, Alberta Cheeks, in the case of Cheeks against the Gary School, et al, Judge Crumpacker in the Circuit Court of Porter County, Valparaiso, Ind., withdrew a decision which he had rendered a few moments earlier. Judge Crumpacker took the case for further consideration and will

Coolidge's Act Saves Doomed Man

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 18. —President Coolidge commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Malcolm Howard, for the murder of Jessie Nelson, on February 4. Howard was to be electrocuted on July 19. The President acted upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice which investigated Howard's plea for clemency.

This is the first time a death sentence has been commuted since the electric chair was installed in the District Jail. Howard's case was the first murder case in which women sat on the jury in this jurisdiction.

It appears from the recommendation made to the President by Attorney General Sargent that the shooting of the woman was not actually premeditated, even though the jury found it to be. Howard's advances had been rejected by the woman and he fired the shot in a rage. He afterwards wandered about the streets for three days before visiting the morgue where hre body lay. He knelt beside the body and prayed and returned to his home, where Detective Dennis J. Murphy arrested him.

When this case reached the Court of Appeals, Abner Siegal, former counsel for Howard, attempted to obtain a new trial on the ground that the law permitting but not requiring women to serve on juries was invalid, but the court found that this objection should have been raised before and not after the trial. Later Lucien Vandoren appeared as counsel for Howard and represented the accused at the Department of Justice.

at a later date hand down his decision.

The Asscoiated Press reports of July 9 and 10 stated that Judge Crumpacker had rendered a decision upholding the transfer of the plaintiff and other Negro students from the Emerson High Schoo! during December, 1927. These reports were erroneous in that this decision was withdrawn by Judge Crumpacker.

Negroes Galore Pass As Whites

Los Angeles—That five thousand Negroes of light color "pass" and become to all intents and purposes white people, was the assertion of Bishop J. W. Martin, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, addressing a mass meeting last night of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in annual conference here.

"Fully five thousand Negroes of lighter hue are forced 'over the line' each year, in order to get a chance to win their daily bread at the kind of work they love best and for which they are best fitted," declared Bishop Martin.

"I know the mayor of a certain town who is a white man now, but as a boy was as good a Negro as the community had, and his brother is to this day a good colored preacher. We want the doors of all professions and trades of all skilled and unskilled labor opened to us and we want them opened wide enough for us to get in without having to 'pass.'

"An equal opportunity to spend and to be spent along with any and all groups in this country is the demand made in behalf of the Negro by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We want no special favors, no extraordinary kindnesses, no granting of handicaps, but just a chance to shoot from taw and keep on shooting until the game is ended.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has proved its right to live and move and have its being by formulating and carrying forward a program of the highest good for the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the more favored and the less favored alike.

"How we colored people live in the United States of America depends upon where and under what conditions we are forced to live. Go into many of our towns and you might lay down the rule that where the pavement ends there the blacks begin. Now this is not of our own choosing but is the result of conditions forced upon us. Restricted districts, prohibitive purchase price for houses, exorbitant rents, threats and abuse, are only some of the means employed for adding insult to our already sorely injured group."