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BLACK AMERICAN AVIA- TORS ENTER THE \$35,000 HAWAIIAN AIR FLIGHT

(Pacific Coast News Bureau.)

San Francisco, July 27—A move to write the names of black Americans up near the top of the new aviation history which America is now making, is under way through the announcement of the Citizens' Trans-Pacific Flight Committee of San Francisco, with Frank A. Flynn, secretary of the National Aeronautical Association, as chairman, that two black American youths are listed among the probable entrants to the non-stop \$35,000 Hawaii-America flight.

Colored Air-mail Pilot.

Backed by a local millionaire, Clarence E. Martin, 3771 Latimer Place, Oakland, a colored youth who received his first lesson in aviation from the late Lincoln Beachey who lost his life during a flight at the World's Exposition in 1915, will pilot a California-built monoplane recently built and given a trial test June 25 at Bay Farm Island.

Martin, a former air-mail pilot, has been flying planes of various types around Oakland for years. Starting in 1914 by carrying gasoline for Beachey at the Emerville racetrack, the colored youth began the study of aviation in 1922, following his graduation from the University High School.

During the war he studied aviation at the Berkeley Aviation School and he says he has a rating with the War Department and America's youngest and best Negro authority on aeronautical engineering. A few years ago he was associated with Emmett Tanner, daredevil stunt flier.

Martin expects to hop off some time in August and plans to make the flight alone.

NORTH BUXTON

A very enjoyable evening was spent on Tuesday, July 20, in the B. M. E. Church, when a number of members and friends assembled and staged a grand reception in honor of Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Wright, the newly appointed superintendent of the B.M.E. Church of Canada. A splendid program was put on, composed of music, etc. Addresses of appreciation, admiration and hope were given by F. Robbins, R. Legee, W. A. Shadd, A. G. Prince and Mrs. C. Wright. The closing remarks by Rev. H. D. Wright were greatly enjoyed by all present. Rev. Mr. Wright has been in training for the office he now holds for many years. In his address he advocated absolute confidence in God, and consolidated co-operation among the members and friends of the church, believing that upon this foundation by praying without ceasing, the B.M.E. Church of Canada is going ahead, realizing victory after victory. After the program a sumptuous repast was served to all. The entire evening was expressive of the fact that the members and friends of the B. M. E. Church at Buxton wish Rev. Wright success in his great and worthy undertaking.

History Of Famous 25th Infantry Has Been Published

The regimental history of the famous colored regiment, the 25th Infantry of the United States Army, has recently been published through the Smith-Brooks Printing Company of Denver, Colorado. According to a letter addressed to the N. A. A. C. P. and signed by L. A. Carter, chaplain of the 25th Infantry and secretary manager of the Department Military History, "this history is a simple, direct, unique and attractive narrative stressing and emphasizing feats of bravery of Negro soldiers of which every American should be justly proud." The history has been compiled and written by Capt. John H. Nankivell of the United States army.

A NEW ONE.

A number of prominent Los Angeles movie stars and sportsmen gathered around the Washington Boulevard Cafe, after the Olympic bouts and listened to this yarn from Clyde Hudgins:

"I was seconding a boy named Kid Clancy in Omaha," said Clyde. "He was only a preliminary lad and that night he met a tiger in a Negro named Charley Smith.

"In the sixth round the colored boy gave Clancy the one-two punch and the Kid went down and out. A second rushed out and threw a bucket of water on him to revive him.

"Get up, Clancy, you're out," we said.

"How far?" asked the saturated Clancy as he started to swim across the canvas."

NOT YET.

Is there no place for me in Heaven?
Or does the Lord sometimes forget.
For now I'm nearly eighty-seven
And still He seems to say, "Not yet."

Not yet my dear child, no not yet.
I have more work for you to do,
And though you may be eighty-seven,
There's work that none can do but you.

The fields are ripe for harvesting,
I have my workers everywhere,
They learn to love the work they do,
I have them in my earnest care.

You do not know, you cannot know,
How vast the work that must be done,
I triumph in my majesty
The world for me must yet be won.

But sometime I will call for you,
For work for you in Heaven awaits,
There's work of which you can't conceive,
Until you pass the pearly gates.
S. E. G. ALLEN

The Fugitive Slave in Canada

(By Fred Landon)

For fifty years before the Civil War in the United States, Canada alone offered permanent refuge for the slave escaping from bondage in the South. How many slaves were summarily emancipated by reaching British territory can never be determined definitely, so widely do contemporary estimates differ, but that the loss to the slave-owners was very great is shown by the complaints that were constantly voiced in the South with regard to the protection afforded the runaway in Canada and by the repeated efforts to secure an agreement to surrender fugitives. As early as 1826 Henry Clay drew attention to the loss to the South resulting from slaves running away to Canada and spoke of it as a "growing evil." In that year he wrote to the American minister at London: "They (the refugees) are generally the most worthless of their class, and far, therefore, from being an acquisition which the British Government can be anxious to make, the sooner, we should think, they are gotten rid of the better for Canada." Two years later Clay returned to the subject, declaring that the evil was still growing and pointing out that it was likely to disturb Anglo-American relations. His representations to Great Britain were without effect, however, the answer being made that the American proposals for extradition of fugitives could not be entertained. Britain could not depart from the principle recognized by the British courts that "every man is free who reaches British ground."

The position taken by the British Government was quite in accord with the sentiment of the Canadian people. Sympathy with the fugitive manifested itself in many ways during the half-century that Canada was a city of refuge, and realized in thousands of cases the hopes expressed in the famous old Negro song, chanted so often by black men made free:—

Oh, I heard Queen Victoria say
That if we would forsake,
Our native land of slavery,
And come across de lake;
Dat she was standing on de shore,
With arms extended wide,
To give us all a peaceful home,
Beyond de rolling tide;
Farewell, ole master, don't think hard of me,
I'm travelling on to Canada,
Where all de slaves are free.

As the number of fugitives escaping to Canada grew year by year, becoming a black stream after 1850, the sympathy of the Canadians manifested itself in the most practical way. While the refugees in the northern states were being harassed by federal agents and dragged back to slavery on the cotton plantations, Canadians were proud of the fact that their flag stood for true freedom. There were those among them who by their lives showed

forth that:—

True freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free.

For Canada's attitude to slavery was not passive but actively aggressive. After the passing of the Fugitive Slave Bill in 1850 the underground railroad, that marvellous system by which slaves reached freedom, could have its termini only in Canada or near the Canadian border, for nowhere else in the North could the slave feel absolutely safe. During the last ten years of the slavery struggle, therefore, that is before the issue was left to be decided by war, Canada was a most powerful factor in the nullifying of the Fugitive Slave Law by rendering slave property in the South unstable and hastening on the final decision that had to be made whether the American nation could longer remain half slave and half free. The South recognized clearly the part that Canada was playing. "Underground railroads are established stretching from the remotest slave-holding states right up to Canada," said Senator Polk, of Missouri, in 1861. The very fact that the negroes knew of a free country to the north was a menace to the slavery system. That knowledge had reached the South as early as the period of the war of 1812, when Kentucky riflemen had been surprised to find black men, formerly slaves, fighting in the Canadian forces on behalf of their new-found freedom. The Southern Negroes, hearing of this might very reasonably argue that their master's enemy was likely to be their friend. As the migration to the north grew during the twenties and thirties, negro colonies were founded in Canada which, in addition to providing homes for those who made their escape, also carried on active operations assisting others out of bondage. Native Canadians, as well as negroes, went far into the south, spreading the news of the free country to the north. In the early fifties the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada was formed, with branches in the leading towns of Upper Canada and until the close of the Civil War continued an active force, assisting fugitives and creating a sentiment hostile to slavery and all its works.

The social status of the negro in Canada was adjusted with ease. In a new country, where the work of hewing farms out of the forest was the chief business, any addition to the available supply of labour was welcomed. The negro was taken at his own value. If he were willing to work there was plenty for him to do and he was paid the same wage as the white labourer. If he wouldn't work there was scant sympathy for him and he could suffer the consequences. There was no favouritism and little prejudice. Nor was the political status of the negro at any time in doubt. Back in 1829, when the enforcement of the Ohio Black Laws threatened ruin to the colored people in Cincinnati, they looked to Canada for

(To be continued)