

Sept. 29th, 1928.

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# OUR = ANNUAL = THANKSGIVING = NUMBER



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

VOL. IV, NO. 13.

LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1928

Price 5 Cents.

## The Origin And Decline of Slavery In the Dominion

By Prof. Fred Landon.

Slavery in Canada originated during the French regime, near the close of the seventeenth century, lingered on during the first half century of British rule in ever lessening degree and finally disappeared in the first quarter of the 19th century. Briefly, the causes of its disappearance were. Absence of any public opinion in favor of the system, the adverse climate, the uncertainty of slave property in so sparsely settled a country and the attitude of the courts both in England and in Canada.

Slavery as it existed under the old regime has been carefully investigated by historians of the period who have shown that it existed not only in fact but in law. It was, indeed, a subject of government oversight and regulation. On April 13, 1709 the Intendant Raudot, issued an ordinance which declared that under the King's good pleasure all the Panis and Negroes who had been or might subsequently be purchased should belong in the fullest sense to those who had acquired them in the quality of slaves. In this ordinance there is indication that slavery had been in existence in the colony for some time, but heretofore without legal sanction. On Sept. 1, 1736, the intendant Hocquart issued an ordinance regulating the emancipation of slaves and declaring all emancipations null and void which had not been registered before notaries, of which registration there must also be a minute in the office of the royal jurisdiction. This judgment indicates slavery as an order of things already well established and capable of being nullified only by due legal procedure. Still further evidence with regard to the slavery of the old regime is given by a royal judgment issued in 1745 and declaring that Negroes escaping to the French colonies should become the property of the crown. There is here an indication of the very early date at which runaway slaves began to take refuge in Canada. In this connection Abbe Ferland men-

tions the coming to Montreal in 1732 of three Englishmen, supplied with passports from Albany, to demand the surrender of a negro slave who had fled to Canada and taken refuge at Quebec. The reply of Beauharnois was that the right of asylum would not be denied to the slave if he preferred to remain in Canadian rather than return to his master. Ferland concludes from this that there were few slaves in Canada and that their servitude was much less severe than that which prevailed in the British colonies.

Abbe Tanguay prepared a list of about 150 slaves whose names he found in parish registers of Quebec. The majority of these were Indians, only a few being negroes. A few were the children of married slaves.

Slavery as it existed in French Canada was an effort to meet the ever-present shortage of labor caused in part by the tendency of the younger men to go off to the woods rather than remain on the farms along the St. Lawrence. In 1689 a request was made to the French government for permis-



The Congregation of the B.M.E. Church, London, of which A. E. Richardson is pastor, celebrated its 78th anniversary, October 28th. The special speaker for the occasion was Rev. Claud Stewart, of Hamilton, who spoke at both services. He brought timely messages to large and interested congregations. A feature of the service was the presentation of bouquets to the oldest and youngest members of the church.

## 20 Years Member Of The N.A.A.C.P.

New York, Oct. —Y. Kikida, a Japanese, living at Bedford Hills, N.Y., has sent his check for \$100 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., covering a 20 year membership at \$5 a year up to an including the year 1947.

sion to bring in negro help. Not much encouragement was given to the proposal, the government pointing out how unsuited the climate was to such immigration. In 1716 Vaudreuil renewed the request, urging the government of France to do as the Dutch and English colonies in America had done in the way of securing negro labor.

The disinclination of the French government to move in the matter was probably the reason the colonists took the matters into their own hands and proceeded to

(Continued on Page 6)

## Abolitionist's Daughter Continues Father's Interest in Association

New York, Oct.—Miss Mary Ware Allen, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose father was much interested in the question of slavery, is continuing his interest in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thanked by the N.A.A.C.P. for a \$50 contribution, Miss Allen wrote:

"It was not I who contributed the 50 dollars, at least I sent it only as one of my father's children. He was very much interested in the question of slavery and of course all the rest of the injustice is a part of that. It is very great and very wretched, but it will pass.

"Thank you for your letter. I hope always to send it, the contribution, and wish it might be much larger, but we are not rich people, by any means."



## Dawn of Tomorrow

Published weekly in the interests of and for the Advancement of the colored people of Canada.

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## Editorial

### A CAMPAIGN OF SCANDAL

So far as the Negro is concerned the present campaign of the next Presidential election in the United States has been and still is a campaign of slander and disgrace on the part of both major parties. Both parties are playing their master hand to win the Southern votes with the Negro as the scape goat. In order to convince the South of its lack of interest in the colored race the Republican Party has eliminated Howard and others from the council of the high and mighty. It has recognized the "Lily Whites" as the controlling element of the party throughout the South. The petty wrong-doings of the colored politicians are costing them their jobs and prestige while the gigantic grafts and robbery committed by the whites within the ranks are being forgotten or winked at. Herbert Hoover's campaign managers will go to all lengths and breadth to brand as a deliberate lie, the story that he danced with a colored woman while visiting the South recently but they refuse to add the rejoinder that had he been permitted to dance with a colored woman he would have had one of the most graceful dances of his whole career.

The Democratic party most vehemently denies that Governor Smith "ever had a negro stenographer." It goes a step further and asserts that the only colored people employed by the State of New York under Smith's administration are those to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: porters, janitors, charwomen, etc." The Crisis claims that this is correct, that Smith twice vetoed bills that would have given the colored people a magistrate of their own race in Harlem; that he has never given a negro a major position, that he has seldom received a colored delegation and that it is doubtful if he is personally acquainted with a dozen of the fifteen thousand negroes of his state.

"And these be Christian men," and if the colored folk can see in either of these two parties any hope for betterment of their con-

dition, indeed they must be a race of extreme optimists.

Du Bois says, editorially in the Crisis that any negro is a fool that votes for Hoover. We would not go so far as that lest we be in danger of hell-fire, but we would certainly LIKE to say that, judging from the football tactics with which the negro is being treated in the present campaign, any colored person who has the temerity to vote for either Smith or Hoover is a DARN FOOL. The Republican party has had many years of rule, with a majority in both houses, but it has done nothing to enforce the 14th and 15th amendment, it failed even to pass a bill which would make lynching a Federal crime. Since it is now bidding for the Southern votes, the colored people may expect even less than they have received in the past. The Democratic party WILL NOT jeopardize its chances to hold the South "solid" by giving the Negro even a semblance of manhood rights. The only hope politically for the Negro is to unite his forces with a new party, a party with a new vision and a new ideal. But perhaps the time and the party is not yet at hand.

And so—the question for the Negro to decide is whether his lot has been better under prohibition, than it was before, whether the savage instincts of the anglo saxon with whom he must live have been more or less controllable since the reign of prohibition, whether the race itself has become better off materially, economically and more thrifty since strong drinks have not flowed so freely. Every indication is that the negro has been wonderfully blessed by prohibition. So he should therefore vote for Prohibition and not for the Democratic nor the Republican party. If neither party will enforce the 14th and 15th amendments which is vital to his welfare, common sense and reason argue that the Negro should cast his vote with the party that WILL enforce the 18th amendment which has meant much to his material and spiritual development.

### Letters to the Editor

October 17th, 1928.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins,  
95 Glenwood Avenue,  
London, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:—

I read with interest the article on Dr. Ross in your paper of the 29th. I remember him very well indeed as a picturesque figure on the streets of Toronto when I was a lad.

The recognition he received from Foreign Governments for his Botanical research were very numerous, and I thought he had passed away many years before the date mentioned.

I do not know why he left Toronto, but his conservatory on Isabella St. was perhaps one of the most notable in Toronto at that period.

Yours truly,

WALTER DODD.

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### AT SPRINGBANK PARK.

One of London's Beauty Spots.  
'Tis now the season of the year  
This park appeals the most to me;  
I love to see the Autumn glow  
Far as my ravished eyes can see.  
How beautiful the maples are  
In vales below, on hills o'erhead!  
Some wear a garb of green and gold,  
And some are robed in hues of red.  
King David's son, so fond of dress,  
Whom fashion artists strove to please,  
In all his courtly pomp and wealth  
Was ne'er arrayed so grand as these.

The cannas are most wonderful!  
I gaze upon them with delight!  
Ye Autumn frosts, heed how ye breathe!  
Lest thou destroy their colours bright!  
Walk gently, if, e'er to this park  
Thy roaming footsteps venture near,  
For beauties, charming to behold,  
Appear in gayest costumes here.  
Away to northlands hie thyself  
When thou'rt marauding in the dark;  
Spare long these matchless Autumn scenes.  
Which thrill my soul at Springbank Park.

—MACK

October 8th, 1928.

### Ex-General Secretary Quietly Passes Away

Rev. Harry Francis Logan, oldest in the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Logan, was born in the City of London in 1864. His early years were spent in that city where he received his public school education. Later he moved to Brantford where he followed his trade as painter and decorator.

After several years travelling as a concert entertainer he was converted to Christianity and gave himself to

The deceased was married to Sarah Talbot of Jamestown, N.Y., thirty-five years ago. Their family composed of two boys, Harry and Percy, who both served overseas in the late war, the eldest son succumbed from the effects of the war in 1922.

Rev. Mr. Logan was a man of high ideals and of genial disposition. He will be missed much among the men of the ministerial body, as well as by many of the parishioners where he had pastored and become endeared to his flock.

Mr. Logan had served on many important committees in the Conference having resigned the Secretaryship in 1927 because of failing health. At the time of his death he was an executive member being one of the General Conference Special Committee and commissioners on Union.



### LONDON

Sunday, Oct. 1th, at 7 p.m., the girls had charge of the service. The choir was filled with 24 girls from 3 yrs. up. The first part of the service took the form of a song service in which the congregation was invited to take part. Many familiar old hymns were sung and brought back memories of the older ones. Part 2 was given in individual numbers which were all enjoyed. We would like to make special mention of the reciting of 1st Cor. 13: by little Kathleen, 9 year old daughter of Editor and Mrs. Jenkins. This number was beautifully rendered accompanied by music. Miss Gladys Stafford was chairlady for the evening and Misses Evelyn Jenkins and Dorothy Moxley lifted the offering. A special effort was made by the girls thro' a 10c. Rally for which we are proud to say was a success. Through the envelopes taken by the girls \$23.78 was brought in, Kathleen Jenkins won the prize for bringing in the largest amount, \$7.27, Tuesday evening the girls and their mothers were entertained in the basement of the Church. Games and lots of goodies helped to make the evening very enjoyable for all who were able to attend.

the cause of the British Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Logan joined the connexion in 1908 and accepted the office of general finance agent after five years he then entered the pastoral work, and on receiving his Elders orders in 1913 he served the St. Catharines Church after which he served in London during the years of the Great War. Subsequently he held pastoral charges in Toronto, St. Catharines a second term and Owen Sound, where he passed away.



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## LONDON

Sunday, Oct. 29th, was observed as Harvest Home in the B.M.E. Church. The Church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with fruit and flowers. At 11 a.m. was a family service at which time, Mr. William Berry of the Hill Street Baptist Church, gave a very encouraging address which was listened to by a very appreciative audience. At 7 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. Richardson delivered the message on harvest which was much enjoyed by all present. Special music was rendered by the Choir. At 8 o'clock the pastor read a paper to the Sunday School which was well attended.

Monday, Oct. 3, at 6 o'clock the Stewardess Board served supper. Those who did not arrive early missed a wonderful meal. At 8:30 in the auditorium of the Church a very fine program was presented. Much credit is due Mrs. Groat as president of the Stewardess Board and her members for the wonderful success of the effort. Sunday and Monday, net proceeds were \$27.85.

Sunday, October 14th Harvest Home Services were held in the Hill Street Baptist Church. Mr. Dyer, pastor, was in charge of the services for the day. In the evening special music was enjoyed by all. The choir had prepared special numbers for this occasion.

Monday, October 15th, a Harvest Home Supper was served in the basement of the Church. At 8:30 a programme under the leadership of Mrs. A. Budd was rendered and heartily enjoyed by the audience.

Tuesday, October 23rd, the Calendar Club, Mrs. C. Brown as Captain, held a corn roast and Canteloupe float in the basement of the Church. A goodly number came out despite the inclemency of the weather, to patronize the effort and encourage the ladies. Owing to illness, Mrs. Brown was not able to be present but we are pleased to report success.

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## Provinc

The Sixtial Sunday will this year be the Knox Presbyterian Oct. 30 and in Chalmers 1 and 2. Under the Religious Imerly known day School organization t day School evangelical Province e These co all interest work. T tendents a ents they p ity. Lead kers of the will parti Among he will be Dr New York appointed the World iation. At the day there conference be conduc es of the cation; C Work, Bc People's Departme



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Men's Mixed Wool Hose	39c. pr.
Men's Work Socks	15c. pr.
Ladies' Everyday Hose Special	19c. pr.
Ladies' Lisle Hose	39c. pr.
Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose	59c. pr.
Ladies' Pure Thread Silk Hose	95c. pr.
Ladies' Rayon Hose	49c. pr.
Men's and Boys' Caps	79c. & \$1.
Heavy Work Socks	29c. pr.

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White Cup and Saucer 2 sets 15c.
Keep your coffe hot for lunch in one of our Vacuum Bottles for 39c. each
Blue Work Shirts 69c.
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Ladies' Brassiers 25c, 39c, 79c
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Ladies' Corsets and Corselettes \$1.00 each.
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Children's Vest or Drawers 59c. and 69c.
Ladies Knit Bloomers 25c.
Ladies Knit Unon Suits \$1.00
Ladies' Rayon Stripe Vests 49c.
Ladies' Knit Bloomers with Rayon Cuff 69c.
<b>TRY OUR PICNIC HAMS ON SALE SATURDAY.</b>

## Provincial Sunday School Convention

The Sixty-third Annual Provincial Sunday School Convention will this year be held in two sections—the Western Section in Knox Presbyterian Church, Galt, Oct. 30 and 31, and the Eastern in Chalmers Church, Ottawa, Nov. 1 and 2. The Convention is held under the direction of the Ontario Religious Education Council, formerly known as the Ontario Sunday School Association, the organization through which the Sunday School forces of the various evangelical denominations of the Province co-operate.

These conventions are open to all interested in Sunday School work. To ministers, Superintendents and Teachers and Parents they present a rare opportunity. Leading Sunday School workers of the various denominations will participate in the program. Among the outstanding speakers will be Dr. Robert M. Hopkins of New York, who has recently been appointed General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association.

At the afternoon sessions each day there will be departmental conferences when discussions will be conducted on the various phases of the work of Religious Education; Children's Work, Girls' Work, Boys' Work and Young People's work, also Adult, Home Department and Leadership Train-

ing. The whole programme is planned in the most effective way possible for the requirements of the Sunday Schools of the Province.

Information regarding the Conventions can be secured from any of the denominational Sunday School offices, or from the Ontario Religious Education Council, 299 Queen St., W., Toronto.

The cities entertaining these conventions are manifesting their interest by opening their homes to delegates who register in advance of the dates.

## Letters to the Editor

### THE NEGRO SPIRITUAL.

The negro spiritual has, in late years become part of our general, if not of our sacred literature as expressing the emotions and longings of a race, physically limited by the civilization of the day.

The spiritual had its beginning in the heart of the negro as he labored in the fields of the South.

They are called spirituals, folk songs, jubilee melodies. Either name is correct. They are called spirituals because of the religious feeling they express, called folk songs because they satisfy the definition of folk songs. Called jubilee because of the ray of hope that is expressed in each; called melodies because of the striking melody.

After the tune is caught the whole group join in increasing the strength of the melody and adding harmony.

Some of these songs are sad and some happier. These songs are deep-

ly religious and should be sung in such a way as not to cause laughter.

The spirituals show the character of the people in whose heart they had their being.

LEONA G. FAIRFAX,  
London, Ontario

### LONDON NOTES.

We are sorry to report at this writing that Mr. James Thompson, who is still confined to Victoria Hospital is not so well.

Mrs. M. Harris has been confined to her home for the past week ill.

Mrs. C. Brown, Horton St. is quite ill also. Mr. Brown is suffering with a bad cold.

Mr. C. E. Poindexter and Miss G. Stafford of Little Grey St. are able to be out again after bad colds.

The general health of our community has been somewhat affected in the past few weeks, many suffering from heavy colds, rheumatism, etc., but we are glad to see all out and around again.

Miss Gladys Davis of Dresden, is attending Normal School in our city While here she is making her home with her cousins Mr. and Mrs. Albert Butler, Wellington St.

Rev. and Mrs. Wright passed thro' the city on Tuesday on their way to Brantford from North Buxton.

Rev. Thos Woodcock was a visitor in the city for a few days calling on old friends.

Mr. George Bohanon, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Steiger, and baby son, all of Detroit, were visitors in the city on Sunday, Oct. 14th, for a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. C. Poindexter,

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Brown, and little daughter Verna, left last Tuesday evening for a visit to the Southland.

Mrs. Stella Clayborn of Marquette, Mich. is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irons, Nelson St.

Mr. George Harris of Adelaide St. spent a week with his wife and family

We are sorry to report that Miss Leona Braxton is not so well at this writing.

Mr. Frank Budd has been ill for some few weeks. His illness has caused him to be away from his duties for some time.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Chris Brown of Horton Street are ill. Choir and other church organizations feel their absence most keenly.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coursey last Friday morning and left a fine baby boy. Both mother and baby are doing well.



## The Desperate Attempt

We must raise \$10,000.00 in 10 days and we are SLASHING PRICES left and right. Come to the Bi-Lo for the

## Biggest Bargains Ever Known

Sale starts Thursday morning at 9 a.m. sharp, Nov. 1, 1928.

### BI-LO Department Store

We Sell for Less

372 Richmond Street

Phone Met. 949

## Specials for Thanksgiving

### ROASTING PANS

Open Pans 25c. to 50c.  
Round Covered in Black 75c.  
Round Covered in Granite \$1.00 to \$1.50  
Oval in Black, \$1.25  
Oval in Granite \$1.35 to 2.25  
Open Wear Ever Aluminum, very special, 49c.  
Round Covered in aluminum 90c. to \$1.95  
Oval Covered in Aluminum, \$1.90 to \$3.00

SPECIAL IN COCOA DOOR MATS, 65c., 75c. and 85c. each.

### J. G. Steele & Co. Hardware

261 DUNDAS STREET

PHONE MET. 750

After 28 years of Business Dealings in London, Mr. James Gray

## RETIRES FROM BUSINESS

Complete \$120,000 stock  
Reduced for Quick  
Clean Out

3 Whole Floor of Merchandise on Sale.

### Grays Limited

## HAVE YOU

- A friend, sick at home or in the hospital?
- Some one you like who has a birthday near?
- Some one you know who is going on a journey?
- Any boys or girls who like to read?

?

Give Them Books

## Wendell Holmes Bookshops

LONDON

ST. THOMAS.

## The Origin and Decline Of Slavery in Dominion

(Continued from page 1.)

enslave some of the less warlike Indians.

The conquest did not materially alter the state of things as article 47 of the capitulation of Montreal expressly stated that:

"the negroes and panis of both sexes shall remain in the quality of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they shall be free to keep them in the service of the colony or to sell them, and they may also continue to have them brought up in the Roman religion."

Mr. E. Z. Massicotte, archivist of Montreal, has brought together considerable information with regard to the slavery existing in Canada after the conquest. In 1784, as he points out, the slaves were first specifically enumerated in the census, the total for the province being 304 of whom 212 were in the district of Montreal, 88 in the district of Montreal and four in the district of Three Rivers. Mr. Massicotte has also listed a number of recorded sales of slaves in Canada between 1785 and 1790. The last recorded sales was in 1797.

During the first session of the legislature of Lower Canada, Hon. Mr. Panet introduced a bill proposing the abolition of slavery but nothing was done with it. In 1799 the assembly was petitioned by citizens of Montreal to provide by law for the punishment of disobedient slaves while a year later came a request for legislation that would firm the legal existence of slavery under certain conditions in Canada and that would define negroes and panis in servitude to be property. The petitioners in this case invoked the Raudot ordinance of 1709 in favor of their demand. This ordinance, they urged, was in force when the definitive treaty of peace was signed, and by consequence, formed part of the laws, usages and customs of Quebec, recognized by the Quebec Act of 1774. The petitions were received by the Assembly and a bill was actually introduced to regulate the condition of slavery, to limit its term and to prohibit the further importation of slaves into the province. This bill was never passed though it went through the preliminary stages. Slavery in Quebec was dying out by the time this legislation was proposed and its end was hastened by several adverse judgments in the courts. It was really not until 1833 that slavery was actually abolished in Quebec.

Upper Canada ended slavery at the very beginning of its existence as a separate province. The first legislature, which met at Niagara, passed legislation at its second session in 1793 which prohibited the importation of any new slaves into the province and made provision for setting free all those that were then held in servitude. It was, of course, some years before slavery entirely disappeared from Upper Canada. In his "Toronto of Old" Dr. Henry Scadding gives examples of slave

advertisements appearing in the press after 1793.

In the maritime provinces there were no formal abolition acts passed though in New Brunswick the legality of slavery was tested in the supreme court in 1800, the judges dividing equally on the question. As late as 1808, Nova Scotia slave-owners petitioned the legislature for the passage of an act "Securing them their (slave) property or indemnifying them for its loss" but their request was not granted.

The Imperial legislature of 1833 abolishing slavery in all the British Dominions applied, of course, to the Canadian provinces but it is doubtful if there was anywhere in the provinces at that time, either a negro or an Indian, held in servitude and not one dollar of the amount appropriated for compensation was ever required for payment of a Canadian claim.

## Mussolini Fears For Caucasians

Rome, Oct.—In an article written for the Fascist magazine Gerarchia Premier Mussolini again expresses alarm at the falling birth rate not only of Italy but of Europe as a whole.

The phenomenon, I. Duce writes is a general one, as it involves also the United States and opens up the possibility of the yellow or Negro races, whose fecundity remains unimpaired, eventually gaining the upper hand over the whites.

"Are the yellow and black races at our door, then?"

"Yes, they are at our door, not only owing to their fecundity, but also because they are becoming race conscious and feel they have a future in the world."

"While, for instance, the whites in the United States have a pitiable birth rate, which would be even lower except for the injections of races which still are prolific like the Irish, Hebrews and Italians. The Negroes are extremely prolific. Already they reach the imposing total of 14,000,000 souls, or one sixth of the total population of the United States. There is a great quarter in New York called Harlem populated exclusively by colored people. A grave riot in this quarter last July was with difficulty suppressed after a night of bloody conflicts between the police and solid masses of blacks."

"What does it mean for the history of Western nations that China has 40,000,000 inhabitants concentrated in a single state? Coming closer home, what does it mean for the future peace of Europe that Russia has an extremely high birth rate, so much so that despite wars, epidemics, Bolshevism, famine and mass executions its total population reaches 140,000,000 souls?"

"The alarm is sounding and all who can see further ahead than tomorrow (I believe nobody who cannot see at least fifty years ahead has a right to govern a nation) are worried." Thus writes Mussolini.

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