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

VOL. IV., No. 16.

LONDON, ONTARIO. JANUARY 26th, 1928.

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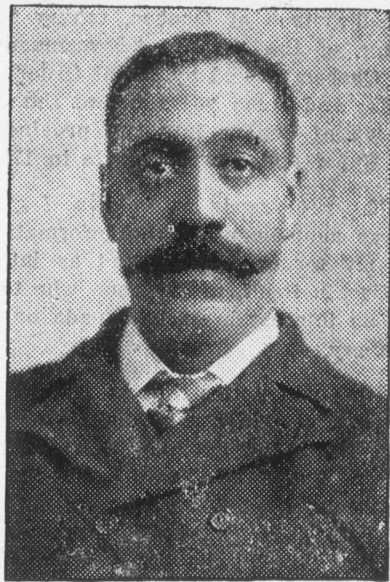
CANADA BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

(By Prof. Fred Landon, M.A.)

The negroes in London were quite ready to strike a blow at slavery as the following incident will show. In 1858 a St. Louis man named W. R. Morwin was travelling through Canada accompanied by a slave boy ten or twelve years old. At London he was seen by some colored men who were at the depot and they telegraphed to friends in Chatham to meet the train when it arrived there and look into the case. As soon as the train reached Chatham a body of colored men entered the car where Merwin was sitting and summarily emancipated the boy by taking him away and putting him in hiding. Merwin promptly laid a charge of abduction, claiming that the boy was dragged from him against his own desire. The case came on in court, dragged along for some time but came to nothing because the lad had disappeared and also because it was discovered that Merwin was not a Southern man at all but a travelling agent who had kidnapped the boy in Paterson N.J., and was evidently planning to take him south and sell him. There is an account of the incident in the Globe of October 8th, 1858, and in the Dec. 10, of the same year there is a further reference, the Detroit Advertiser of Nov. 27 being quoted as saying that the mother of the boy has arrived from Paterson to take her son back.

This story derives additional interest from the fact that it is told in similar detail in the sketch of the late senator Elijah Leonard that was published some years ago. Mr. Leonard tells that he was at the Grand Trunk depot when the man Merwin came through with the boy and he called the attention of some Negroes to the case. They at once got busy. When the case came to trial in Chatham Elijah Leonard was called as a witness.

The case attracted considerable attention in some of the American papers, exaggerated reports being published telling of the rescue of the boy having been brought about by a mob numbering between three and four hundred and armed with guns and knives. The Chatham Planet gave a prompt denial to this, stating that there was no riotous conduct, no violence, no threats, but that all was



C. H. BROWN, member of the Executive Board of the C.L.A.C.P., who is now convalescing at his home after a severe illness.

done peaceably but firmly.

The fugitive's rights of citizenship in Canada were recognized in a rather striking way by his enrollment in the militia of the province of Upper Canada. During the so-called "Patriot War" of 1838, when there was some threat of invasion along the border, the negroes in Canada quickly volunteered for service. Sir Francis Bond Head, governor at that time, has left on record his appreciation of the part played by the fugitives. "They hastened as volunteers in waggon-loads, to the Niagara frontier to beg from me permission that in the intended attack upon Navy Island they might be permitted to form the forlorn hope."

Rev. J. W. Loguen, well-known in the abolition cause, was offered the command of a company of black troops in Canada in 1838. He speaks in his book of the promptness with which several companies were organized and of the valor they displayed in the brief conflict. They could scarcely remain passive, he points out, when the success of the invaders would break the only arm interposed for their security and destroy the only asylum for African freedom on the North American continent.

Rev. Josiah Henson, founder of the Dawn settlement, took an active part in the Patriot War. He was a captain in the 2nd Essex company of colored volunteers, his command forming part of the garrison of Fort Malden for five months and also taking part in the capture of the schooner "Ann" in January 1838. "The colored men,"

Negro Is Test Of Democracy

James Weldon Johnston Declares
Oppression Hurts Both.

New York, Jan. 17—Negro oppression is harmful to the oppressor as well as to the oppressed, according to James Weldon Johnston, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who spoke Sunday morning at the service of the Society for Ethical Culture. His subject was, "The White and Colored Races—How Can They Best Live Side by Side."

"The physical forces at work to push the Negro out, down and beneath the law are not only baneful to the Negro, but dangerous to American law and free institutions," he declared. "And deeper is the effect on the character of America or unfairness and brutality against a defenseless minority."

"Politically," he said, "the Negro is the ultimate and acid test of American democracy. There is danger of establishing a peon class, with the duties and obligations of citizenship, but without its rights. The Negro without the vote is not only wronged but a menace to American life, institutions and democracy."

A fortune teller is always willing to give you a future in exchange for a present.

he says, "were willing to help defend the government that had given them a home when they had fled from slavery."

The legislation of the old parliament of Canada was free from any discrimination against the Negro. Though individual members, occasionally, might show an unfriendly spirit towards the black population, no hostile legislation was ever passed and it was generally recognized that these outbursts of a Larwill or a Prince were political in their aim. The Canadian government showed clearly that it was willing to accept the runaway slave as a citizen and give him the opportunity to rise in the social scale. A striking example of practical help given to the refugees was the remitting of customs duties on clothing, etc., sent in by abolitionists of the United States for the use of the destitute fugitives. In the liberality of its land grants the gov-

(Continued on Page 6)

SKELETON OF THE EARLIEST MODERN MAN IS DUG UP

Man Corresponding to Millions of
Years Old Specimen is Traceable in
Europe at a Much Later Date—
Thought Nearest Original Cradle of
Present-Day Man.

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Africa.—The discovery of what is declared to be the earliest specimen of modern man has been announced by Louis S. B. Leakey, leader of the East African Archaeological Expedition, who has been exploring for prehistoric remains in a big cave in the El Menteita Area of Kenya. If Mr. Leakey is correct it means that Kenya is very near the original cradle of present-day man.

The specimen is intact except for a pick-ax hole in the skull, and it has been removed complete with the surrounding earth. The body had been buried with the knees under the chin, and according to Mr. Leakey, it is unmistakably of the homo sapiens type. Mr. Leakey definitely places it in the early second African pluvial period, when Europe was still frozen under glacial ice, reaching as far south as the River Thames and into Central Germany and Russia.

So far fourteen distinct time layers have been uncovered in Mr. Leakey's African cave. They tell a connected story from the earliest prehistoric times to the present occupation by black tribesmen. According to Mr. Leakey's account today the conditions near the cave have been ideal for the preservation of geological deposits which establish a chronological sequence of the various cultures and show their relationships to the successive climatic periods.

The importance of Mr. Leakey's discovery may be judged from the fact that the Aurignacian man, corresponding to this African skeleton, is only traceable in Europe at a much later date.

Mr. Leakey hopes that by digging still lower in the cave he can establish the existence of human beings during the first African pluvial period.

Thousands of small traders have exchanged their paper profits for experience.

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Editorial

THE CAUSE.

It has recently come to light that the colored churches of the city are in dire circumstances; that their financial condition is such that, one of them at any rate, can neither pay its pastor's salary, meet its other current expenses nor even supply fuel with which to make the church building comfortable for religious worship. The publishing through the papers of the condition of the Colored Churches, gives us occasion to call attention to the condition of the colored people in general throughout Ontario, which conditions are the direct CAUSE, the forerunner of conditions found in nearly all of the colored churches throughout the Province.

Lack of economic and industrial opportunities for colored people in this country renders them impotent, not only to maintain their churches, but makes it impossible for the breadwinners to support and raise families properly or to give their offspring the training necessary to compete with other people in the race of life.

In the City of London, the colored population has fallen from more than 800 to less than 300 within the last thirty years. The cause of this, however, is not that Negroes do not raise large families, nor is it that they are "dying off" more rapidly than other folk. Rather they are moving off to countries in which they and their children can and do find employment. This, of course is true in many cases of other races, but with colored people it is one hundred per cent. true. We are "a tainted with of the flock, meetest for death. The weakest fruit falls earliest to the ground." Any foreigner from any country (if his skin is not dark) is given the preference over colored people whose ancestors have been Canadian citizens for more than two centuries.

Within the past ten years we have had six colored girls finish commercial and business courses here, one in particular carrying off the highest honor of her class. But after repeated attempts to find work here and after as many failures to find it, they were forced to seek and find employment across the border. Not so long since, a colored youth finished as a draftsman from the Technical School here. A certain firm in the city sent to the

FIDELITY.

I have some dear friends that I always will love,
They form some new interest, away from me rove,
But I think that their hearts remain true to me yet
And with all that attracts them, they will not forget.
The best that heaven gives I invoke for them all
And that heaven may be theirs if heaven should call
Them away from this beautiful earth we all love
It will be a more beautiful home above.
But you must live the life God has chosen for you,
And not follow your own inclinations is true,
But God knows what is best, and He will reveal,
Such love as you no other ever could feel.
Then seek to know Him, His instructions obey,
For true happiness is found in no other way.

S. E. G. ALLEN.

school for the boy who had maintained the best record from his first year to graduation. The colored boy had done this and the principal acted with out prejudice and sent the colored boy. The firm refused to employ him. He tried other firms with no results. He finally went to Detroit where he found work for which he was prepared.

A colored mail carrier with an honorable record of 14 years' service resigned and moved to the States because, as his boys and girls approached manhood and womanhood they found it impossible to find employment here.

The Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People on more than one occasion has conducted a campaign among the merchants, biscuit and candy factories, knitting and hosiery factories and other places, seeking places for colored folk. In most cases we were put off with vague promises or with the excuse that white girls will not work with colored girls. There are, however, a few hopeful and even illuminating exceptions. We are proud to relate here the attitude of Mr. James Gray of Gray's Limited. He employed a colored girl in his establishment. She worked along beside white girls. There was no strike. She was well liked by employer and employees.

Such are the conditions which confront the Negroes of the city although 74 per cent of the colored families are tax payers, property owners. Similar conditions exist for the colored people throughout the province.

We hear much talk of the citizens coming to the rescue of the colored churches. "This were good" but let us remember that the body must first be hale before the soul can be made pure. If colored people are given industrial opportunities, if they are given proper inducements to remain here in greater numbers they will then be able to support their churches and to give their children a square deal.

Note On Slavery In Old Quebec

By the Honourable Mr. Justice Riddell, Toronto.

In my articles: "The Slave in Canada," The Journal of Negro History, Vol. V., No. 3, (July 1920), I gave some account of Slavery in the old Province of Quebec.

In a most delightful and interesting volume just published by the Historic Commission of the Province of Quebec: L'Isle D'Orleans, Quebec, 1928, appear the following note concerning the slaves on the Island of Orleans (near Quebec) in 1784. This, it will be seen, was after the Quebec Act of 1774 had formed as well as extended the Province of Quebec, taking the place of the original "Government" of Quebec formed by Royal Order in 1763; and some years before the division of Canada into two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791.

The note reads as follows—I give it as supplementing the information in my former articles and as interesting in itself, to everyone who takes an interest in early Canada or in Slavery.

"One will notice that in 1784 there were a certain number of slaves on the Island of Orleans: 6 at Saint-Pierre, 5 at Sainte-Famille, 7 at Saint-Francois, 6 at Saint Laurent and 3 at Saint-Jean. Actually, there were, at that time in the whole of Canada, 304 slaves. Slavery was only abolished in this country in 1833. Let us hasten to add, however, that here the slaves were always well treated. The church insisted upon their being baptized and properly married. Our country people looked upon them more as members of their families. The greater part of these slaves were Indians."

I may add that there are extant in the files of notaries of our Sister Province, literally hundreds of official documents, proving that the slave, Negro or Panl, was as regularly baptized and married as his master: the Church insisted that the Slaves were human beings and not mere property, whatever the law might say.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto, January 8, 1928, William Renwick Riddell.

MY BIRTHDAY.

Nov. 2, 1928.

—By A Mother.—

This is my birthday, and my life As human life is, has been long. It has been one of constant strife To choose the right, avoid the wrong.

November second was the day That I was brought from heaven here But that seems now long time away, For 1840 was the year.

And now its nineteen twenty-eight And still I need such discipline Were I to knock at heaven's gate I fear they would not let me in.

Sometime my Lord will come for me For all God's promises are sure What blessedness it is to see I have a home in heaven secure.

LONDON NOTES.

After a lengthy illness Mr. Frank Budd passed away on the 7th of the present month at Victoria Hospital. Funeral services were held at his late residence, Clarence Street. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Dyer of the Hill Street Baptist Church, of which Mr. Budd was a member, Rev. Richardson assisting.

Mr. Budd is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ann Budd, four step children, two brothers, one niece and three nephews. The many floral offerings covering the bier showed the great esteem in which he was held. Interment was made at Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Word has reached us that Mrs. Mary Drake and her daughter Alice are ill in nAn Arbor, Mich. While Mrs. Drake is now much improved, Miss Alice is still very ill.

Mr. C. H. Brown who has been confined to the hospital for several weeks is now convalescent at his home on Horton St.

Mrs. Elaine Draper os home again after being released from St. Joseph's Hospital

Miss Alice Marshall Groat entertained on the ninth of the present month in her new home, Horton St. in honor of the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coursey of Glenwood Ave. recently entertained at their home in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Baldwin.

Mrs. Eliza Groat of Trafalgar St. held a Christmas tree party at her home in honor of her children, grand children and great grand children on the 27th of December. Mrs. Groat played the part of Santa to her guests big and small alike receiving presents It was a very enjoyable affair.

Mr. Cecil Miller recently spent the week end with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cromwell. Mr. Miller has a position in St. Thomas.

Mrs. Chas. Poindexter spent the week end with friends in Detroit and Windsor.

Her condition is much improved.

Mr. Walter Cromwell, who has been ill is much improved. Improvement has been reported in the condition of Mrs. (Rev.) A. E. Richardson and her daughter Lillian, Mr. L. Washington and Mr. J. Thompson.

Two weeks ago friends of Mrs. Wm. Myers of Simcoe Stree were agreeably surprised as they gathered at her home in her supposed absence to cheer Mr. Myers in his supposed lonesomeness. As the crowd had all gathered and were sympathizing with him, Mrs. Myers was ushered in to the great surprise an djoy of all. As a retribution, the guests requested that rs. Myers give them a talk on Cuba, its customs, etc., which she did in a most interesting manner. The evening was pleasantly spent.

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IT'S A REAL FACT!

The Dawn of To-Morrow, as the official organ of the Canadian League for the Advancement of the Colored People, has done excellent work in its field.

But even the best of agencies must have the support of its own people to maintain its high standards of efficiency.

Therefore we again appeal to all colored people to co-operate with us by subscribing for The Dawn



It's Your Duty

Predicts Race Struggle Will Engulf World

French Official Declares Negroes and Whites will Clash.

LONDON—The greatest struggle of humanity the world has ever seen will be experienced in the predicted clash between the white and Negro races.

What the result will be the future can only decide, but unless a supreme effort is made, the struggle will end in the greatest catastrophe in history.

This is the opinion of M. Albert Sarraut, former governor-general of the French Far-Eastern dominion of Indo Chisa, and the present minister of the interior of France.

Writing in The London Referee he warns that the Negro peoples—1,000,000,000, 200,000,000 of them are stirring everywhere.

"No longer awed by the unity of the white man, which for centuries gave him supremacy, but which was broken by the World War, the Negro races have wakened to nationalism, and are demanding equal rights and freedom.

"It is above all in Asia," writes M. Sarraut, "—that tremendous reservoir in which there are nearly 10,000 million human beings that the question of the white man's supremacy is henceforth posed in its most important and most redoubtable terms.

"The problem which dominates our age is the problem of the Pacific. The solution of this problem may decide the destiny of the whole world.

And now these seething masses urged on by Russian Communism, which presents itself from the Bosphorus to the Pacific as the liberator of the races from the Western yoke, are seeking a nation of their own breed powerful enough to become their champion against Americo-European hegemony."

That nation M. Sarraut believes will ultimately be Japan. A country which refused its petition for racial equality is facing not only a population crisis but a crisis of personal dignity.

He asserts the lapse of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has left Japan free to take the leadership and the command of the Asiatic bloc against the European bloc.

And he even goes so far as to allege that Japan has been making formidable preparation for such a war for nearly half a century." by silently and patiently constituting an impregnable defensive position."

Letters to the Editor

(from F. Shadd)

To the Editor of The Dawn of To-morrow,

Our harvesting operations being completed I hope you will not feel this out of place to thank you for copies of your paper, also to get some things off my chest that have been there for some time.

In editorials in times past if I am right you complain that although the

League for the Advancement of Colored People was formed for their express benefit, those very ones for whom it was formed are slow to take advantage of its existence.

In answer to this I believe we must all agree that instinct is the safest guide for the most people, and in this, although raised to contrary, I could not say that even superstition itself has not some advantages to its credit.

If the Colord People are indifferent to something we believe is to their advantage, there must be some very plausible reason.

After careful consideration I would like to submit three reasons I believe may have some bearing on this matter.

In the first place at the heading to most of our publications of any kind in regard to the colored man, is the prominent use of the word Negro, the word in itself perhaps no more than any other word, but as it has been applied here in America has most always been associated with something of a depressing nature as regards the Colored man. Instances are rare when the word has been held up as an ideal for the things this world clamours for.

Neatly bound volumes tell us that Booker T. Washington and his associates endorsed this word and so general has its use become that I offer this not as criticism, and the only comment I have to make is that the average Colored man does not take kindly to this word, here in Canada at least, nor does he take kindly to the racial appeals of a radical nature as is sometimes the case is the press across the line.

As to the word inferior as a great many claim this word implies as regards the word Negro, I believe there are no two words in our common language that have more bearing on the happiness or misery of the human family than these two words and my only comment on this is: Any race to be inferior would have to be impervious to change, under changed conditions. The race claiming superiority would also have to be immune to change.

If a race is inferior because its origin is in the tropics so must the gentle breezes that mean so much to ohr crops also be inferior in our temperate zone.

Lantly, but not least. If the colored race is inferior, our missionaries efforts and churches for colored are in vain.

If the colored man can never find balue for value among men, it's safe to say he can never become a member of the household of the King of Kings.

In speaking this I am not blind to the great difference in living conditions here in America which in some of our larger cities is almost painful to see nor the great lead the one race has over the other in finance and commerce, bot as this is not the subject we will have to let it pass.

My second reason that makes the matter difficult is the colored man is like some other classes of society, at present, farm for instance, and in some cases labour, although his difficulty is far more complex than either of the former.

Since the period from 1914 till '20 (Continued page 4)

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ABOUT US**More Talk Of Godfrey-
Dempsey Bout**Bout said to be truly in the making
and almost assured.Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10 —Jack
Dempsey is due in Chicago within a
few weeks to give definite answer
as to whether or not he will fight
George Godfrey. This is the tip that
was swept to the writer by a man
who claims to be in intimate touch
with affairs.Godfrey is more than willing to
fight Dempsey. The sole obstacle to
the battle lies in the attitude of the
Manasa Mauler himself. Quiet con-
ferences have been held recently be-
tween Jack and parties who want
this fight to go through. A straight-
forward answer is soon forthcoming.The optimists believe that Jack and
Big George will battle and that the
promoter offering the best induc-
ements will gather the prizes.Such palookas as Stribling, Sharkey
Heeney and the rest are not worth
blowing one hoot on the horn of pub-
licity about.Meanwhile the well-known Baron
of Leiperville, otherwise known as
Jimmie Dougherty, and the manager
of Godfrey, has been playing possum
and is not so dumb, either. He isn't
as ignorant of the state of affairs as
he pretends, and Godfrey on the
screen hasn't been a much better ac-
tor than Dougherty in person.For once in his life, Jimmy is now
silent in nine or ten living languag-
es and a couple of dead tongues. In-
teresting history lies behind the pro-
posed interracial feud. Years ago,
when Dempsey was training for that
ill fated battle at Shelby, Mont., with
Tommy Gibbons, Godfrey was one of
his sparring partners. Dougherty, too
was the referee of the big bust.Many strange tales have wafted out
of the cow town that went broke
putting up a front before the world,
issuing a fictitious prospectus to sell oil
wells and other municipal bargains.
One of these recites that Dempsey
hammered the big ebony warrior so
hard that George would not remain
as a sparring partner. The other is
that Godfrey proved such a tartar
that Jack Kearns, then manager of
Dempsey, refused to let the Leiper-
ville Senegambian work any longer
with the then champion.**Letters to the Editor**(Continued from page 3)
he is to some extent suffering the
doldrums under changed conditions.The vast movement from south to
north of his own people, the increas-
ed competition of labour, the ever in-
creasing cost of living, the vast con-
centrations of wealth in some quar-
ters and the increased difficulties of
the individual to come through at all
with a clean ledger, also his almost
utter impotence should he come to
difference with any large, well organ-
ized body. These things and many
others such as the vast difference be-
tween the raw and the finished pro-
duct that used to effect the luxuries
only, now has worked into the neces-
saries of life.His voice may not be heard in these
matters, but it is a mistake if any
think he is not interested.Let none be mistaken, the colored
man is not altogether a dead animal.
My third and most important rea-
son is the colored man senses re-
sponsibility in this League, a responsi-
bility he is not always prepared to
assume.He sees not only the necessity of
a better understanding with his own,
but the almost absolute necessity of
a better understanding with his white
neighbor.If this world should ever come to
a condition of universal peace that
some of our statesmen are now mak-
ing a serious effort to bring about,
there now would have more reason to
congratulate themselves than the
sponsoring of this movement.**Late Dr. Bond
Acclaimed Able
Useful Leader**High Tributes Paid Memory by Prom-
inent People—"None Deserves More
Honor," Says Great Daily Paper.Louisville, Ky., Jan.—The death of
Dr. James Bond, director of the inter-
racial work in Kentucky, which oc-
curred here on January 15th, is uni-
versally deplored, and the deceased
is acclaimed by all as having been
one of the state's most useful citizens.
Hundreds attended the funeral at
which appreciative tributes were
paid Dr. Bond by Bishop George C.
Clement, Col. P. H. Callahan, Dean
Kirk Smith, E. S. Lotspeich and oth-
ers of both races. Both were repre-
sented among the pall bearers and in
the audience. Commenting upon Dr.
Bond's death, the Louisville Courier-
Journal, leading daily paper says:"The sudden death of Dr. James
Bond shocks all who have an appreci-
ative knowledge of his career. His
loss is one that will be seriously
felt not only by his race, but by both
the blacks and whites of the whole
State. His labors in behalf of a bet-
ter racial understanding and good
feeling were zealous and incessant.
His relation to the nature of the
problems whose solutions he sought
to promote was so intelligent, his
breadth of mind and catholicity of
character were so pronounced, that
his people, regardless of race, would
have been happier to co-operate.
Louisville had no more useful citizen
no one whose memory merits more
honor."**SIMCOE CLEANERS**Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing
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**Hails Success of Negro
In College Education**New York—The Negro has proved
beyond any doubt his ability in the
sphere of higher education, according
to Miss Mary White Ovington, Chair-
man of the Board of Directors of the
N.A.A.C.P., who recently addressed
the seminar on the Church and Race
Relations at the Russell Sage Founda-
tion.Miss Ovington attributed the high
percentage of illiteracy among Ne-
groes in the South to unequal appor-
tionment of school funds. Until the
Negro votes in the South, declared
Miss Ovington, his full educational
opportunity will not be granted him.At the same session Robert W. Bag-
nall, N.A.A.C.P. Director of Branches,
characterized race prejudice as the
greatest sin in the world and nothing
more than a vicious social acqui-
sition which always expresses itself in
segregation.The third N.A.A.C.P. speaker at the
seminar, Walter White, Assistant Sec-
retary, pointed out that Christianity
was the only religion under which
exploitation based upon color had
been practised in the civilized world.
Christians nations, said Mr. White, had
carried on the African slave trade
and had exploited colored peoples in
India and Africa, the Far East, the
Caribbean and in the United
States.**WALTER WHITE SPEAKS ON
NEGRO AS DRAMATIC MATERIAL.**New York—Addressing an audience
of 200 women as speaker in one of a
series of "Five Intimate Talks on the
Theatre" in the Hotel Warwick, last
Tuesday morning, Walter White, As-
sistant Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.
had for his subject "The Negro as
Dramatic Material."Mr. White outlined the increasing
use of Negro life and Negro themes
in current plays and stressed the fact
that not a stereotype or convention,
but Negro life as it actually is, is
coming to be sought for dramatic
material.**Stock-Reducing
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ess of Negro Education

Negro has proved his ability in the education, according to Ovington, Chair of Directors of the recently addressed Church and Race Russell Sage Foundation. attributed the high literacy among Negroes to unequal apportionment of funds. Until the South, declared his full educational not be granted him. sion Robert W. Bag- irector of Branches, e prejudice as the e world and nothing ous social acquisi- s expresses itself in

C.P. speaker at the White, Assistant Sec- ut that Christianity ligious under which d upon color had the civilized world. said Mr. White, had African slave trade colored peoples in the Far East, the in the United

E SPEAKS ON MATIC MATERIAL.

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OWEN SOUND NOTES.
We are very thankful indeed that our church is out of debt. The mortgage, which was \$600.50, was paid by the Ministerial Association of the United Church of Canada. We are very grateful to them and to our late pastor, Rev. H. F. Logan.

We had recently a pleasant visitor to our city in the person of Mrs. Kay Hopkins, sister of Mr. Thomas and James Green and D. Green of Toronto. It was 30 years since she had visited her birth place and she had a happy meeting with her old friends and loved ones. She has her home in New York City and is a member of St. Mark's Church choir. While here there were several receptions in her honor when a very good time was spent in music and dancing.

Mr. Garefield Green of Detroit, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Green of this city, was a recent visitor in his home town. He was much surprised at the way things have changed since he left his home some 10 years ago.

Mrs. Rev. E. A. Richardson of London was in our city as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herb Harrison over the yule tide and reports a fine time renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. H. Woodbeck was in Toronto last week on account of his health, which has been poorly.

The B.M.E. Church Sunday School held a successful Christmas tree and concert. Mrs. Wm. Harrison, was the convener of the programme. Mrs. C. Johnston and Miss Ida Patterson had charge of the presents. Every one went away happy after Mr. C. Johnson had acted as Santa Clause to the satisfaction of all who were concerned.

On December 31st the Sailors' Supper was held in the B.M.E. Church. Mr. H. Woodbeck, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Green, Mr. A. Patterson were the men conveners, while Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. A. Harrison and Miss Ida Patterson had charge of the supper. Mrs. Wm. Harrison was responsible for the program Mayor Christie acted as chairman.

Every body enjoyed the affair. The proceeds amounted to \$75.00, which was used to pay on the B.M.E. parsonage, on which there is still a debt of \$700.50.

We are very sorry to report the death of Mr. Wm. Miller, which occurred in New Liskeard, Northern Ontario, from the flu. She was formerly Miss Mary Ellen Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harrison of Owen Sound. Survivors are 4 brothers and 3 sisters—James, William, Fred and Samuel; and Miss Eliza, Marthur, and Mrs. Norman Green, all of Owen Sound.

STRATFORD
Frank Wesley spent a couple of weeks in Detroit visiting his brother.
Mr. John D. Hall who has been sick the past two months is making an awful fight to recover his health.

LONDON NOTES.
Miss Lena Fairfax, was called home to Nova Scotia recently on account of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Ella Washington of Detroit spent several weeks in the city with her aunt, Mrs. Walter Cromwell.

Mr. Sam Harris of Glenwood Ave. is confined to his bed with an attack of influenza.

Mrs. Marguerite Ward of Detroit was a visitor in the city during the holidays.

Mrs. Hannah Harris of Ottaway Ave. recently had the misfortune to fall from a step ladder and injure her hip. She is slowly improving.

Mr. Geo. Brown of Detroit paid a flying visit recently to visit his aunt Mrs. Eliza Groat.

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Miss Hazel Wesley who has been visiting her parents for the last six weeks is expecting to return to Detroit at the end of the week.

John Thompson and family of Kitchener, spent Sunday visiting his friends in the city.

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Book Chat By Mary White Ovington

Negro Makers of History.

By Carter G. Woodson, Ph.D. Published by The Associated Publishers, 1558 Ninth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., Price \$1.65. Postage 10c.

Dr. Woodson has been publishing books upon the history of the Negro for some years. This recent volume, he tells us, is "An Annotation of 'The Negro In Our History' to the capacity of children in the elementary schools." And he goes on to say: "The aim is to facilitate the teacher's task of preparing children to play their part creditably in this new age. The teacher should hold up before them the examples of their own people who have done things worth while. Those who have no record of what their forbears have accomplished lose the inspiration which comes from the teaching of biography and history."

With this aim in mind Dr. Woodson gives a history of the Negro in the New World by means of a series of biographies, with a historical background sketched in. Ninety-one characters are described at more or less length and the names of a number more are mentioned. These are men and women who have helped to make America what it is. Some were preachers of the Gospel. Some were scientists some were slaves who engineered insurrections. It is always of interest to see the slant that the black man places upon his ancestors. To the whites the faithful slave is the noble figure. To the blacks, the one to be remembered is the one who tried to break his shackles though in so doing he saw the white race massacred. The Negro will never put up a statue to a "Black Mammy" until it can commemorate her service to her own child. Different characters will interest different people. The early stories, as being the least familiar, have especially attracted me. There is Estavanico, the explorer, born in Morocco about 1500, and with Narvaez coming to this new continent. The party that set out from Spain numbered 506 when they landed in Florida, but a year later only four were left. These four, of whom Estavanico was one, went as far as Texas. There the Indians made slaves of them. Ultimately Estavanico penetrated to Taos, New Mexico, a wonder city then as now, and there was executed at once because he represented himself as coming from the white man. How, the Indians argued, could a Negro represent a white? There is Omar Ibn Said, a devout Mohammedan, brought to this country about 1807. At first he had a kind master, but at this master's death, life became so hard that the Negro ran away and was later imprisoned as a fugitive in Fayetteville, N.C. By writing in Arabic on some coals, he gained the attention of a scholar, and lived with him in Bladen County more as a distinguished freeman than as a slave. Omar Ibn Said lived to see emancipation. There are many, many others whose achievements, as ministers, as scientists, as poets, as artists, should interest all Americans.

The pictures are an important part of the book. Nearly every page has

Canada Before The Civil War

(Continued from page 1.)

ernment also showed its sympathy. The Elgin Association and the Refugees' Home both secured large tracts of government land on easy terms, the understanding being that they would make it possible for the Negroes to become freeholders.

Any word of criticism in the Canadian Parliament was, of course, seized upon by the southern press and by slavery supporters, and spread broadcast as the attitude of Canadians generally. Such misrepresentation was to be expected but the record of Canada stands clear. The door to freedom swung open all through the period that blacks found freedom only in Canada, and it might be added that the treatment of the black men in Canada has not changed in the half century since Emancipation made the underground railroad and Canada at the end of it less vital to the colored man's freedom.

STUDENTS SEEK KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER RACES.

Atlanta, Ga.,—The effort for better understanding across racial lines which has characterized the interracial movement in the south was evidenced last week by a tour on the part of the sociology class of Agnes Scott College, leading local institution for white young women, during which they visited a number of the more important Negro institutions and enterprises and also went through the colored residential section, observing the conditions of housing and recreation.

The first call of the young ladies, who were in charge of their teacher, Professor Wright, was at the Atlanta School of Social Work, where the purposes and work of the school were outlined to them by Director Forrester B. Washington. Following this they sat for an hour in the class in social case work under Miss Ernestine McGill. Miss Katie May Davis, of the social work school faculty, next conducted the group on a visit to the colored headquarters of the Family Welfare Society, the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and other business and welfare enterprises.

its illustrations, and the woodcuts and engravings of early times are often beautiful. There is a fine one of Cudjoe, the Maroon, making peace with the British in Jamaica. The white man who is the Negro's friend as well as the Negro himself, finds his picture in these pages.

I wish Mr. Woodson's books were not so heavy to lift. But a heavy book, for some strange reason, costs less to produce than a light one. Also the person who reads few volumes, likes something weighty to pick up. It implies learning and one's money's worth.

Through his careful historical studies, Dr. Woodson has given a wealth of material for the student of the Negro in this country.

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Atlanta, Ga. Crawford, of t Secretary of t ocation of Gc imed today l tion and other train wreck v Manchester, C "The crash preacher helpe ductor from celved instruc prevent anoth sent the flagi give the alarm then took a re stitution's fra to place a v proaching trail

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