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"HOME OF THE FORD"

TALBOT AT QUEENS

LONDON, ONT.

Negro Situation Given Discussion

Continued from page 1

to trade unions. The result was that they were liable to be used for under-cutting and strikebreaking, leading to much bitterness.

Intermarriage Not Wanted.

Relations nevertheless, had very definitely improved during the past decade, but there was a risk that continued economic depression might create a danger of a regrowth of inter-racial bitterness. The social bar between the white and the Negro was mainly due to the former's fear of inter-marriage. From his enquiries in this matter, Mr. Peet believed that, as the Negro to-day is eager to achieve full economic, civil and other rights, the question of inter-marriage just did not interest him. Also, as one Negro had said to him: "Perhaps we are too proud to marry into a race which thus looks down upon us."

Mr. Peet said that members of the white and colored races were increasingly working together in education and through such bodies as the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The inter-racial council movement was of especial importance, not only in America, but because its success was leading to a similar movement coming into being in South Africa. The spirit of these joint councils which was that of "joint counsel" pervaded the principles laid down in the recent British Government White Paper on closer union in East Africa and it was this which made that document of such prime importance in respect to the future relations of the races within the British Empire.

"The American Negro is facing the future with a wistful wonder," Mr. Peet said. "The United States, in the words of Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, is 'God's great laboratory for testing whether the white and the black races can live side by side. If they can do so in America they can do so anywhere.'"

BROWN HAILS POLITICAL REVOLT

New York, Oct.—In an article appearing to-day in The Crisis, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Heywood Brown, Socialist candidate for Congress, hails the political revolt of American colored voters.

Calling the fight against the confirmation of Judge Parker, to the Supreme Court, "one of the most useful incidents which has ever occurred to give the American Negro a consciousness of his voting power," Mr. Brown adds: "I am all for a vigorous revolt on the part of the Negro against the status quo. I do not have to repeat that in saying 'revolt' I do not mean armed warfare. There are things so much more powerful than bayonets and gunpowder."

"An idea can blow up heavier armour than any bullet can pierce. I mean it is a mistake for the Negro to submit tamely and wait for a heaven beyond the clouds. I think he ought

WANTS FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

New York, Oct. 24th.—The only hope of stopping the "blight of mass murder" or lynching in the South is a Federal anti-lynching law, is the opinion of Coleman Hill, columnist in one of the South's leading dailies, the Macon, Georgia, Telegraph.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received a clipping of Mr. Hill's column which is a most daring arraignment of Georgia's Governor Hardman and his inaction in face of the increasing number of mob murders. "He has listened not to the rumblings of the lawless rebellion that is sweeping Georgia," writes Mr. Hill, "but to the radio whimsies of Amos and Andy.... The lynching history of this year is convincing proof that only one hope remains for eradicating our blight of mass murder. I have never been one to desire suppression of evils by law. In the entire course of this column I have not, so far as I can recall, urged legislation as a remedy for social ills. The disastrous administration of the Volstead Act has been sufficient evidence that statute may be useless. Yet in the present emergency I believe a Federal anti-lynching law the only possible cure. Perhaps it will not work. The need is so pressing that it MUST be tried."

Later in his column Mr. Hill writes: "A recent news note told that representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York were engaged in drawing up a statute to be introduced in the next session of Congress; and because I value our character more than our pride, I heartily hope that it will go through."

LONDON, ONTARIO

Gen. Supt. Rev H. D. Wright and Mrs. Wright paid a visit to the Parsonage in London last week.

Rev. J. H. Penick and Mrs. Penick were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Berry, Front Street. Rev. Penick attended the Baptist Association at Hamilton and also addressed the body.

to be up and constantly articulate in his righteous demand for a fair deal now.

"And when we Socialists speak of Brotherhood, we mean it in the fullest sense of the word. I know that I do."

Mr. Brown in his article charges the Republican party with offering the Negro "very little save a few scraps of Federal patronage," and says of Governor Smith that his timidity in face of the solid South cost him Negro votes he might have had.

"The easiest and most direct way for the Negro to express his protest against existing political conditions," says Mr. Brown, "is to throw in his lot with the minority party."

The same number of The Crisis contains an account of the revolt of Negro votes in Ohio.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University in 1881. Dr. Jas. Bell, one of his teachers is supposed to be the prototype of Doyle's famous character, who drew many and diverse conclusions from a minimum number of observations.

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