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Noted Flyer in Ethiopian War Highly Lauded

Cheering Thong Greet War Hero Upon His Arrival

By DAVID W. KELLUM

Chicago welcomed home its hero of the Ethiopian war Sunday afternoon when more than 20,000 men and women and children, joined in a rip-roaring reception for Colonel John C. Robinson, the "Brown Conder" of Emperor Haile Selassie's Royal Air force.

Not in history has there been such a demonstration as was accorded the 31-year old Chicago aviator who left the United States thirteen months ago and literally covered himself with glory, trying to preserve the independence of the last African Empire.

Anxiously awaiting his arrival from New York where he has been since his return from Europe a week ago, a crowd of 5,000 persons gathered at the Municipal airport and acclaimed their hero as he stepped from the TWA plane.

Greeted by Editor Abbot

The official committee to greet the Colonel included officers and members of practically every military, political, social, civic and church organizations among the Race.

Officers of the Eight Infantry Illinois National Guard headed by Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Johnson acted as honor guards together with Col. T. W. Stephens of the Military Order of Guards; Dr. William H. Benson of the Boy Scouts of America; Commander Jesse Johnson of the George L. Giles Post American Legion and officers and members of the Challenger's Air Pilot's association of which Lieut. Col. C. R. Coffey is president.

Among the first to extend welcome to the Chicago war ace were Robert S. Abbot, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender; W. T. Brown, Jr., the Mayor of Bronzeville; Dr. Julian H. Lewis president of the Society of the United Aid for Ethiopia; former Congressman Oscar DePriest; Dr. Mary Waring, Mrs. Robert S. Abbot; Lieut. John Scott of the Chicago

"In Memoriam"

To the late J. F. Jenkins, former Editor, and founder of the Dawn of To-Morrow, who passed away on the 6th of May, 1931. Gone beyond, but his memory still lingers in the hearts of those who knew him, and were acquainted with his untiring efforts towards the betterment of conditions for members of the Colored Races.

police and Lieutenants John Harris and Marcus Ray of the 8th Infantry Illinois National Guard, and officers of the Chicago Tuskegee club.

Making his way through the huge crowd, Colonel Robinson was escorted to a flag draped waiting open car where he was given a seat flanked by Mayor of Bronzeville Brown, Editor Abbot and Claude Barnett.

Colonel Speaks

Upon his arrival at the hotel, Colonel Robinson was escorted again out of his car and taken to flag draped balcony from which he spoke to the waiting throng which filled the square from 50th to 51st streets on the boulevard.

"I'm simply overwhelmed," Colonel Robinson began. "I had sort of expected a reception, but this ovation you've given me exceeded my expectations by far."

"While I am glad to be back in my own country," he continued, "I am among the people I love. I yet regret very much that the war ended as it did. I had hoped of course that Ethiopia would have been victorious in her struggle to maintain her standing in the family of nations. This was impossible because the League of Nations failed her and in addition thereto, the very people upon whom Ethiopia depended believing to be the most patriotic of her tribes turned traitor at the crucial moment."

The Colonel was introduced by Claude Barnett who went to New York to greet the flyer. Other speakers were Mayor Brown, Editor Abbot David W. Kellum, The Chicago Defender reporter who met Colonel Robinson aboard the Europa when he arrived from Europe;

Elijah McCoy Great Inventor

McCoy, Elijah (Mar. 27, 1843—Oct. 10, 1929), negro inventor was born in Canada, the son of George and Mildred (Gains) McCoy, both natives of Kentucky. He seems to have engaged in mechanical work at an early age and soon developed inventive talent, which he applied almost exclusively to the field of automatic lubrication of machinery. About 1870, at which time he was a resident of Ypsilanti, Mich., he began experimenting with lubricators for steam engines, and after two years of labor, June 23rd, 1872, he received patent No 129,843. Probably he had an experimental machine-shop of his own, and as each of his ideas was perfected he made a partial or total assignment of his rights to the invention, thereby obtaining money to continue with his work. Thus his first patent was assigned outright to William and S. C. Hamlin of Ypsilanti. Between 1872 and 1876 McCoy obtained six patents for lubricators and one for an ironing table, the latter on May 12, 1874. For a period of six years thereafter his inventive work apparently ceased. Meanwhile, he moved to Detroit, and there from 1882 to 1926 he continued his activities. During this period forty-four patents were granted him, all but eight which pertained to lubricating devices.

McCoy is regarded as the pioneer in devising means of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup, thus obviating the necessity of stopping a machine to oil it. His lubricating cup was in use for years on stationary engines and locomotives of the great railways of the West, on the engines of steamships on the Great Lakes, on transatlantic liners, and on the machinery of many factories. Other patents which he secured included those for the following devices: steam dome for locomotives, June 16, 1885; scaffold support, June 4, 1907; valve and plug-cock, June 30, 1914; vehicle wheel tire, Oct. 2, 1923; and rubber heel, Nov. 10, 1925. About 1920 he organized the Elijah McCoy Manufacturing Company in Detroit and assigned to his company an im-

Student Sues University

Memphis.—William B. Redmond, II., 27, of Nashville, a graduate of Tennessee A. & I. State college, class of 1933, sought a mandamus against Dr. O. W. Hyman, executive and administrative officer of the University of Tennessee, and acting dean of the school of pharmacy of the university, and against the board of trustees of the university to compel Dr. Hyman to receive and consider his application for admission to the school of pharmacy.

Redmond applied last December for admission to the school of pharmacy but Dr. Hyman rejected his application on the ground of color. He appealed to Dr. John D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee, and to the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee. Dr. Hoskins approved Dean Hyman's action and cited the statutes of Tennessee prohibiting education of black and white in the same institution.

Makes Good At Field Day Sports

Miss Irma Richardson, daughter of Rev. E. A. Richardson, proved herself quite an athlete at the Field Day sports held by Brantford Collegiate recently. How does this look to you for a one-day record? Irma took first place in sprint running; 2nd in running broad jump, third in the high jump, 1st in standing high jump, 3rd in soccer kick, 3rd in ball throw, 2nd in low hurdles. These were senior events, and Miss Richardson should be highly commended on such a remarkable showing.

proved airbrake lubricator, which he patented that year. Some time later after 1926 his health began to fail. He was apparently alone in the world, his wife having died, and in 1928 he was committed to the Eloise Infirmary, Eloise, Mich., where he died about a year later. He was buried in Detroit.

—Contributed by Prof. F. Landon