

ribe of giant
a, whose size
etic prowess
of Olympic re-
ade, has been
of the British
ciety, J. W.
is recently re-
a 75,000 mile
in the course
nd has related
es in connec-

k photographs
athletes while
One of these,
in the Belgian
ng a bar 6 feet
ast a foot while
him with his
record, held by
f Illinois, is 6

ump record, ac-
s beaten with
at native who
he command of
and this athletic
photographed by

je in height from
hey are ruled by
usinga, who him-
The king's rule
lerable area with
een 1,500,000 and
g caste is called
thereof are prac-
3 feet and 1 feet

believes the rul-
part of Africa is
ancient Egypt
eir way into Cen-
Abyssinia. King
e says, is exactly
e first in the mus-

es also was found
of the Bible Soc-
of his travels in
go. The Pygmies,
in a dense belt of
ong and 500 miles
ies, he says, never
and never see the
ends with the lit-
ok him through a
ergrowth. He had
ral hundred yards
that was only three
to reach the pyg-
t. There were 50
ce at the time and
re more than four

s he saw months in
umpment who were
tches high, nursing
es of larger stature
who hunt with poi-
om says.

ad at last agreed to
of the rooms. "What
would you like?" he
hing with large fig-

," answered the tea-
ld be a constant re-
ent I have to pay."

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



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

Vol. III, No. 20.

LONDON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1926.

Price 5 Cents.

TORONTO ALL AGOG OVER THE SOCIAL EVENT OF SEASON

About three hundred guests gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Sharp on Friday eveing, Feb. 12th, when the Jonquil Art and Embroidery Club held their Second Reception and Exhibition.

At the entrance of the Drawing Room Mrs. Harry Brown and Mrs. Geo. Enix received the guests. Mrs. Harry Brown wore a beautiful gown of Flowered Chiffon Georgette over yellow satin, gold shoes and stockings. Mrs. Geo. Enix wore Green Shot Tar-fetta.

In the dining room Mrs. Green Binford and Mrs. George Wilson poured tea and coffee from large silver urns. Mrs. Green Binford wore mauve Canton crepe and cream lace. Mrs. Geo. Wilson wore maise georgette over blue satin. Jonquils and brass candlesticks with large tapering yellow candles and lace cloth decorated the tea table. The tea assistants were Mrs. Romaine McGruder, Mrs. Harry Day, and Mrs. Louis Bell. Mrs. Romaine McGruder wore white georgette with silver trimmings over rose satin. Mrs. Harry Day wore white embroidered French voile and Mrs. Louis Bell wore peach georgette over gold satin.

Mrs. Thos Gosson, wearing a yellow georgette gown over ecru satin, gracefully led the guests into the dining room.

Mrs. Allen Gloucester met the guests at the head of the stairs, and escorted them to the Exhibition Rooms. She wore brown and blue velvet.

The exhibit rooms were in charge of Mrs. Winston Harris and Mrs. Albert Hunter. Mrs. Harris wore white tulle crepe satin with gold lace. Mrs. Hunter wore nile green georgette and lace over pale pink satin.

The exhibition was unique from every angle. It out-classed anything of the kind ever attempted and set a high standard as to elegance and design.

The musical contributions by Mrs. Susie Hunt and Mrs. Florence Dawson were well received.

One of the most unique features of the evening was Master Beverly Carter's appearance as "Page".

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES IN CANADA BEFORE YEAR 1865

(Continued from last issue)

By Fred Landon, M.A.

Prejudice was almost sure to manifest itself occasionally in view of the nearby American influences. When the Elgin Association settlement in Kent County was beginning its work in 1849 there was considerable opposition manifested, and the Western District Council in October of that year issued a resolution reading, in part, as follows:

"The increased immigration of foreign Negroes into this part of the province is truly alarming. We cannot omit mentioning some facts for the corroboration of what we have stated. The Negroes who form at least one-third of the inhabitants of the township of Colchester, attended the township meeting for the election of parish and township officers and insisted upon their right to vote, which was denied them by every individual white man at the meeting. The consequence of which was that the chairman at the meeting was prosecuted and thrown into heavy costs, which costs were paid by subscriptions from white inhabitants. As well as many others, in the same township of Colchester, the inhabitants have not been able to get schools in many school sections in consequence of the Negroes insisting on their right of sending their children to such schools. No white man will ever act with them in any public capacity, this fact is so glaring that no sheriff in this province would dare to summon colored men to do jury duty. That such things have been done in other parts of the British Dominions we are well aware of, but we are convinced that the Canadians will never tolerate such conduct."

Rev. S. R. Ward, who was ever a doughty champion of the rights of his race, had a letter in reply to this resolution in which he denied that there was bad feeling between the two races in Colchester township, and stated that the references to Negroes being kept off juries were untrue as they had served in such a capacity in Toronto and elsewhere. The whole resolution was, in his opinion, an attempt to stir up racial hatred and influence Lord Elgin against the refugees. Referring to the outcome

of the Colchester incident, he said: "Such is the even-handed justice and impartiality of British law, such the purity of the British courts. Thank God for this. There is a resort to which we may go when robbed and insulted."

The attempt to block the granting of land to the Elgin Association, was rebuked by the Montreal Pilot, which, reproducing correspondence which had passed between Hon. Malcolm Cameron and the stockholders of the Association said: "We have on more than one occasion advocated the rights of our colored fellow-citizens in this province and expressed our surprise and indignation at the attempt made to take them away. The opponents of free settlement may be reminded that we are not yet annexed and that it is far too soon to anticipate by an anti-British policy an event, the probable occurrence of which is contemplated by the lovers of genuine freedom and independence with strong feelings of aversion. The prejudice against colour is a moral weakness, to say the least, of which an Englishman should be ashamed. It ought have no place among us."

Elsewhere, Rev. S. R. Ward drew attention to cases of prejudice shown against Negroes, refusal to provide accommodation in taverns and on steamboats being the most glaring. J. T. Fisher of Toronto also complain-

(Continued on Page 6)

Garvey Loses Clemency Plea

Washington, D.C., Feb. 11—(Special)—President Coolidge has denied the petition of Marcus Garvey, President General U.N.I.A., for executive clemency, which sought to free Garvey from the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., where he has served one year of his five-year sentence.

In his petition for clemency, Garvey also asked to be allowed to remain in the United States ninety days in order to straighten up some "business affairs" before being de-

A TIMELY PROTEST

The Dawn of Tomorrow,—

I regretted very much to notice in your issue of the 30th ult. that a colored divine had been refused the privilege of taking "The Christian Herald Mediterranean Cruise and Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," on account of his color. The cruise was under the direction of James W. Boring, who as representative of the Steamship Co. seemed to be over zealous in his efforts to remove anything whatever that might prove to be at all objectionable to the people taking this trip, and for that reason took objection to inoffensive man in the person of the Rev. W. A. Price

Judging from the destination of the trip it would be more than likely that the majority of the people taking it would be ministers and their families, and it seems to me that had the incident been mentioned to them they would have waived any objection to his presence among them from the outset.

This would have been one grand opportunity for the carrying out of the principles of the brotherhood of man that we hear expounded from the pulpits to-day.

Although the publisher of The Christian Herald claimed to be utterly helpless in the matter, had he used his best endeavour prompted by that brotherly feeling which all Christian men should bear regardless of race or color we think he could have accomplished his object, and the Rev. Price would not have been humiliated in the manner in which he was.

It seems too bad that when an opportunity of this kind offers itself that the average Christian man of to-day fails to practice what he preaches.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This article was written by one of the most prominent citizens of the city although we withhold her name.

ported. This request was also denied by Secretary of Labor, who declares that Garvey would be immediately deported to British West Indies just as soon as he is released from Atlanta prison.

Garvey began his five-year sentence on Feb. 8th, 1925, and will be eligible for parole Oct. 7th, 1926, under the one-third term. After that time he may be paroled but will be immediately deported, according to officials at Washington.