

Official Organ of the Can. League for Advancement of Colored People

# The Dawn of Tomorrow

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## Canadian League for Advancement Of Colored People Convened Here

Acting Mayor McCormick Welcomes Delegates to London Convention.

### STRESS CO-OPERATION

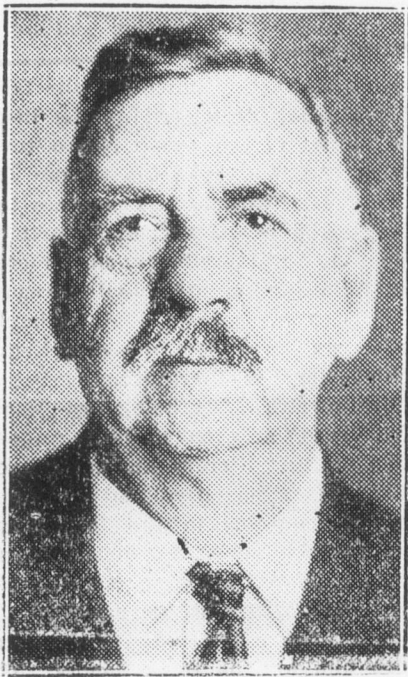
Visitors Honored at Banquet Given By Local League Branch.

Several hundred people attended the sessions, both afternoon and evening, of the general convention of the Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People, held Oct. 10th in the old City Hall, London East. The afternoon program opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the city, by Acting Mayor James McCormick, who said he was proud of the London branch for bringing the convention to this city. He said that it was in keeping with the civic spirit of London that tolerance should be manifested in this way. The city was theirs during their stay, and if they desired to see any particular part of it, the civic authorities would be glad to provide conveyances for them. Mr. McCormick ended by saying that if by any chance the executive were in debt through this convention, he, personally would promise to assist them.

A. E. Silverwood, the next speaker, urged the audience to support the executive board, of which he is president. He hoped that the conference would be the means of placing the league on a firm footing. The keynote of the address of John W. Montgomery, national president was "Co-operation," and he placed several sound suggestions before the committee. One of the most forceful speakers of the convention was Mrs. Bowles, the Windsor delegate, who spoke at length on race prejudice, and also on unemployment amongst the colored people. In reply to the lady delegate's address Mr. McCormick promised the support of the white people of London to the local colored population in regaining any lost prestige and privileges.

David Ross of London, national treasurer, dwelling on the well-known virtues of the colored races, was one of the chief speakers of the afternoon. Mr. Ross has spent a

great deal of his time among the negroes of Africa and is particularly well versed in the natures and characteristics of colored peoples. White races, he declared, owed the negroes a lasting debt in lieu of their having been misunderstood for such a long



Acting Mayor James McCormick, who welcomed the delegates to the city. He was loud in his praise of the good works the C.L.A.C.P. is doing for the colored people and for the community.

time. He drew attention to the lovable qualities which went to make up the colored disposition and pointed out the generosity of nature so predominant among colored people.

Co-operation among the peoples of the race was one of the points chiefly emphasized by Mr. Ross also. It was by their own hands, he believed, that the negro peoples could make what they wanted of their position in life. He, too, urged a greater and more combined effort toward the education of the white peoples away from color prejudices.

The three suggestions concerning the improvement of the position of the colored people which were later embodied into the most important resolution of the day were made by

(Continued on page 8)

## Advancement of Negro Lauded By Rosenwald

Mr. Rosenwald took a paper from his desk and exhibited a copy of Les Echos, the French commercial magazine which featured an article on French-American relations by Henry Berenger, the French statesman and diplomat.

"We think of the Negro in terms of 50 years ago," said Mr. Rosenwald as he held aloft the French magazine with its article which was curiously applicable to the race problem as well as to International relations. "Speak of the Negro and most people think of a cotton field, a plunking banjo and a plantation melody. Few people have taken enough interest in the Negro to see his great strides. Ninety-five per cent. of us are influenced by our prejudices."

"The time is coming when we ought to give the Negro better schools for training teachers, doctor and nurses," he said.

"The Negro schools of the south are making remarkable strides; Fisk University at Nashville is making great headway. Meharry Medical College is doing splendid work and ought to be improved. Howard University at Washington ought to be more adequately supported. The A. & I. Negro Teachers College at Nashville, a state school, has made wonderful advancement under the direction of Dr. W. J. Hale and his wife, who are exceptionally capable leaders—a fine man and a fine woman. There are many other good colleges of such nature in the South.

"But we need more Negro doctors. There ought to be apartments for them to have access to hospitals where it is necessary that they get their experience and training. There are not enough Negro doctors in the cities of the north.

The ruler of Liberia, a highly successful Negro republic, is in London joy riding and discussing literature with British diplomats who think he has a political axe to grind. But the visiting chief executive whose name is King, though he is, officially, a president, is not interested in politics. His people have no trouble. President King does not know why—unless, perhaps, because they pay no rent and have no labor problems. They work for 25 cents a day, retire to their farms every three months to harvest rice crops, and are happy.

## Letters Appearing In "The Fugitive Slave" Over 75 Years Ago

By Fred Landon

The following notes on the settlements in the Detroit River district of Upper Canada in The Voice of the Fugitive, Jan. 29, 1852.

"There is still a government school in operation at Sandwich with from 20 to 30 scholars. It is taught by Mr. Jackson, a man of color; the school at Windsor is taught by Miss Mary Ann Shadd, a worthy colored lady. She has between 18 and 20 scholars whom she is teaching in a private house.

The colored people here have procured a lot on which to erect a school and meeting house, and have got an agent out collecting funds for that purpose and expect soon to erect the building.

We visited during the past week the colored settlement seven miles from Windsor; also the new German settlement which is 11 miles east of Amherstburg. The former settlement has been sometimes called the Sandwich Industrial Society; a few years ago the African M. E. Church sent out an agent (the Rev. T. Willis) who collected money enough to purchase 200 acres of wild land, which was to be bought and divided into ten-acre plots and sold out to colored persons, on each of which they were to settle, with the exception of 10 or 20 acres which were reserved on which to build a school and meeting house. We found four or five families settled on the land who seemed to be industriously engaged in clearing it off. We observed that they had erected the body of the school house on the reserved lot; but there was no roof on it. There is a school in operation about one mile from the above, where there are several colored families settled who are owners of farms containing from 30 to 100 acres of good land. The school is taught by Mrs. Prescott, a white lady.

In the New Canaan settlement they have a flourishing school, taught by Miss Lyon. Here they have a good schoolhouse and a very promising settlement around it of good, industrious colored inhabitants, almost all of whom are owners of the farms which they are clearing off and cultivating."

The following letter from Hiram (Continued on page 8.)