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The Dawn of Tomorrow

THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

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LONDON, CANADA, JANUARY 24TH, 1925.

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MILLS DEMANDS EQUAL CHANCE FOR NEGRO

Association for Advancement of Colored People Told Race is Entitled to Square Deal and Merited Reward

WARNS OF BALLOT BLOCS

Vote Individually and Shun Traps of All Parties, He Cautions Harlem Hearers.

A square deal, equality of opportunity, and unprejudiced reward of individual merit are the legitimate demands of the Negro race, Representative Ogden L. Mills declared yesterday at the annual mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue.

"In your struggle to attain these conditions you should place your trust, not in demagogues but in organizations and committees composed of members of both races, such as we have recently seen organized throughout the country," he said.

"The members of these bodies are earnest men and women who realize that here is a problem upon the solution of which depends the happiness of millions and possibly the future welfare of our country."

Favoured Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

Representative Mills said he had voted for the Dyer anti-lynching bill because he considered lynching a national disgrace. "When it is shown that lynchings are decreasing in number, but that every year from sixty to 100 of these hideous crimes go unpunished in this country so proud of its civilization, its public morality and its education, the fact that these crimes are decreasing seems to me insignificant beside the fact that they occur at all," he said.

A warning against the formation of blocs was sounded by Mr. Mills. "Vote individually," he advised. "Don't ever put yourselves in a position where politicians of either side can say they can deliver the Negro vote."

Segregation Discussed.

The question of residential segregation by race, which has arisen out of agreements among property owners, was considered at the meeting. William Pickens, former Dean of



REV. E. M. WOOD, 2nd Vice President of the Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People

To Immortalize First Negro To Die For U.S.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 14th.—A Negro who occupies a very unique position in American history, but of whom very little is known, is Crispus Attucks, who was the first man to die on the Boston Common, and the first to shed blood in the cause of American independence. Now the Crispus Attucks Press Association is planning to immortalize the hero.

The Association desires to have his history and portrait placed in all public schools, so that the students may know of the sacrifice of this black American.

Morgan College, Baltimore, spoke on this subject. Other speakers were Robert W. Bagnall, Mary White Ovington, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association, and James Weldon Johnson, secretary. It was announced that a check for \$1,000.75 had been received from Philip G. Peabody, of Boston bringing his total contributions to the association to \$10,000 in the last few years.

A business meeting of the association will be held at 3 p.m. to-day at 69 Fifth Avenue.

—This article was copied from The New York Herald Tribune.

Sixteen Lynched During Past Year

By the N.A.A.C.P.—

In the Year of our Lord, 1924, in an Anglo-Saxon civilization, in a Democratic Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth of judges and jurors, sixteen citizens of color were mobbed and lynched without a trial. This number, large as it is, falls seventeen short of the number mobbed and lynched in 1923. And, too, large as the number is, taking into account the mental attitude of the American public, we are grateful that the number is no larger.

A Complete change of sentiment is gradually taking place in this country. In Tennessee the other day, for example, a mob that entered a hospital and killed a sick Negro, aroused the wrath of the public in general. Indignation meetings were held by thousands of outraged white citizens, and thousands of dollars were offered as rewards for those who could assist and find some way of identifying the guilty parties. It is remarkable to note how public sentiment can change on a subject.

Years ago, only a few years ago, the years before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People began its crusade against the national shame with the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, no one could be found who would dare lift his voice against the supremacy of the mob in the South. If anyone took his stand against the lawlessness, he was ostracised and drummed out of the community.

But today, under the menace of the lifted hamer of a Federal law, public sentiment directed from the press and pulpit, and in the rank and file of the masses has changed so completely that one is dumbfounded. When the maddened mob once began it increased with the joining of their numbers with the "best" people of a community. Instead of whipping and running down other innocent Negroes, the "best" people now begin a subscription for the arrest and conviction of the mobbers.

This change should encourage us to look for other changes in public sentiment with reference to us in this nation. It should not, however, cause us to slacken our fight for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

OKLAHOMA SENATE BACKS ALLEGED LAW-BREAKERS

By N.A.A.C.P. Press Service—

The fight begun by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against Oklahoma election officers who refused to register colored voters, has now involved not only the federal government but also the Oklahoma State Senate.

The case of the accused election registrars, prosecuted by the N.A.A.C.P., having come before the federal grand jury, the Oklahoma State Senate decided to aid the alleged law-breakers. Senator Tom Anglin moved a resolution pledging \$2,500 for the employment of special counsel to defend the registrars and to "aid in the prosecution of the alleged illegal Negro registrants," according to a local newspaper. The Oklahoma Senate suspended its rules to pass the resolution by viva voce vote.

The Oklahoma State Senator declared that the fight to register 600 Negroes was a blow "struck at the heart" of the Oklahoma primary system.

Questions And Answers Column

Who was Terrence?—

BBL, Charleston, Va.

Terrence was a Roman of African descent. He lived in the Second Century, B.C., and was a very noted dramatist. His plays were derived chiefly from the Greek and were faultless in diction and quite near perfection.

Was Nebuchadnezzar a Negro?—

T. J., Marianna, Ark.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon was a mulatto, therefore a Negro. The original inhabitants of Babylon were black Cushites from Africa. Later other tribes of different races entered the Mesopotamian Valley, mixing with the inhabitants and thus forming a newer type of the Babylonian. While white authors and historians call the Babylonians "Semites" this is used as a blanket term to avoid too much particularizing.