

February 7th, 1925.

L DOIG
Table Supplies

Price Always Right
ONE 893w

et House, London

& Allen
and PLASTERERS
ark Our Specialty

ONE 4739 W
E ST., LONDON

NELL'S
read

of Ingredients
Manufacture

a Loaf

gon will call
ur door

worth & Co.
DIRECTORS
or. Main and Bay
0, 5181, Hamilton
J. B. Mariatt
Brown

Marriages
ained

oman should write
ritten by Dr. Bur
e physician. Dr
pent forty years
r diseases peculiar
his book tells why
women have been
of children—why
own physically in

ten in plain language
pain and suffering
omen, may be
blessing of becoming
anted by the use
treatment. Dr
very married woman
y of his book, so
ur name and address
ed to you in plain
Free, with postage

s it to herself and
health, and this
ide to show you
your copy—
under no obligation

OYER
Kansas City, Mo.

LEAGUE ISSUE --- SOME OF ITS OFFICERS



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

Vol. II, No. 29.

LONDON, CANADA, MARCH 7TH, 1925.

Price 5 Cents.

ANONYMOUS WRITES

"WHITE IS BLACK" IN CENTURY MAGAZINE

"White, but Black," is the title chosen by a nameless colored man of light complexion, writing in the February Century Magazine, who tells of his experience in passing for white and colored at will. The man goes out with his wife to a restaurant and is stared at because is slightly darker than himself; until he speaks to his wife in French, whereupon the waiters become obsequiously polite. He travels in the South on a Pullman car and is assured by a Southern white man that all persons with a drop of colored blood can be distinguished by their finger nails: "If



A. E. SILVERWOOD
Chairman of Executive Committee

Negro Inventor's Estate Worth Is \$13,000,000

Chicago, Ill., Feb.— Nearly 13,000,000 is expected to go to the heirs of the estate left by Elbert R. Robinson, colored inventor who died here recently. Robinson, who invented the chilled grove wheel, a device used by all railroads, had his patent stolen by a white man who sold it and reaped a fortune.

Fighting through all the courts in the land to regain his rights, Robinson finally won in the State Supreme Court. The decision entitled him to \$13,000,000 in royalty since his invention began to be used 17 years ago. The case was appealed and is now pending.

Robinson also invented the third rail for elevated railways and a concrete mould in which pillars for foundations of buildings are made.

The widow, Mrs. Adie Robinson and a number of relatives survive.

A white Southerner who declared: "I tell you, suh, there isn't a Negro who ever lived that I consider intelligent and decent enough to sit at my table." After giving a number of instances of gross prejudice against trained and intelligent colored men, the writer tells of a visit to an Englishman of prominence who bewildered at seeing him. Says the Englishman: "Do you mean to tell me they class you as a Negro in America? I assured him that I was so labelled. 'What damned fools Americans must be on the race question' he exclaimed.

Readers, Attention!

We respectfully call the attention of readers to the extra page in this issue the Dawn which sets forth the aims and objects of The Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People and which tells of the progress which the League has made so far. We invite the opinion of the general public of the worth of the organization on the worth of the organization.

—TDITOR

Leading Magistrate In Phila. Is a Negro

Philadelphia, Pa., January 28th— Judge Amos Scott, a Negro, one of the four magistrates of Philadelphia, is accredited with having one of the best records of any judicial official in the city.

An investigation by the comptroller's office revealed that Judge Scott had the best kept books of any member of the bar in the city, and that he had tried more cases than any other magistrate, on charges ranking from disturbance of the peace to prohibition violation. Since last September he has heard a total of 2,500 cases.

Judge Scott's court, situated in the 14th district, covers a wide and strategic territory, including one of the most prosperous business districts in the city.

NEGRO LABOR IN DETROIT

The Negroes in Detroit (of whom there are about 60,000) are amongst the most thorough-going patriots in the American Republic. With their brown and brain they have aided materially in the building of American institutions and ideals. They speak the mother tongue and are familiar with American customs and laws.



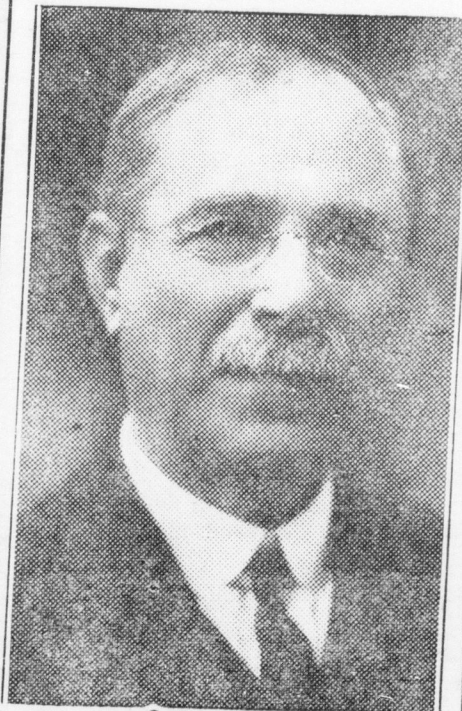
JAS. F. JENKINS,
Executive Secretary.

Through long years of toil Negroes have been well prepared for the arduous labor of the future and from the practical experience thus gained their race is likely to become eventually one of the most potent factors in American industrial life.

The Negro population of Detroit remained practically at a standstill for thirty or forty years. In 1910 the total colored population was less than 5000; today it is 12 times that. Prior to 1910 the Negroes of Detroit were employed chiefly as porters, and waiters, and domestics. Today there are no less than five hundred industries employing colored men.

They can be found in every grade of work from the crudest to the most highly skilled labor. The Ford Motor Car Company is the largest employer.

(Continued on Page 7)



D. ROSS, Treasurer



J. W. MONTGOMERY, President

If you had a single drop of nigger blood in you you'd have a dark-blue circle right there," indicating the colored man's finger nail. He proposes to join a white church in a Southern city which displays a sign inscribed "a hearty welcome to all." The minister welcomes him, commends his Christianity, intelligence and character, but when informed of his Negro ancestry, boldly declines to receive him because "We can't have social equality here in the South."

Another time a conductor on a Southern train, ignorant of the man's Negro ancestry, offers to "fix it up" for him with a lily white female travelling on the same train. He refuses an invitation to dinner, issued by a