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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. 16.

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## RACE SITUATION HAS IMPROVED

Health, Civic Advantages, Legal Aid,  
Elimination of Conflict, Engage Ef-  
forts of Good Will Groups.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 17—That the South, through its inter-racial move- ment, is making an important contri- bution toward the problems of racial adjustment around the world, is in- dicated by the report just issued by the Commission on Inter-racial Co- operation, with headquarters in this city. Not only are inter-racial condi- tions being rapidly improved through- out the South, along the lines of bet- ter understanding, elimination of con- flict, educational provisions, public utilities, justice in the courts, and the like, but, according to the report the movement is being studied abroad with great interest because of its pos- sible application to similar situations in Africa, India, and elsewhere. A parallel movement, under government auspices, has already resulted in S. Africa, says the report, bringing to- gether the British and the natives for conferences and co-operation in the solution of mutual problems.

Entitled "Progress in Race Rela- tions," the report is a sixteen-page pamphlet, packed with stories of con- crete achievements. The provision of better Negro schools has been a major objective everywhere, followed closely by efforts for better sanita- tion, hospital accommodations, street improvements, library and playground facilities, justice in the courts, the care of delinquents, improved condi- tions of travel, and other advantages essential to the development of the colored race in character and efficien- cy. Assistance has been rendered in at least a hundred school building en- terprises involving from \$1,000 to \$150,000 each. Nine playgrounds and two public parks have been provided and street improvements have been made in eighteen cities. Interracial committees have assisted in the pre- vention of threatened lynchings in a number of instances, other tense sit- uations have been cleared up, and legal aid has been rendered in many cases of injustice. In the effort to mobilize public sentiment against lynchings, the Commission has dis- tributed thirty thousand pamphlets, has communicated two or more times with every sheriff in the South, and

## N. Y. Anti-Klan Law Backed By N.A.A.C.P.

The New York State law, whose enactment was backed at a legislative hearing, by the N.A.A.C.P., requiring secret societies to file lists of their members and other information, has been upheld against the Ku Klux Klan's opposition, by the highest State tribunal, the Court of Appeals. Her- bert J. Seligmann, the Association's Director of Publicity, appeared at the hearings on the Bill in Albany, to urge enactment of the measure.

The Klan is now attempting to ev- ade the law by incorporating as a "benevolent and fraternal order." It is not believed that the new Klan dodge will be successful.

## Progress Of Society

From the Dearborn Independent

The progress of society depends on nothing more than on the exposure of time-sanctioned abuses which can- not be touched without offending multitudes, than on the promulgation of principles which are in advance of public sentiment and practice and which are, consequently, at war with the habits, practice and immediate interests of large classes of the com- munity. The right of free discussion is therefore to be guarded by the friends of mankind with peculiar jeal- ousy. It is at once the most sacred and most endangered of our rights. He who would rob his neighbour of it should have a mark set on him as the worst enemy of freedom.

—William Ellery Channing.

has assisted in a popular campaign in Mississippi against this practice.

The subject of race relations is being brought to the attention of stu- dents in Southern colleges through sixty curriculum courses and many volunteer discussion groups, commit- tees of women are active in the states, and information has been given to the general public as widely as pos- sible through the daily and religious press.

After recounting some of the dif- ficulties confronted, the report con- cludes, "It is evident, even to a cas- ual observer, that great advances are being made. Certainly there is no ground for discouragement, but on the contrary the continued urge of great need and limitless opportunity."

## Moton Called First American

Monterey, California, January 11— Among the many interesting things accomplished by the Asilomar con- ference in session here, was the bringing to light a fact most signif- icant and appealing to Colored Amer- icans, namely, the listing of Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tus- kegee Institute, and the successor of the late Booker T. Washington, as one of America's twelve greatest men, along with President Hughes, Charles Evans Hughes, John R. Mott and others.

The Conference was composed of students and educators representing the cream of literary attainment in America.

Among the lecturers was Mr. Wil- son, traveling lecturer for the Na- tional Y.M.C.A., who said, besides other things that "it was the duty of humanity to establish equity with- out regard to class or respective na- tions." Further that "the white man may not want to recognize the colored man as his brother, but he cannot deny many are his sons."

Mack C. Spears, Alpha Phi Alpha man, Senior in the College of Com- merce of the University of Southern California, was the only Negro dele- gate in attendance. He represent- ed Les Belles Lettres Club, an or- ganization composed of colored stu- dents attending the University.

## Sweets Tour Five Cities

New York, Jan. 15—Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, who spoke at the Annual Mass Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has returned to Detroit to await his second trial after completing a tour of five cities with Robert W. Bag- nall, Director of Branches. The tour was most successful. In Philadelphia 2500 persons turned out and gave \$846 to the Defense Fund. In Baltimore an audience of 300 heard about the case giving \$145. In Pittsburgh 1,200 braved a blizzard to be present at the Sweet meeting, and gave 3873. In Cleveland 2,000 people crowded the meeting place and others were turn- ed away. The people of Cleveland contributed \$1,157; George Hooper leading off with a check for \$100. Everywhere the people were most en- thusiastic in their interest.

## NEGROES BUY AND POSSESS TOWN

(From the Negro Year Book)

There was surprise when it was found that the town of Tuxton, Va., built by the Government exclusively for Negro workers, had been bid in by a group of Negro financiers. The Government, in line with getting rid of its war-time activities, ordered the town sold. Sealed bids were sent in. A number of white bidders sent in their bids. When the bids were opened, however, it was found that the highest bid was by a group of Negro financiers, who bought the town, it was reported, at a price of around \$141,000. The white bidders did not entertain the slightest idea that Ne- groes had enough money, especially since it was a cash proposition, to outbid them.

Tuxton is located just over the city line of Portsmouth, Va., within one mile of the U.S. Navy Yard. It is served by the Portsmouth electric line, railroad facilities and furnished by a belt road that connects with all the trunk lines entering Ports- mouth and Norfolk.

The town is composed of 223 houses all modern; each house consists of 5 rooms, bath, hot water, electric lights and street sewers. Besides the above each house has a large front yard for flowers and a back yard for garden. In addition to the 223 houses already constructed, there are 70 vacant lots. The streets are wide and improved with hard gravel. In the middle of the streets are plants, flowers and shrubbery.

A modern 10-room brick school building is also owned by the town. This school building is equipped to meet all community needs, having a special auditorium for concerts, pic- ture shows and dances. The school rooms are of the most modern type. The town cost the Government over \$1,000,000 to build.

Of the 223 houses there, 143 have been sold and are now occupied. All of the 80 unsold houses will immedi- ately be placed upon the market on the basis of the generous reductions. The payments on the houses will not exceed one per cent. a month. They have also arranged, at a cost of about \$10,000 to paint all the houses con- stituting the town.