rsday, February 26th, 1931

n Infantry distinguished them t Carizal as the heroes of the In the World War, Negro and officers were justly praisourageous men, admirable in Their bravery won the ad-1 of observers and the grati-France, to the salvation of hey made a distinct contrib-Negroes, then, have been not lling laborers in the developthe United States of America ve soldiers in its defense.

Spiritual Contribution.

Vegro is a natural artist. He gift of producing things usepleasing to the eye. He has, e, been accredited with achit, in both the industrial and Numerous implements, , weapons, musical instruand personal adornments made natives of Africa show expert nship and exceptional skill. fine arts the African has left riking evidences of his aeslevelopment in the Sherbro the Megaliths of Gambia, and nze sculptures of Benin. Afrt, however, is not yet apprececause it differs so widely Suropean art which is based nitations. African art is basn sculptural design. It is orather than imitative. The Afrtist is not restricted by what He endeavors to produce e imagines, and his imaginamost fertile. This same proimagination is evident in the poetry produced by Negroes hen in primitive condition in tive land. In the folklore, the ig tales handed down from son in Africa, is found evidthis same art in tender and s touches. Art is found also very telling of these stories wealth of descriptive detail in of recitative chanting and g very much like a song.

amatic art the Negro has also good account of himself. The is naturally an actor. Inass he has never permitted his holly to dominate his body, he pression much easier than in What e of other people. theatrical persons have to years in acquiring the Negro s spontaneously.

Negro Music.

le value of Negro music the ny is almost universal. Even untutored condition the slave s "canticles of love and woe" wldly in that darkness which few rays of light brightened. were significant contributions the most notable of any peonilarily circumstanced in the of the world. It is an art cking appreciation but getting ng now and then from persons ve sufficient penetration to ensoul of an oppressed people. in their primitive dignity pirituals are now being appre-With this attitude artists inning to focus their attention important background of the



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

VOL. IV, NO. 22.

LONDON, CANADA, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 28th, 1931.

COLORED WOMEN FACE PROBLEMS

The low pay and lack of opportunity typical of the industrial employment of Negro women parallel the experiences of other labor groups, such as immigrant workers or women in general, when entering almost any wage-earning field as new recruits Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, stated last evening in an address on the economic problems of Negro women at the Conference in Atlanta, sponsored by the Commission on Internacial Co-operation.

Most Work in Tobacco.

A Women's Bureau bulletin devoted exclusively to Negro women wageearners and containing data collected in 15 state studies show that tobacco products accounted for the largest groups of Negro women, and food, textiles and the wood industry came next in regard to numbers.

In general the earnings of Negro women were found to be very low Miss Anderson sail. In only 2 of 12 States from which data are available did the media of week's earningsthat is one half of the women earning more and one half of the women less rise as high a \$9. In 4 of these States the median fell below \$6 pay for the week's work. The industries included that gave women the best pay were meat packing and glass, while those with the lowest wage standards were lumber and veneer factories and certain textiles.





200 YEARS AGO

(by Hon. William Renwick Riddell) Most of the slaves in French Canada were Indians-panis, as they were called-though late in this regime. a few Negroes made their appearance. It may be of interest to note the value of a young Pani, two centuries ago-it was the custom to effect sales of any importance before a Notary Public who retained the record of the transaction among his papers. It is to that custom, still followed in Quebec that we owe it that we are able to learn of a sale of this kind.

Among the treasures of the Histori ical Society of Chicago is to be found a Notarial Acte of the sale of a Slave in Montreal, which I translate:

"Before us, the undersigned Notary in the City of Montreal came Louis Chappeau resident in the said City. who has acknowledged by these presents to have sold to Sieur Pierre Guy, Merchant, of the said city . . . one Indian of the Patoka Nation, aged about ten to twelve years, whom the said Chappeau guarantees to be of the Patoka Nation and to belong to him for the sum of two hundred livres, which the said Chappeau acknowledges to have received from the said Pierre Guy in beaver-skins and furs this day and of which he acquits the anid Pierre Guy and all others. Montreal, August 15, 1731.

(Signed) GUY Chas. Benoist et St. Desiez"

The livre was about 18 cents. The price of the boy was therefore about \$36.

The vendor had to guarantee the Nation of the young Indian-if he



Price 5 cents

The seventeenth Spingarn Medal goes this year to Richard B. Harrison, sixty-seven year old star of "The Green Pastures," to whom it will be presented next Sunday night in the Mansfield Theatre by Lieutenant Governor H. H. Lehman. Members of the theatre-going public who have rejoiced in the dignity, gentleness and force of Mr. Harrison's character creation will no doubt avail themselves in considerable numbers of the invitation issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to attend this public ceremony. It will add Mr. Harrison's name to a long list of distinguished members of his race who have won this medal in the past, among them Roland Hayes, James Weldon Johnson, Harry Burleigh, William Stanley Braithwaite, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and H. A. Hunt. Some of these former winners of the Spingarn Medal are intending to be present at the presentation to Mr. Harrison in tribute to an actor who has made a great gift to the cause of his race. His devotion to his career and his achievement in his present part have constituted the finest possible object lesson in the value of opportunity for the Negro's creative expression. Established seventeen years ago by Mr. J. E. Spingarn, to call to the attention of the world the gifts and hard-won achievements of colored people, the Spingarn Medal has come to represent an accolade of which any man might well be proud. To the tradition of the medal Mr. Harrison's name adds luster. (It is recalled here that Rich-

BRANTFORD

on C. Johnson, electrical conhas been awarded two conn Walsingham Centre, Ont. to t once.

Have Long Hours.

Hours of work were found to be long in far too many cases, according to the report. In the 15 states nearly four-fifths of the women had daily schedules of 9 hours or longer, and well over a third had a day of 10 hours or more. More than a fifth had weekly schedules of over 55 hours and 6 per cent had schedules of 60 hours or longer.

Domestic and personal service, the field giving employment to one-half of the Negro women gainfully occupied in 1920, was touched upon by Miss Anderson who referred to two studies of household service made by the bureau, one in Baltimore and the other in and around Philadelphia. The reports revealed that this work in many cases was subject to very

long hours and to thoroughly under standardized conditions that often prove disadvantageous to both employ er and employee. The worker finds in it little chance for occupational and financial advancement, while the employer in return for his payments, too frequently gets poor work and uncertain attendance.

ly to the French, for example, the ard B. Harrison is a native of our Hurons, he might be set free. WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto. February 25, 1931.

N.L.A.C.P. Pleas Restore Postal Clerk

New York, Mar. 20-A letter written by William T. Andrews, Special Legal Assistant of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has procured a recommendation that a colored postal clerk, dismissed from his job, be restored to

duty. The clerk, Arthur M. Rice, had been given a check which, unknown to him instatement of Mr. Rice.

own city, London, Canada.)

self, had been forged. He cashed it but upon learning of the forgery, made full restitution.

The N.A.A.C.P., in its letter to John J. Kelly, U.S. Postmaster at New York, said: "We very strongly feel, that a situation such as this might happen to anyone; that in no way does it show, or tend to show, any circumstances which may be criminal dishonest, or even unmoral." The N.A.A.C.P. also pointed out that Mr. Rice had had an untarnished record of 21 years in the postal service. Mr. Kiely has informed the N.A.A.

C.P. that he is recommending the re-

THE DAWN OF TO-MORROW.

Dawn of Tomorrow

Page 2

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

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Editorial

OUR HOPE

A few months ago we were all jubilant in celebrating the birth of the Christ of Nazareth; joyous were our hearts as the acclamation was resounded, (He came to save His people from their sins: . . . and to bring peace on earth good will towards men). Three months are passed and come to commemorate the Crucifixion of this Christ of Nazareth. But we are not saddened, rather we are happy because Christ said in no uncertain terms "for this cause came I into the world." A question comes to us with ever increasing emphasis: "What will ye do with Jesus."

For if his gifts I use in pride and scorn.

My lesser selfish self to glorify, To Him I give another crown of thorns,

Him do I crucify

Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it up again, were the definite words of Jesus, Easter is the happiest time of the year. A time of inspiration. Nature takes on a newness, as the buds take form, the blade of grass becomes green, the streams are filled, the river speeds up its current, the birds sing their song of the new day which is dawning. It is resurrection time; it is Easter. This is one, if not the greatest event in human history. Christ breathed out His life and gave up His spirit.

"When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, it is finished; and He bowed His head and gave up the ghost."

Something had happened. Not a few months only, but thirty years of deprivation, and misunderstanding on the part of the people. A life of

Omega and am alive for evermore. O death, where is thy sting, O grave, thy victory. E. ALPH RICHARDSON,

Pastor, Bethemanuel B.M.E. Church, London, Ont.

The Need for a New Method in Negro Education

"What different method of approach or what sort of appeal would you make to the Negro child that cannot be made just as well by a white teacher? some one asked me the other day," says Dr. Carter G. Woodson. "I replied that there is no particular body of facts that Negro teachers can impart to children of their own race that may not be just as easily presented by persons of another race if they have the same attitude as Negro teachers; but tradition, race hate, segregation, and terrorism make such a thing impossible. I am not an advocate of segregation. I do not pelieve in separate schools. I am mere ly emphasizing the necessity for com mon sense schools and teachers who understand and continue in sympathy with those whom they instruct. Those who take the position to the contrary have the idea that education is merely a process of imparting information. One who can give out these things or devise an easy plan for so doing, then, is an educator. In a sense this is true, but it accounts for most of the troubles of the Negro. For me, education means to inspire people to live more abundantly, to learn to begin with life as they find it and make it better. The instruction so far given Negroes in colleges and universities has worked to the contrary. In most cases such graduates have merely increased the number of malcontents who offer no program for changing the undesirable conditions about which they complain I believe in protest only when it is supported by a constructive program. "What Negroes are now being

taught does not bring their minds into harmony with life as they must face it. When a Negro student works his way through college by shining shoes he does not think of making a special study of the science underlying the production and distribution of leather and its products, that he may some day figure in this sphere. The Negro boy sent to college by a mechanic, seldom dreams of learning mechanical engineering to build upon the oundation his father has laid, that in years to come he may figure as a contractor or a consulting engineer. The Negro girl who goes to college hardly wants to return to her mother if she is a washerwoman, but this girl should come back with sufficient knowledge of physics and chemistry and business administration to use her mother's work as a nucleus for a modern steam laundry. A professor of Tulane University recently resigned his position to get rich by running a laundry for Negroes in New Orleans. A Negro college instructor would have considered such a suggestion an insult. The so-called education of Negro college graduates leads them came along an insurance man, who

and hell. . . . I am Alpna and they have and go in quest of those which they do not find. A school system which thus handicaps people for life by setting them adrift is not worthy of public support.

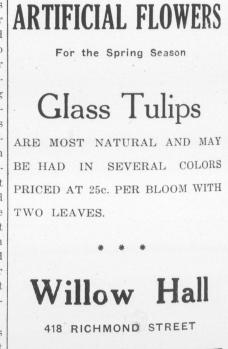
"In the case of the white youth in this country, they can choose their courses more at random and still succeed because o numerous opportunities offered by their people, but even they show so much more wisdom than do Negroes. For example, year or two after I left Harvard I found out West a schoolmate who was studying wool. 'How did you happen to go into this sort of thing? I enquired. His people, he replied, had had some experience in wool and in college he prepared for his work. When I was at Harvard I studied Aristotle, Plato, Marsiglio of Padua, and Pascasius Rathbertus. My friend who studied wool, however, is now independently rich and has sufficient leisure to enjoy the cultural side of life which his knowledge of the science underlying his business developed, but I have to make my living by begging for a struggling cause.

"During my life I have seen striking examples of how people should and should not be taught. Some of these are worth relating. Probably the most interesting was that of missionary work in China. In 1903 1 crossed the Pacific Ocean with twenty-six missionaries who were going to take China by storm. One, Todd, from North Carolina, was orating and preaching almost every day to stimulate his cowarkers to go bolddly to the task before them. Dr. DeForest, long a missionary to Japan, informed them that the work required more than enthusiasm; that they could not rush into the homes of the natives saying, 'Peace be to this house;' for it might turn out the other way and give somebody the opportunity to say, 'Peace be to his ashes." Dr. Dr Forest explained how he chose a decidedly different course, preferring first to study the history, the language, the manners and the customs of the people, to approach them intelligently; and not until he had been in the country four years did he undertake to exhort, but since that time he has had great success and has been invited to preach before the Mikado himself. Now Todd did not take this advice, and he had not been in China five months before he and his wife had been poisoned by their native cook who became incensed at the way they interfered with the institutions of his people.

"Another striking illustration was the education of the Filipinos. Not long after the close of the Spanish-American War the United State Government started out to educate the Filipinos over night. Numbers of highly trained Americans were carried there to do the work. They entered upon the task by teaching the Filipinos just as they had taught American children who were otherwise circumstanced. The result was failure. Men trained at institutions like Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Chicago could not teach these people, and some of these scholarly Americans had to be maintained by the subscription of friends until they could be returned to this country on Government transportation.

Saturday, March 28th, 1931

business. He had never taught at all; and he had never studied authorities like Bagley, Judd and Thorndike; but he understood people. Seeing that others had failed, he went into the work himself. He filled the schoolroom with thousands of objects from the pupil's environment. In the beginning he did not use books very much, because the books supplied were not adapted to the needs of the children. He talked about the objects around them. Everything was presented objectively. When he took up the hagits of the snake he brought the reptile to the school for a demonstration. When he taught the crocodile he had one there. In teaching the Filipinos music he did not sing, 'Come shake the Apple Tree.' They had never seen such an object. He taught them to sing, 'Come shake the Lomboy Tree,' some tnihg which they had actually done. In reading he did not concentrate on the story of how George Washington always told the truth. They had never heard of him and could not have appreciated that lie if some one hal told them about it. He taught them about their own hero, Jose Rizal, who gave his life as martyr for the freedom of his country. By and by they got rid of all books based on the life of American people and worked out an entirely new series dealing with the life of Filipinos. The result. then, was that this man and others who saw the situation as he did, succeeded and the work of the public schools in the Philippines is today the outstanding achievement of the Americans in that coustry."



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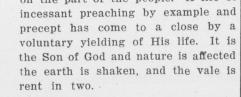
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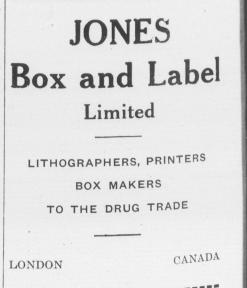
Cash

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But this is not all, the empty tomb confirms the word of the lowly Nazarene, "In three days I shall raise it up again." He is not here but is risen; He lives,-the world cannot bury Christ, the earth is not deep enough for a permanent tomb. He ascends into heaven but the heavens cannot contain Him, He still lives and is with us alway. The whole of Christendom rejoices in that Christ not only brought peace and good will to men but He has conquered death

"In the meantime, however, there to throw away opportunities which went to the Philippines to engage in



Saturday, March 28th, 1931

ss. He had never taught at d he had never studied authlike Bagley, Judd and Thornout he understood people. Seeat others had failed, he went e work himself. He filled the oom with thousands of obrom the pupil's environment. beginning he did not use books uch, because the books supvere not adapted to the needs children. He talked about the around them. Everything esented objectively. When he p the hagits of the snake he t the reptile to the school for onstration. When he taught ocodile he had one there. In g the Filipinos music he did ig, 'Come shake the Apple They had never seen such an He taught them to sing, shake the Lomboy Tree,' some which they had actually done. ing he did not concentrate on ry of how George Washington told the truth. They had nerd of him and could not have ated that lie if some one hal em about it. He taught them neir own hero, Jose Rizal, who s life as martyr for the freehis country. By and by they of all books based on the life rican people and worked out rely new series dealing with of Filipinos. The result, as that this man and others v the situation as he did. sucand the work of the public in the Philippines is today standing achievement of the ins in that coustry."

FICIAL FLOWERS

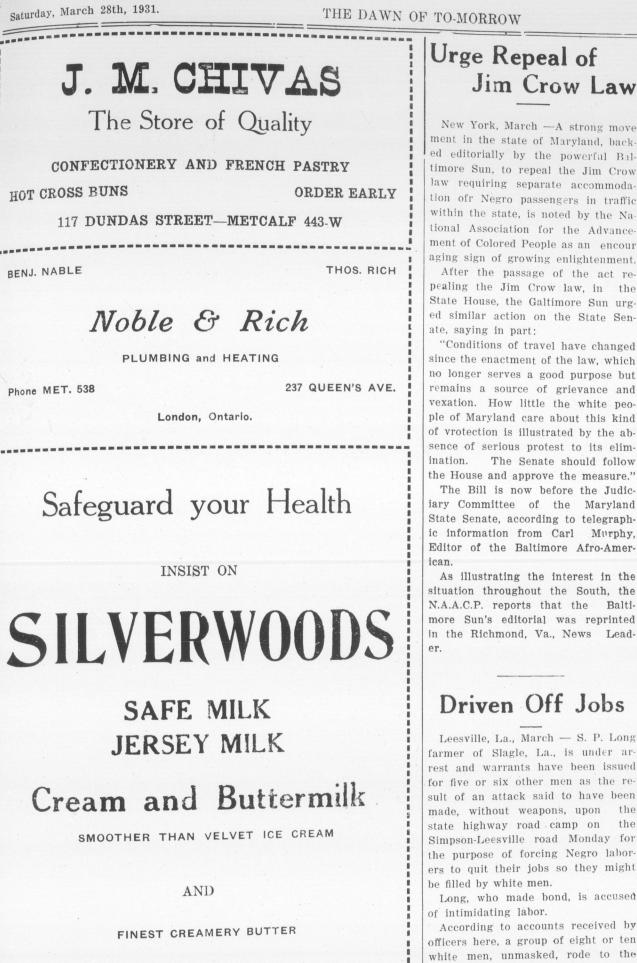
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Jim Crow Law John Curnoe

ment in the state of Maryland, backed editorially by the powerful Baltimore Sun, to repeal the Jim Crow law requiring separate accommodation ofr Negro passengers in traffic within the state, is noted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as an encour aging sign of growing enlightenment.

pealing the Jim Crow law, in the State House, the Galtimore Sun urged similar action on the State Sen-

since the enactment of the law, which no longer serves a good purpose but remains a source of grievance and vexation. How little the white people of Maryland care about this kind of vrotection is illustrated by the absence of serious protest to its elimination. The Senate should follow the House and approve the measure." The Bill is now before the Judiciary Committee of the Maryland

State Senate, according to telegraphic information from Carl Murphy, Editor of the Baltimore Afro-Amer-

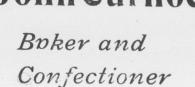
situation throughout the South, the N.A.A.C.P. reports that the Baltimore Sun's editorial was reprinted in the Richmond, Va., News Lead-

Driven Off Jobs

Leesville, La., March - S. P. Long farmer of Slagle, La., is under arrest and warrants have been issued for five or six other men as the result of an attack said to have been made, without weapons, upon the state highway road camp on the Simpson-Leesville road Monday for the purpose of forcing Negro laborers to quit their jobs so they might

Long, who made bond, is accused

officers here, a group of eight or ten white men, unmasked, rode to the road camp during the absence of P. McElveen, foreman, and ordered 18 or 20 colored workmen to abandon their jobs and leave the community. There was no show of firearms and no physical demonstration against 54 Beverley St. the men, who accepted the warning and disappeared from the camp. They did not return to their jobs. A number of white men employed on the road, which is being built under contract with Gilbert Williams, were unmolested.



Page 3.

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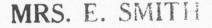
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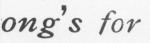
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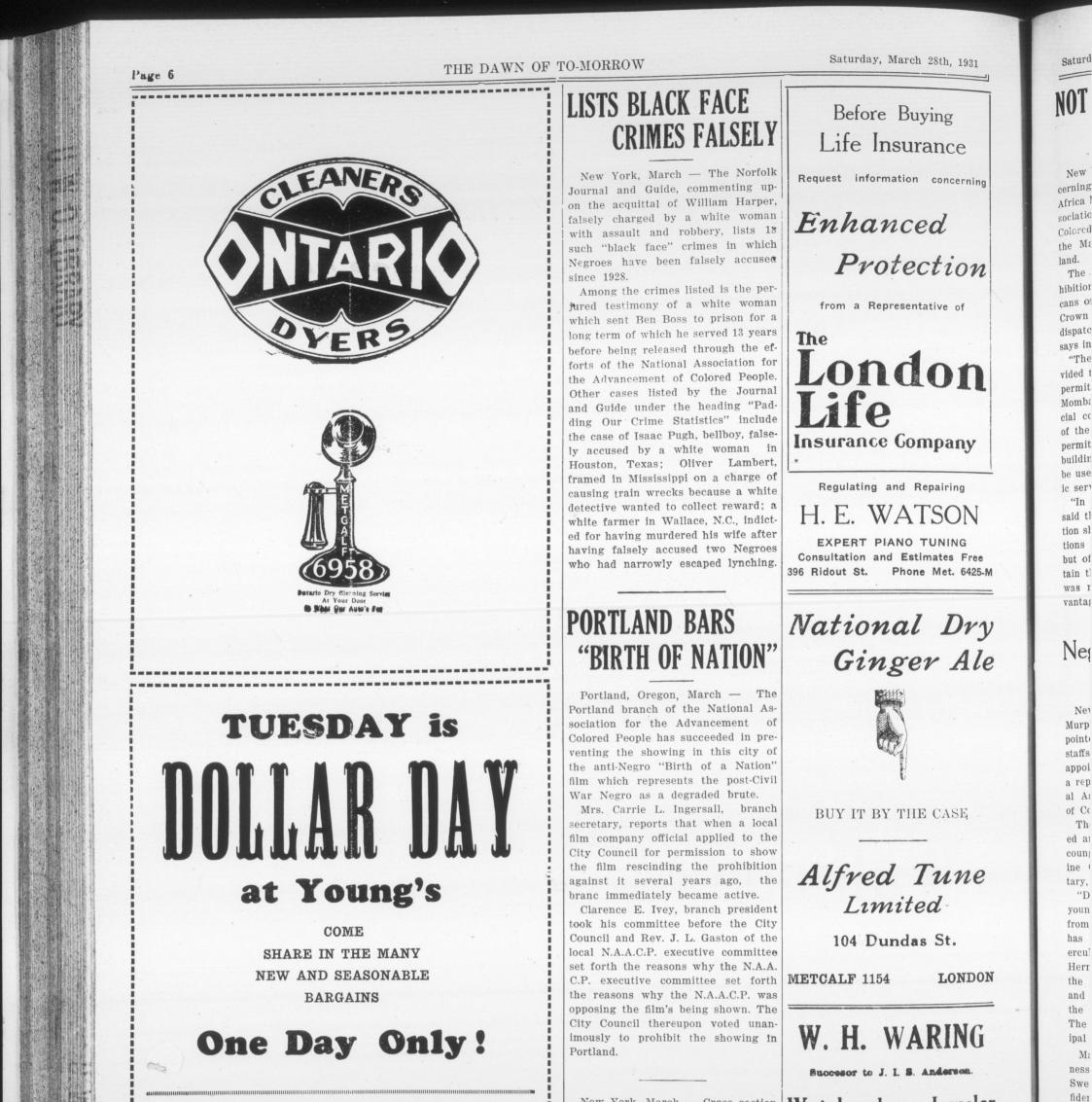
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Page 5

Teach me a patience that can wait in peace; A courage that is staunch. Give me a tongue Tuned but to truth, and ears that never cease To hear hosannas the great hearts have sung.

Make my hands hard with toil, and my mind keen, Untrammeled and unfettered. Let me know Across each grief a rainbow light can lean, And through its shadows spirit-life can grow.

nonjs	240 KING ST. LONDON, ONT.	And through its shadows optic me can g And little lessons mounting into one Make life's big reason through the climbing years. Thus find me, Lord, when my last race is run, A beauty-builder from the salt of tears! —The Churchman, New York.
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Washington - A five year old boy bert Hoover. He made his way on Sunday accomplished what few through the grounds and finding evhave done-he crashed the White House.

selected the home of President Her- found him.

erything to his liking, he decided to try the executive mansion.

He entered through the main por- ers of Negro newspapers. Hebert Jefferson, vielded to one of tals and was minutely inspecting the his periodic urges for adventure and interior when the White House police

New York, March - Cross section of the men of the family reveals striking and significant facts regarding the consumer-responsiveness of Negroes.

Of the first two hundred families reporting 98 or 49 per cent own automobiles, 145, or 72.5 per cent have telephones; 24 or 12 per cent have electric refrigerators; 34 or 17 per cent have electric washing machines; 127 or 63 per cent have radios; 85 or 42.5 per cent have vacuum cleaners; 149 or 74.5 per cent prefer advertised brands of merchandise; 193 or 96.5 per cent are regular read-

When the report is completed it will represent a consumer study of more than 5,000 Negro families.

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Saturday, March 28th, 1931.

NOT PERMITTED TO BUY LAND

New York, Mar. - New details consociation for the Advancement of Colored People through a dispatch to the Manchester Guardian, in Eng-

land. The latest report concerns a prohibition against bids by native Africans on land offered for sale by the Crown in Kenya, East Africa. The

dispatch relayed by the N.A.A.C.P., says in part: "The appellant's notice of sale provided that only Europeans were to be

permitted to bid for the plots in Mombasa, and there was also a special condition that during the terms of the grant the grantee should not permit the dwelling-house or outbuildings which might be erected to be used for any Asiatic not a domestic servant employed by him.

"In allowing the appeal, Lord Atkin said the question whether the restriction should be based on racial distinctions was obviously not one of law but of policy. They could not entertain the view that to restrict bidding was necessarilly to sell at a disadvantage."

Negro Doctors in Detroit Hospitals

New York, March — Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit has recently appointed three colored doctors to the staffs of city hospitals, the first such appointments ever made, according to a report just received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The three colored doctors appointed are Drs. R. C. Markoe, James P. coung and A. E. Cotter. Miss Josephine Goman, Mayor Murphy's Secretary, writes to the N.A.A.C.P.:

"Dr. Markoe is quite a brilliant young colored man who graduated from the University of Michigan and has specialized in treatment of tuberculosis. He was appointed to the Herman Keiffer Hospital and put in the tubercular department. Both he and Doctor Cotter were appointed to the stag of the Receiving Hospital." The Receiving Hospital is the municipal hospital of Detroit.

Sweet case in Detroit, won the confidence of colored citizens and had the strong support of most of them in his campaign for election as Mayor. He is a National Director of the N.A.A.C.P.

THE DAWN OF TO-MORROW

OWEN SOUND NOTES

The B.M.E. Anniversary was scheduled for January but owing to the Sailor's Supper had to be held the some time in March. The B.M.E. financial report for last year proved cerning the black man's burden in satisfactory to the members of the Africa have come to the National As- Owen Sound Church. The majority of the people of Owen Sound fail to show interest in the work of the church. We hope that their int rest will be aroused by Rev. T. C. Gow, pastor.

> We are sorry to report that Mrs. C. Burton is still in with nerve trouble.

Mrs. J. White celebrated her ninety-second birthday on March 10th and is in splendid health.

Mr. A. McClure who is saffering from a stroke since last October is reported improving.

Mrs. Jerome met with the accident of spraining her leg. It is inclined to show improvement.

The ladies of the B.M.E. Church gave a successful supper March 17. The supper was called the Jigg's supper and corned eef and cabbage was served. A short program was carried on throughout the evening which was enjoyed by at. The success of the affair is credited to the conveners: Miss M. Bowine, Mrs. H. Woodbeck and Rev. Gow.

Mr. M. Cromwell of Brantford suffered from a nervous attack. He is now much improved.

Mr. M. Taylor of Amherstburg who is stopping at the home of his doughter has been confined to his bed from a fall.

Aaron J. Johnson, former president of the local organization of the United Negro Improvement Association, St. Louis and Roy C. Glover, clerk in the file department of Meyer Brothers Drug Company were relieved of their duties as jurors last Friday, concluding five days of service on a jury panel in Circuit Judge Hogan's Court.

Adjustment," Professor Sims says: "The Negro's procedure calls for a concentration and direction of his group resources with a view to using them to the advantage of his group Mayor Murphy, because of his fair- and to the enhancing of its power as ness as Judge during the trial of the rapidly as possible. If and when this is done the Negro will be in a position where he will no longer have to beg for justice and opportunity to pursue life and happiness as he likes but will be able to exact justice and command opportunity. There is much idle talk about the Negro's rights and about America's obligation to him, but actually in the minds of the majority of white Americans, the Negro has no rights and America has no obligations toward him. This is the realistic aspect of the situation. If, then he is to enjoy rights, he must win them by his own efforts; and if America acknowledges any obligations tunity," Newell L. Sims of Oberlin to him, it will be only as he compels College sets forth the problem in the it. It is largely in this spirit, I take it, that the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been conceived."

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New York, March — Asserting that through organizing his group power in America, the Negro will be able to "exact justice and command opporcurrent number, (January 1931) of the Journal of Negro History. Writing on "Techniques of Race WE WELCOME YOUR INSPECTION.

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