

# ANNUAL WESTERN FAIR NUMBER

## The Dawn of Tomorrow

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

VOL. V, NO. 15.

LONDON, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1930

Price 5 Cents.

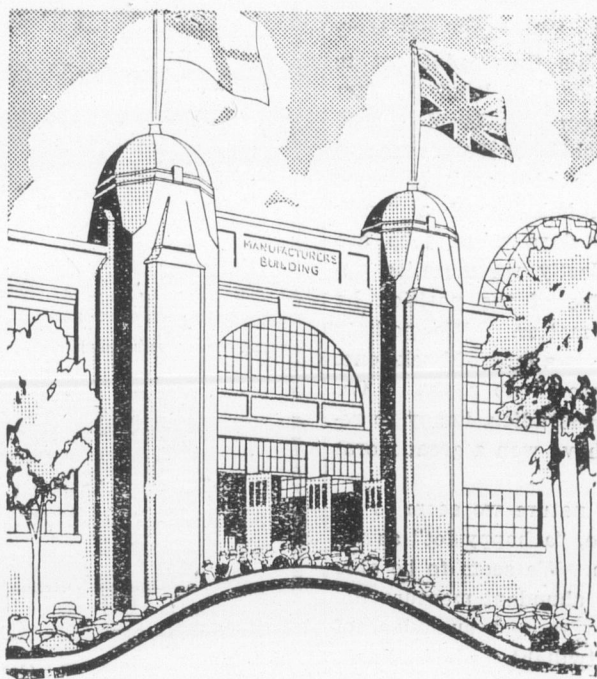
### SOME EARLY NEGRO HEROES

In the famous Granary Burying Ground next to Park Street Church, Boston, close to the grave of Samuel Adams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, there is buried a black patriot, Crispus Attucks, who died for liberty in the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770. A British soldier who had been on guard at the Customs House had struck a boy with the butt of his musket. The boy ran and spread the alarm. Soon a furious crowd, led by Attucks, rushed on the scene. The sentinel, joined by other soldiers, fired. Attucks and two of his companions were killed and two others were mortally wounded.

On the famous Boston Common is a memorial monument to these five. The massacre is pictured on a bronze tablet—the British soldiers with their smoking muskets, Attucks lying dead on the ground, and the others falling into the arms of comrades. Inscribed on the monument are the words of Webster, "From that moment we date the severance with the British Empire," and the words of John Adams, "On that night the foundation of American Independence was laid." For some time March 5th was observed as the American holiday until July 4th took its place. Crispus Attucks was an escaped slave who had run away from his master in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1750. He was over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, and powerful.

In the Revolutionary War it is estimated that five thousand Negroes served in the American Army. Negro regiments were raised in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The black regiment from Rhode Island, 400 strong, defended Red Bank at the battle of Bunker Hill against 1,500 Hessians. A Massachusetts Negro company known as "The Bucks of America" fought at Bunker Hill, too, and received a banner at the hands of the governor in recognition of their courage. At this same battle, Peter Salem, a Negro of Framingham, Massachusetts, achieved renown. Major Pitcairn, who had led the British at Lexington and Concord, came up the hill leading a desperate charge. He mounted the parapet crying, "The day is ours." Instantly Salem fired and killed the British officer. Colonel Trumbull, who painted the battle in 1786, gave this Negro a prominent

### Western Fair Opens Monday



ONE OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS

place in the picture. In the famous picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," the general's bodyguard is a Negro, Prince Whipple.

In the struggle for liberty the Negro showed himself a man. He proved himself in the hour of the country's need neither "coward nor parasite." Side by side he fought with the white man and his was no small part in the struggle that resulted in the birth of the American nation.

Some of the states rewarded the Negroes who fought for the freedom of the colonies with their own personal freedom, though some still remained slaves.

Hundreds of Negroes fought under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812 and they occupied no mean place and did no mean service. It is said that the idea of fortifying the city with cotton bales was first suggested by a Negro, a native African.

General Jackson spoke as follows to the Negro troops, "To the Men of Color—Soldiers: From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory with your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to any invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that like our-

selves you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed all my hopes. I have found in you united to these qualities that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers, the President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion and the voices of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valour as your general now praises your valour. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes; but the brave are united, and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward."

Negroes served in the navy of 1812. Commander Nathaniel Shaler wrote of an engagement with the British. "The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be registered in the book of fame and remembered with reverence as a virtue. He was a black man by the name of John Johnson. A twenty-four pound shot struck him in the hip and took away the lower part of his body. In this state the poor brave fellow lay on the deck and several times exclaimed to his shipmates, "Fire away, my boys, no haul a color down."

Commodore Chauncey, replying to Captain Perry's objection to the recruits sent as "a motley set, blacks, soldiers, and boys" said, "I regret that you are not pleased with the men sent you . . . I have yet to learn

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### BETH-EMMANUEL MORTGAGE BURNED

Monday evening an excellent audience turned out to engage in the Mortgage burning exercises. The pastor, Rev. E. Alph. Richardson was chairman, who introduced Mr. David Ross representing the Laymen of the United Church. Mr. Ross spoke of the fine name which had been chosen by the early founders of our church (Bethemanuel). Mr. Ross expressed desire that we would continue to keep our church going as it is now what he termed a Free Church, and make it a place of real influence for the people not only of our race but our community. Mr. Wm. Groat was asked to respond to Mr. Ross, which he did in a very creditable way. Rev. Geo. Gilmore, Pres. of the United Church Ministerial Association conveyed congratulations on our having retired the Mortgage. The speaker said they too were happy along with us for as people in the community with things common, our joy was their joy, our success their success. Rev. H. D. Wright expressed his joy in seeing this debt liquidated, and urged upon us the need of stronger men and women, more fervent prayer, and fuller co-operation. The choir rendered several numbers. Miss K. Jenkins gave a recitation, and Mrs. Wm. Berry beautifully rendered 'The Garden of My Heart.' Mrs. Pearl Kelly played the accompaniment. Rev. Richardson called on Mr. H. A. Mackay the eldest member of the church to set fire to the papers. After the pastor offered prayer the audience sang the Doxology while the papers burned. Superintendent Wright pronounced the benediction. Refreshments were served by the young women of the Y.P.L. under the supervision of Miss Gladys Stafford.

### Wins High Honour

(From the Lucan News)

The honor of securing the highest standing in the Junior High School Entrance Examinations of all who wrote in Lucan was won by Miss Cecelia Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Butler of Lucan. Miss Cecelia is only 13 years old and is a pupil of Miss B. Dennie, principal of the Lucan High School. We extend congratulations to Miss Dennie and Miss Butler in particular and to all the successful pupils who tried the entrance.