

uesday, February 25th, 1930

have behaved so well that the is not uncommon in Geor- it no other race on earth re- from servitude under such cir- nces as they were would have d so well."

**Reconstruction**  
e has been criticism, and with of the injustices and political agement which characterized construction" of the Southern In fairness to the Negroes, r, it should be remembered those critical days they were designing white men upon must be placed the greater re- lity for whatever wrongs one. Tragic blunders were y those responsible for the reconstruction, but for the rt, they were the blunders or en who used the newly freed to carry out their own pur- However, it is interesting to at these "reconstruction" gov- ts established the free school in the South. the most pro- and important step ever tak- his country. It is worth re- ing, also, that the state con- is framed and adopted in re- tion days were in most cases l for many years after re- tion ended—in Florida till Mississippi till 1890, in South till 1895, and in Virginia till

**Progress in Sixty Years.**  
the Civil War the progress y Negroes has been phenom- ore rapid, according to Am- James Bryce, than was ever y any other group, in an eq- th of time. Some of the ts of the story are found in evements of the Negroes in ownship, industry, busi- cation, religion, music, liter- d art.

**Other Achievements**  
George Carver, of Tuskegee , is perhaps the best known ral chemist in America and eloped hundreds of products mise untold value.  
w A. Henson was with Com- Robert E. Perry in his dis- f the North Pole and in ser- Polar expeditions. He was according to Peary, for his ity, fitness, and loyalty.  
Negro athletes, E. O. Gour- art Hubbard and R. E. John- e members of the American the 1924 Olympic games in Hubbard won first place in l jump, and Gourd in second. years 1919—1924, the Car- ne- Fund Commission awarded o six Negroes for deeds of and sacrifice.  
Risher was awarded a prize by the Government for the em of keeping the records

Who in America for 1925 ty-one Negroes on its roster quished Americans.  
known Southerner recently e Negro is not a menace to He has proved himself f confidence. He has been continue to be a blessing- ears that are to come he e help of those who have influence. He needs only emove unnecessary barriers way and give him a chance strate that under God he is d can play a man's part."  
—The Wellspring

# The Dawn of Tomorrow

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

VOL. V., NO. 9.

LONDON, CANADA, MARCH 24th. 1930.

Price 5 Cents.

## SAVED FROM DEATH; BUT GET TEN YEARS

New York, Mar. 16—Through the Arkansas Survey, a Colored Weekly newspaper published in Little Rock, Ark., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People learns that two young colored boys, Robert Bell and Grady Swain, once sentenced to death for the alleged murder of a white boy, and for whom the N.A.A.C.P. helped finance two appeals, on third trial have been sentenced to ten years in prison.

Sentenced to death at their first trial in December, 1927, the case was reversed by the State Supreme Court and the second trial resulted in a sentence to life imprisonment for Robert Bell. The State Supreme Court again reversed the decision and ordered a new trial. According to the Arkansas Survey:

"Monday was spent in trying to secure a jury. Only nine jurors were obtained and rather than carry this case over another year, the lawyers compromised the case. The defend- ants pleaded guilty and threw them- selves on the mercy of the court. Judge Davenport sentenced them to ten yaers in the penitentiary."

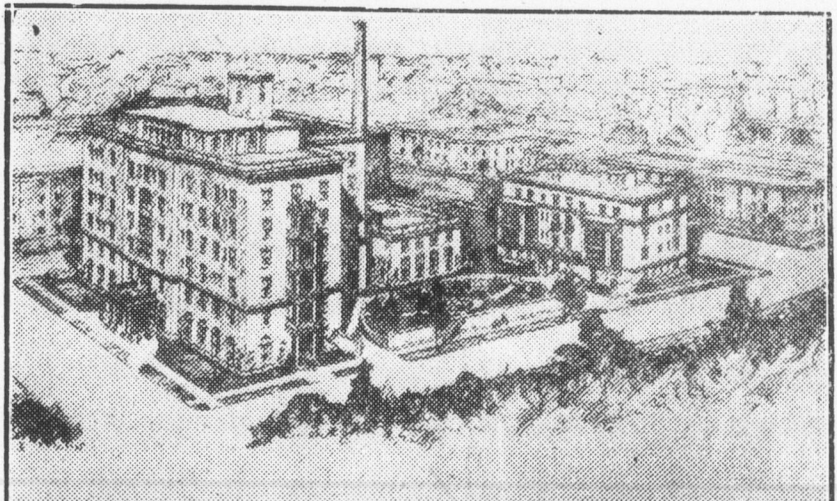
To procure the original conviction which was reversed, the boys were threatened, terrified and tortured with whippings in order to make them sign a "confession."  
The N.A.A.C.P. was interested in the case throughout, contributing the sum of \$1,240 toward the expenses of the various appeals and trials, and \$250 for investigation.

Had a white attorney not inter- vened in the case, and the N.A.A.C. P. backed him up, it is likely that the two young colored boys would have been executed, charged with a murder of which their attorney and the N.A.A.C.P. believe them inno- cent.

## Shoot Off Boy's Head

Florence, S.C.—Two white men, Ossie and Cleo McAllister, are being held in jail here in connection with the death of Beamon Saunders, 13 year old.

Saunders' head was blown off while he was reciting a piece at a rural church celebration. The shot came through the rear window of the church. Half of the boy's head was torn off as he fell dead in the pulpit.



An artists view of the \$3,000,000 Provident Hospital, Chicago. A. L. Jackson, President, announced gifts of \$1,000,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and \$750,000 from Rosenwald interests. The remainder of the total sum was the object of a drive made in January.

## FINDS SOUTH MORE THE B. M. E. CHURCH FRIENDLY TO NEGRO

Chicago, Mar.— Speaking before the Winter Council of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church here on Thursday, Dr. W. Y. Bell, of Gammon Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, declared that after having lived in the North twenty years, he found upon his return to the Southland, that there are evident striking changes as regards the attitude of the whites toward the Negro. Dr. Bell gave several experiences recently had in his connections and contact with white people of the South in substantiating his claim.

The changes he attributed to several factors, among them being: The effect of the Negro's migration to the north and the resultant effect upon agricultural and industrial interests of the south; that the south of today is in reality a "new south" its interests being already largely economic which heretofore was not the case; Negro-phobia no longer occupies the center of the attention of the southerner.

## Seek Stolen Brief

Chicago—Mrs. Julius S. Field, widow of the poet, Eugene Field, has issued an appeal to collectors and dealers in literary manuscripts for assistance in recovering several documents stolen from the collection of the poet, which she kept in her

The British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada ministers to a number of congregations composed of colored people in a few communities in Ontario. The congregations consist almost wholly of descendants of the slaves who made their way to Canada and freedom almost one hundred years ago. With an unquenchable faith, though confronted by such serious difficulties as the poverty of their people, the smallness of their congregations, and the limitations of their church equipment, their possibilities of financial advancement, and their very restricted social opportunities, these devoted people, with a heroism of faith have maintained church privileges for the application of the principles of the Christian religion to the lives of their children and others reachable by them. Every person believes that the non-Anglo-Saxon peoples who have recently made their homes in Canada should have opened to them the doors of Christian opportunity for religious service. How much more should our own people, born among us, though of a different race, be encouraged in their sincere ex-

home near Bradley, Wisconsin.  
Among the documents is the written brief of the Dred Scott case, drawn up by the poet's father, Attorney Rosewell M. Field, of St. Louis, who was counsel for Dred Scott, the fugitive slave, the adverse decision of whose case did so much to hasten the Civil War.

## THE CAPITAL "N" IN WORD NEGRO

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, most of us will think, is right in attaching importance to the fact that a long list of periodicals have heeded its arguments and decided to print the word Negro with a capital N. Were it not for certain events in American history, this of course would be an extremely trivial thing: there is no reason in logic why the name of any race should be capitalized, and in some languages, as for example the French and the German, it is not. But in our language the names of races are capitalized, and that in the United States the Negro race alone should have been designated by a small letter can hardly have been the result of accident. It seemed to rebect the conviction of the white man in our early days that the Negro was in some way inferior to other races. That the practice was retained long after constitutional amendments and other pronouncements had put a theoretical end to the notion of inferiority, smacked of hypocrisy.

The association is right in working for the capital N and the readiness with which so many newspapers, magazines, etc. have agreed to use it indicates that the hypocrisy was to a large degree unconscious. So coming, they have contributed in a quiet but enormously effective way to the racial pride of the Negro. It is interesting, by the way, how many of the newspapers on the association's list are published in the South. It is merely one more sign that the effort of many in that section of the country to ease the acuteness of the racial problem is thoroughly sincere.

Love is indeed a paradox. No girl can get much enjoyment out of it unless it makes her miserable.

forts to maintain their Gospel privileges.

We heartily commend these congregations to the prayers, the sympathies, and the financial assistance of the Christian people of Canada, and bespeak for their regularly-appointed financial agent, Rev. J. T. Dawson, St. Catharines, a cordial reception and helpful contribution.

—T. Albert Moore  
—from The New Outlook.