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The Dawn of Tomorrow

THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

Vol. II, No. 16.

LONDON, CANADA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1924.

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THE JOHN BROWN RAID

(Continued from last issue)

(By Fred. Landon)

References in The Globe to the Chatham convention indicate that George Brown was well informed with regard to the proceedings there and knew the relation of the convention to the events at Harper's Ferry. In a later issue of The Globe, Brown, with discernment, declared that if the tension between North and South continued civil war would be inevitable and "no force that the South can raise can hold the slaves if the North wills that they be free." On the day of Brown's execution The Globe said that "his death will aid in awakening the South to understand its true position" and that it was "a rare sight to witness the ascent of this fine spirit out of the money-hunting, cotton-worshipping American world." The prediction was added that if a Republican president were elected in the approaching contest nothing short of a dissolution of the union would satisfy the South.

The special interest taken by The Globe in American affairs and its sane comment on the developments in the slavery struggle were the result of George Brown's intimate acquaintance with the issues in the United States acquired during his residence there before coming to Canada. The feeling of the Canadian people on the death of John Brown was shown by memorial meetings held in several cities. In Toronto a large gathering assembled in St. Lawrence Hall, at which the chief speaker was Rev. Thomas Kinnaird, who had himself attended the Chatham convention. He told of a conversation with John Brown in which the latter had declared his determination to do something definite for the liberation of the slaves, and, if necessary, perish in the attempt. The collection that was taken up at this meeting was forwarded to Mrs. Brown at North Elba, N.Y. At Montreal a similar meeting was held in Bonaventure Hall, attended by more than a thousand people who expressed their views by strong resolutions. Among those who occupied places on the platform at this meeting were some of the most prominent men of Montreal. Similar meetings were held in Chatham, Windsor and other points in the western peninsula of Ontario where the Negroes were numerous.

(To be Continued)

SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

The Dawn offers to its readers the following prizes.

Bonus of \$1.00 for 25 subscriptions

Bonus of \$2.50 for 50 subscriptions

Bonus of \$5.00 for 100 subscriptions

Which means:

1 subscription will pay you 25c.

25 subscriptions will pay you \$7.25

50 subscriptions will pay you \$15.00

100 subscriptions will pay you \$30

Subscriptions for this contest must be for one year, cash to accompany order.

Atlanta Segregation Is Unconstitutional

A section of Atlanta's zoning ordinance, which would segregate white and colored residents, has been declared unconstitutional on the basis of the victory won before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Louisville Segregation Case in 1917 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On October 17 the Supreme Court at Atlanta decided that Luther Crittle, a Negro, could not be evicted by city officials from property he had bought in a "white" residential section.

The Georgia court, in rendering its decision, referred to the following ruling in a similar case:

"A city ordinance forbidding colored persons from occupying houses as residences, or places of abode, or public assembly, on blocks where the majority of houses are occupied by white persons, and in like manner forbidding white persons when the conditions are reversed, and which bases the interdiction upon color and nothing more, passes the legitimate bounds of police power and invades the civil rights to acquire, enjoy and use property, which is guaranteed in equal measure to all citizens, white or colored, by the Fourteenth Amendment."

It is on this ground that the N.A.A.C.P. and associated individuals and groups are fighting segregation ordinances recently passed by the Louisiana State Legislature and by the City of New Orleans.

Questions and Answers Column

What is the farthest north that records of the former existence of Negro races have been found? G. K. L., Denver, Colo.

The British Isles and Ireland.

Who was Osiris? J. D., Aurora, Ill. Osiris was the legendary founder of the Egyptian people and was their first god. His wife was Isis. Together they made the men and women with which Egypt was first populated and then taught them arts of civilization. Osiris was always represented as black and with beautiful Ethiopian face.

Was Hiram, King of Tyre, a mason? Y. T. S., Cleveland, O.

Yes, Hiram was and for this reason he was able to direct the building of Solomon's temple. The possibilities are that Solomon was not himself a mason, because had he been so he would not have had to call upon an outsider to construct the temple. Hiram was a black king and one of the league of kings who secured from Egypt the secrets of operative masonry.

Who were the Etruscans? W. P. O., Lexington, Mo.

The Etruscans were one of the primitive African people who founded the civilization of pre-historic Italy. Much of the remains of their culture have been discovered, but scholars have not yet been able to decipher their inscriptions.

Who was Abudeker? H. J. N., Wilmington, Del.

Abudeker was the first Caliph in the Mohammedan Empire after the death of Mohammed. He was the father-in-law of Mohammed and a full blooded Negro. So vast was the empire to which he succeeded that it took six months to cross the domains.

Recently I was reading an article in a newspaper concerning a secret in the life of John James Audubon, the great naturalist. Had that secret anything to do with his blood? Q. L., Chicago, Ill.

Possibly so. Audubon was the natural son of his father and a West Indian colored woman. The senior Audubon's wife adopted and reared the boy, as well as a sister by the same woman. The fact of Audubon's ancestry was one of the main reasons why Americans did not receive him. Some years later his father died and the estate was taken into the courts of France. To the credit of the foster-mother, she tried to secure to Audubon and to his sister their share of the estate, but Audubon's relatives in France fought him upon the ground that he had Negro blood and won a decision.

NEGRO MIGRATION BENEFITS BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

(By N.A.A.C.P. Press Service.)

William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Judge Blanton Fortson, of Georgia, are the joint authors of a debate on the northward migration of Negroes published in the November issue of "The Forum" (247 Park Ave., New York).

Judge Fortson, admitting that the South is a backward part of the nation and that progress is prevented by the status of the Negro influencing every public question, blames the South's lack of progress upon the Negro's "inferiority." He claims that the South is "held back by this mass of inferior peoples," that the white man can take and is taking the Negro's place as a laborer, and that it is better for the Negro to migrate to the North for that will mean the eventual extinction of the burdensome race.

Mr. Pickens points out that the migration northward has benefitted both those who have gone North and those who have remained in the South. It has also opened the eyes of the North to the fact that the race problem is nation-wide. Mr. Pickens further points out that the South did not want the Negro to migrate, even resorting to threats, false arrests and mob violence, as well as prosecution of labor agents, to hinder the Negro's going. Not only has the Negro demonstrated his capacity to do the work of the white world, says Mr. Pickens, but he is in no danger of extinction, "his color may be dissipated, but his quota of blood in the nation's veins, somewhere, will not be diminished."

Darby, Pa., To Hold Popular Baby Contest

DARBY, PA., TO HOLD

A popular baby contest for the benefit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been organized in Darby, Pennsylvania, under the leadership of the following committee: Miss R. Wright, president; Miss N. Griffin, secretary; Mrs. Henderson, treasurer; Mrs. Jackson, general manager; Mrs. C. Ash, Mrs. C. Abrams, Miss M. Kings, Miss A. Wright, Mrs. Carrington.

Neighboring towns are to be asked to join with Darby in this contest and the committee will be enlarged.