

19, 1927
Official Organ of the Can. League for Advancement of Colored People

The Dawn of Tomorrow

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

VOL. III., NO. 52.

LONDON, CANADA, MARCH 12, 1927.

Price 5 cents.

N.A.A.C.P. WINS WHITE PRIMARY CASE EASILY

(Special Extra)

New York, March 8.—The United States Supreme Court yesterday, by unanimous decision sustained the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its contention that the State of Texas had exceeded its rights in barring colored voters from the Democratic party primaries in that state. In a sensational decision, read by Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Supreme Court declared the Texas law of 1923 unconstitutional thereby crowning the fight carried through all the lower courts by the N. A. A. C. P.

The Supreme Court, in its decision declared that "it seems to us hard to imagine a more direct and obvious infringement of the 14th amendment" than is contained in the Texas law. The Supreme Court, in its decision also quoted from the Louisville segregation case won by the N. A. A. C. P. in 1917, the quotation being as follows:

"That amendment (the 14th) not only gave citizenship and the privilege of citizenship to persons of color, but it denied to any state the power to withhold from them the equal protection of the laws. What is this but declaring that the law in the states shall be the same for the blacks as for the whites; that all persons whether colored or white shall stand equal before the laws of the states and, in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendment was primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color."

"The State of Texas in the teeth of the prohibitions referred to assumed to forbid Negroes to take part in a primary election the importance of which we have indicated, discriminating against them by the distinction of color alone. States may do a good deal of classifying that it is difficult to believe rational, but there are limits, and it is too clear for extended argument that color cannot be made the basis of a statutory classification affecting the right set

Why The Editor Smiles!



They are Leverage M. and D. Ross Jenkins, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jenkins of London, Ont.

up in this case."

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., hailed the decision and victory as one of the most important won for the Negro since the adoption of the Civil War amendments.

"This decision will have a far-reaching effect on the petrified South," declared Mr. Johnson. "It justifies the energy and the money that has been expended in carrying this case through the court of Texas and the lower federal court to the highest tribunal in the land. It is furthermore a justification of the generosity and sacrifice of those who backed up the appeal of the N. A. A. C. P. for an adequate legal defense fund."

"The Supreme Court's decision is a rebuke to the persistent violation of the 14th and 15th amendments in the Southern states. Furthermore, it establishes that the primaries are part of the general election system and as such, subject to federal control. This is a case profoundly affecting not only the political and civic status of the Negro but many other great political issues as well. Negroes may well be proud to have been instrumental in obtaining a definite decision on this issue which lawyers have been vainly putting up to the supreme court for decades."

"Especially ought the membership

William Martin Well Known Horseman Dead

Special to The Dawn.

Chatham, Ont., March 9.—Mr. William Martin, well known veterinary and race horse owner died here this morning at 8.30 o'clock. Mr. Martin had been ill with influenza for a few days when congestion of the lungs set in, this being the immediate cause of death. He is survived by his widow, one son Donald, his mother and two brothers. Funeral services will be held next Friday afternoon from the family residence, Campbell St.

and friends of the N. A. A. C. P. be grateful for the magnificent work done by the national president, Mr. Doorefield Storey, as well as by Mr. Louis Marshall member of the legal committee and of the board of directors and by Mr. Arthur B. Springarn vice-president of the association and chairman of the legal committee. These gentlemen have given of their time without stint and without any compensation whatever and the reply brief they framed to the contentions put forth by the State of Texas is a masterpiece of close reasoning and clear exposition."

LATEST CENSUS COLORED PEOPLE OF LONDON, ONT.

There having been no census taken of the colored people within the last seventeen years it was decided at a recent meeting of the C. L. A. C. P. to undertake the task ourselves. I therefore have completed the census of our people in the city of London which gives the following results. It will be seen that while comparatively few in number, still as to property owners and in other lines of endeavor, we compare very favorably with other races. There are among our youth 31 males and 40 females. Unmarried adults—males 43, females 48. There are 54 families owning their homes and 27 families who are tenants. This means, of course, that 66 2-3 per cent of our people own their homes. We have only 7 persons in charitable institutions which speaks well for our people.

We have two churches, the B. M. E., of which Rev. Thos. Woodcock is pastor, and the Hill street Baptist church. Mr. Gibson has charge of the services at this latter church.

Rev. S. R. Drake, general superintendent of the B. M. E. connection resides in our city. Mention should also be made of a number of railroad men (our floating population) which averages around 25.

The general result of our census is as follows:

Infants	18
School children	53
Male adults	94
Female adults	106

Total	271
Single male adults of marriageable age, 43.	
Single female adults of marriageable age, 48.	
Home owning families, 54.	
Tenant families, 27.	
Male children, 31.	
Female children, 40.	

A. J. E. BUTLER,
Pres. local unit of C.L.A.C.P.

Mr. E. Moxley Dies

News of the death of Mr. Ed. Moxley has just reached this office. Mr. Moxley passed away last Tuesday evening at Victoria hospital after a very lengthy illness. Funeral arrangements have not been completed at present.

Dawn of Tomorrow

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Editorial

Texas "White Primary"

We have before us the reply brief filed by the attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the state of Texas in the "White Primary" case. This important and historic document sets forth its case in a clear logical and concise manner, and if ever a brief were convincing in its presentation, truly this one is doubly so. The argument of the state that a primary election is not an election within the meaning of the constitution was shown to be a mere farce, and a subterfuge, while the "white primaries" was proven beyond all doubt to deny the rights to colored citizens to vote simply because of their color. The legislature of Texas, after declaring that all bona fide members of the Democratic party who are qualified voters under the law and constitution of the State of Texas, have the right to participate in the Democratic primaries, ordains that "in no event shall a Negro have that right." Here, as the brief sets forth, is thus a literal denial and abridgement of the right of a citizen to vote. Here we have a bold and flagrant abridgement of the 14th and 15th amendments in both letter and spirit.

And again, as the brief so ably sets forth: "It is thus evident that in these states, including Texas, party lines are so drawn that a nomination in the Democratic primary is equivalent to an election. The real contest takes place in the primary or preliminary election, the general election is nothing more than a gesture, in which but few participate, everything having been determined for all practical purposes at the primary election; so much so that the Republican party, such as there is, contents itself by occasionally going through the motions of voting, so that in effect the Democratic candidates chosen at the primary election are unopposed at the general election. If, therefore, Negroes who are in good faith attached to the principles of the Democratic party and are otherwise qualified are prevented from voting at a Democratic primary, they are virtually denied the right to vote,

so far as the right possesses any value. The mere fact that they, too, may go through a form of casting a vote at the general election, in ratification of what has been done at the primary is a tragic joke. Their voice is not heard. They have the alternative of absenting themselves from the polls or of voting for candidates who may be inimical to them. They are prevented from casting their votes in the primary for such candidates as may appreciate their problems and sympathize with them in their difficulties, and to some extent, at least, may desire to relieve their hardships. Though citizens, they are rendered negligible, because their votes, to all intents and purposes, have been nullified. To them the right of suffrage would cease to be that thing of substance which it was intended to be, and would be converted into a useless toy, a Dead Sea apple, the lifeless corpse of a constitutional right, if the legislation now under consideration were to be upheld."

But this is not the only point on which the reply brief is superb. It states the case from every possible angle. Its language and presentation are such that a mere child may see the justice for which it pleads. It shows beyond a shadow of doubt that under the primary system there is scarcely a possibility that any person will or can be elected to office unless he shall be chosen at a primary election, and that therefore a primary election must be regarded as an integral part of the process of choosing public officers; that it (the primary) is an election within the meaning of the constitution. It then proceeds to ask: "Of what use is there to enforce the constitution only in general elections in this state in the choosing of public officials?"

And later, rising to the very height of eloquence which must touch each human soul that looks upon all men—each soul as an end within itself, it continues: "These illustrations relate only to material things. In so far as they are concerned, the elasticity of the constitutional language has been marvelously vindicated. It is possible that the language of the same constitution relating to human rights and intended to bring about the noble conception of human equality and the prevention of hateful discrimination shall be crippled, hampered and deprived of its very life by a narrow interpretation, which would defeat its underlying purpose? Is it possible that the expression of an exalted human purpose shall, after half a century, be made meaningless by the employment of an artificial mechanism?"

If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had done nothing this year more than the securing of such legal talent which drew up this excellent and comprehensive brief, its work would be counted worthy and well done. Only the future and future historians will ever adequately appreciate the real worth of this Association to the race, to America and to the world at large. It fights for a cause which appeals to all right-thinking minds. Its object is to make possible that all nations, all races and all men shall realize the best there is in them.

Letters to the Editor

R. R. No. 5, Dresden, Ont.,
March 5, 1927.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins, Sec. C.L.A.C.P.,
Glenwood Ave., London:

Dear Sir.—I take great pleasure in informing you of the motion of approval passed by the local League regarding your recent editorial in the DAWN OF TOMORROW, headed "Wm. McCathern." We hereby commend you on this tactful, timely and most appropriate article.

The local branch has appointed a committee consisting of Rev. Penick, Rev. J. C. Browning and Mr. Percy Carter, whose duty it is to raise funds to help finance the appeal on behalf of McCathern. This committee plans to work locally by means of a subscription and also by a general rally of the League.

They have asked me to inform you of the following: That they want you to hold all the funds raised for this purpose and upon request of said committee, place them in the hands of Lawyer Foley, Chatham, Ont., counsel for the defense; that they wish you to arouse all other branches of the League to help finance this cause; that they would like a statement of the receipt and amount of such funds published in the DAWN OF TOMORROW.

We consider the meting out of equal justice in this case most important, as an unfavorable decision would undoubtedly form a precedent upon which all future penalties upon our race would be based. We therefore anticipate your hearty co-operation in obtaining finances to support the appeal.

Respectfully yours,
(Rev.) J. H. Penick, Pres.
Hilda Carter, Secretary.

North Buxton, Ont.,
February 22, 1927.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins,
Editor DAWN OF TOMORROW,
London, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jenkins.—Allow me to congratulate you on the timely editorial in THE DAWN OF TOMORROW of the 19th issue re the remarks made by Mr. Justice Fisher in passing sentence upon McCathern, when he congratulated the citizens of Chatham for not lynching McCathern. There have been comments from all sides justifying the judge in giving the unfortunate man the extreme penalty and there have been comments unfavorable to the punishment meted out; but as the law has been framed that such a penalty should be meted out to such crimes, it is for us to abide by the law and thank the Toronto Globe for what that paper has said referring to the wisdom in administering such a penalty to a member of the colored race. I would not in any way criticize the sincerity of the judge in passing the sentence in that it was done to show the seriousness of the offence and that such a penalty would be a deterrent to future crimes of that nature. But it is regrettable that the learned judge did make any reference whatever to race or color.

After reading the sentence it was my intention to comment on it through the local daily but your editorial has given entire satisfaction and has covered the subject in a very splendid manner. This editorial of yours has been reproduced in the

Chatham Daily News which I read in yesterday's issue. THE DAWN OF TOMORROW is to be congratulated for the stand it takes in championing the cause of the race so fearlessly.

If our people were more appreciative and would stand together unitedly THE DAWN could render invaluable services in our behalf, one hundred per cent more than what it is doing now; but how frail and unwilling we are to see the great necessity of "getting together."

Sincerely yours,
W. C. Perry.

Chatham, March 7, 1927.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins,
95 Glenwood Ave.,
London, Ont.

Dear Sir.—Your telegram of the 2nd inst. came duly to hand and was appreciated highly by our entire branch, as also your editorial on the McCathern case was.

As you may know by now from newspapers, decision in the case of appeal has not been given out yet. The matter seems to be well in hand now so far as we can see, and we think the best thing to do now is to wait on the decision. We shall be glad to communicate with you very promptly in case of necessity for further appeal or petition and we thank you for the kind offer made in your telegram.

I wish to report to you for publication at a convenient time the organization of the Colored Ministerial Union of this city. Said union was organized Saturday, October 16, 1926, in the parsonage of the Campbell A. M. E. church where the meetings still are held the first and third Saturdays in each month. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. W. T. R. Nelson, pastor Campbell A. M. E. church; vice-president, Rev. H. A. Patrick, pastor First Baptist church; secretary, Norman G. Brown, pastor B. M. church; Rev. W. B. Holden, pastor St. John's A. U. M. P. church, treasurer. The meetings all have been harmonious and helpful. The ministers of the city have come to understand each other clearly through this medium and very effectively have been able to prevent conflicting of large activities of the several churches thus bringing about a spirit of hearty co-operation. Pulpits are exchanged here freely and frequently and recently a three weeks revival meeting was held here, all ministers participating. At a recent meeting Union voted to report its activities to the DAWN OF TOMORROW for publication. A paper by Rev. H. A. Patrick on "The Holy Ghost," if not enclosed with this letter, will follow shortly.

We shall endeavor, through the Ministerial Union and the Chatham Branch, to increase noticeably the circulation of THE DAWN OF TOMORROW.

Executive committee meets shortly to frame constitution and by-laws for local branch. I am taking care of the copy you left with me. Notify me should you need it.

With all best wishes and full appreciation for your continued interest in us here, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Norman G. Brown.

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ST. CATHARINES

The death of Joseph Dorsey, well known resident of this city, occurred very suddenly Saturday, Feb. 26, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Leger, Alexandra St. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, Mrs. Lena Morgan, Mrs. Marjorie Ford, and Miss Iva of Niagara Falls, N.Y., one son, Leo of Lockport, N.Y. Two sisters and three brothers also survive: Mrs. Williams of Lockport, Mrs. Leger, Maurice, Fred and William, all of this city. The funeral was held from the residence Monday afternoon, Feb. 28. Rev. H. F. Logan conducted the services. The pall bearers were Geo. Bell, Alex Nicholson, James Aligood and brothers of the deceased, Maurice, Fred and William Dorsey. Interment took place in Victoria Lawn cemetery.

Mr. John Grant of Lockport, N. Y., was a visitor in the city.

Messrs. Ford and Thomas of Niagara Falls, N. Y., visited the city on Sunday.

The midwinter rally of the B. M. E. church was a fair success.

We are looking forward to the cantata to be given by Mr. B. Bolden and company of Niagara Falls, N.Y., in the B. M. E. church at a later date.

STRATFORD

Mr. John Matthews is able to be home again after 6 weeks in the hospital.

Miss Juno Harrison is home again after a visit to her sister in Salem, Ohio.

Miss Hazel Westly has returned from Brantford after winning first prize at a valentine party.

Mrs. Harrison spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Miss Gladys Armstrong has returned after spending a few days at her home in Listowel.

Mr. William Lawson of Thornedale, is visiting in the city.

Miss Hilda Westly was tendered a surprise party by a few of her friends on her birthday, February 23rd.

Miss Elsie Hall entertained ten of her friends for tea on her birthday, February 27th.

Mr. Harold Duncan of Guelph spent Sunday in the city a guest of Madam Harrison and family.

TIME MOVES

Yes, time moves on, and waits for none.

Each day is adding something new To structures reared we scarce know how

We build unconsciously, 'tis true.

And yet we may know just how much

Of right or wrong we're adding to.

God is in heaven to guide us here,

To teach us what we ought to do.

To show us what is right, so we,

Communication

St. Catharines, Feb. 21, 1927.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins,
95 Glenwood Ave.,
London, Ont.

Dear Brother and Family.—I am writing to congratulate you on your editorial in the DAWN OF TOMORROW of the last issue. That is the "D.O.T." that shows the dirty "spot" in the life and minds and character of such men. Oh it is there and it is hard to erase. We had a far worse crime in this city—three white men and one lone girl. They only got 15 years each and they are trying to get them out. This is an awful crime but a worse sentence, and remark by a judge. Can't you get the Free Press or some of the papers to copy your editorial so it will be broadcast over the Dominion? I also am glad to see the DAWN OF TOMORROW in the new spring dress, or with her old clothes on again. The DAWN OF TOMORROW is like a postage stamp—it will stick even if spat upon, or licked (this is not a joke—a brainstorm, that's all). We have the return of winter here—lots of snow. The coal man still has us by the throat. Remember us to Mrs. Jenkins and the family. Any more twins since I last heard from you? Ha, ha! I enjoyed Prof. Landon's history of the early settlers. I think King's Bush, where other colored folk lived was up near Elmira or Walenske, Ont.

Yours in His name,
H. F. Logan.

Appoints Race Student On Building Committee

Pacific Coast News Bureau.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 10.—In accordance with its general policy of treating all students, irrespective of race, creed or nationality, with equal representation in all college activities, the faculty of the University of California, Southern Branch, recently appointed Ralph J. Bunche, a colored law student, as one of five students on the Westwood Planning Committee. Mr. Bunche will be associated with four other members and the faculty and will lay plans for its new \$1,000,000 university building to be erected at Westwood, a residential district lying between Hollywood and the sea.

JURY OF BLACK AMERICANS CONVICTS NEGRO

Pacific Coast News Bureau.

Oroville Cal. — Refuting the white man's accusation that Negroes shield and uphold one another in crime Carl Carlson a Negro, recently arrested for illegal possession of liquor, was tried, convicted and sentenced by a jury composed entirely of Negroes.

His wisdom guiding, may choose right.

To follow where His love would lead, We must walk daily in His light.

Oh Love Divine! Surround our path, That we may see the shadows move,

That we may always choose the right,

And be enveloped in Thy love.

S. E. G. Allen.

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CANADIAN ANTI-SLAVERY GROUP

(Continued from Last Issue)

Henry Bibb, who also made attempts at colonization, was a refugee who reached the Detroit river region at an early date. From 1842 to 1844 he lectured throughout Michigan under the auspices of the Liberty Association which was promoting the election of anti-slavery candidates. In 1850 he advocated the formation of a society which should purchase 30,000 acres of Canadian government land and locate negro refugees upon it. Such an association was formed two years later and bought about 2,000 acres of land in Essex county not far from Windsor. This was divided into 25-acre plots and forty of these plots were taken in the first year. Difficulties arose, however, regarding the terms under which the land was sold to the negroes and the Refugees' Home, as the settlement was called, gradually waned. In addition to his other activities Bibb also conducted a newspaper, "The Voice of the Fugitive," which chronicled the activities and set forth the views of the colored people. Bibb died in the early fifties and after his death his wife conducted a school for negro children at Windsor for some time.

The third class of the Canadian abolitionists includes those who were chiefly distinguished as propagandists though it must be remembered that these men in most cases, equally interested in improving the condition of the refugees then in Canada. They did much to arouse the sympathy of their fellow-citizens to this opportunity right at hand to lift up the fallen and help the poor and distressed. They helped to create in Canada the sense of moral responsibility for the slavery evil in the United States which was emphasized by the Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. The organization of the Anti-slavery Society of Canada came at Toronto in February, 1851. Its objects were declared to be "to aid in the extinction of slavery all over the world by means exclusively lawful and peaceable, moral and religious." Rev. Dr. Willis was the first president, Rev. William McClure corresponding secretary, Capt. Charles Stuart, secretary and Andrew Hamilton treasurer. An active campaign was begun, branches being established in other cities and towns, a ladies' association organized to relieve distress, and prominent abolitionists, George Thompson and Frederick Douglass among others, were brought to Canada. The society continued active right into the Civil War Years and did not end its existence until emancipation had realized its aims. Typical of the extent of its work is the report presented at the annual meeting held April 9, 1857, when it was stated that in the past two years there had been expended £444-7-7, between 400 and 500 refugees having been assisted.

Hon. George Brown, editor of *The Toronto Globe*, was one of Canada's strong apostles of abolition.

He had spent several years of his early manhood in New York and had seen something of the domination exercised in United States affairs by the pro-slavery element. Coming back to Canada he was at once interested in the fugitives and besides many acts of personal kindness, made *The Globe* a medium for pleading their cause. At the 1852 meeting of the Anti-slavery Society Brown spoke very plainly on Canada's duty in relation to the slavery issue. It was a question of humanity, of Christianity and of liberty, he said. Canada could not escape the contamination of a system existing so near her borders.

"We, too, are Americans," he said. "On us, as well as on them, rests the responsibility of preserving the honor of the continent. On us, as on them, rests the noble trust of shielding free institutions."

Though less in the public eye than his brother, Gordon Brown is credited with having exercised considerable influence in determining *The Globe's* attitude to slavery and its later attitude to the North during the Civil War. George Brown had, of course, been an abolitionist orator for years before the war and might have been expected to stand wholeheartedly behind the North. But as Canadian sympathies following the example of the "classes" in Great Britain tended during the war to be alienated from the North George Brown was somewhat inclined to hedge. It was at this stage that Gordon Brown, more of an idealist, threatened to resign and leave *The Globe* unless he were given free hand regarding the slavery issue. The stand taken by Gordon Brown was so well known that after the close of the war, American citizens residing in Toronto joined in presenting him with a gold watch, suitably inscribed. "Gordon Brown was the heart, soul, courage, inspirer and real maker of *The Globe* insofar as it was an honorable and consistent anti-slavery paper throughout the war," is the statement of a former editorial colleague of both the Browns on *The Globe*.

Rev. Dr. Willis, the president of the Anti-slavery Society, all through its existence, was a fine type of Presbyterian clergyman, scholarly, cultured, a strong platform speaker and influential in his community. Dr. Willis never had smooth words to varnish the stains of slavery and more than once he was called upon to rebuke the attitude of those who, calling themselves Christian, condoned the great sin of the times. The Canadian churches, with the exception of the Presbyterian church, were inclined to regard slavery as something outside their domain. At the 1857 meeting of the Anti-slavery Society Dr. Willis declared that it was the duty of Canadian churches to remonstrate on the matter. He thought that a day might be well set aside at all synods and conferences for prayer and humiliation over the fact of slavery existing so nearby. There were some churches strong on missions but strangely silent on slavery.

At this same meeting Rev. Dr. Dick said that the churches were the bulwark of the slavery system. Churches in Canada were fraternizing with those in the United States (Continued on Page 5).

LONDON

The Merry-makers' Club held an informal evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Coursey, Glenwood Ave., last Thursday evening. As is always expected of them, the Merry-makers made it merry for all.

The local branch of the C. L. A. C. P. has received a request from the Dresden branch to assist in raising funds to defray the expenses of the appeal of Wm. McCathern. Although there has been no meeting since the request was received, it is reasonably certain that our local unit will embrace the opportunity to help a sister unit.

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The Canadian Anti-Slavery Group

(Continued from page 4)
that patronized slavery. Another speaker, James Lesslie, held that if the churches would do their duty, slavery would not exist a single day. Occasionally there was a spirit shown worse than apathy. "The Church," a denominational paper published at Toronto, held that Canadians were not under any obligation to denounce "compulsory labor," it was quite enough to stand by and welcome the slave when he came to Canada. *The Globe*, after ridiculing the citation of scripture to back up this view, remarked: "It is truly melancholy to find men in the nineteenth century teaching doctrines which are fit only for the darkest ages."

There were many others besides those mentioned who rendered good service to the abolition cause though there was no reward to any save the knowledge of deeds well done. The cause was not always popular and sometimes there was harsh criticism—yet this band of men and women worked on year after year, doing what they could and witnessing by their example their belief in the brotherhood of man. Most of them have been long forgotten, not even the names are remembered, the records of their deeds were never written, or if written have perished, but in the making free of a great people their part was not small. They made real and living the proud boast of Englishmen everywhere that bondsmen cannot breathe their air and remain slaves, and in doing so they were soldiers in a great fight, still going on, that aims to make all the world free and men everywhere brothers.

The Negro Migration to Canada After the Passing of the Fugitive Slave Act.

When President Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Bill on September 18, 1850, he started a Negro migration that continued up to the opening of the Civil War, resulting in thousands of colored people crossing into Canada and many thousands more moving from one state into another seeking safety from their pursuers. While the free colored population of the North increased by nearly 30,000 in the decade after 1850 the gain was chiefly in three states, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. Connecticut had fewer free colored people in 1860 than in 1850 and there were half a dozen other states that barely held their own during the period. The three states showing gains were those bordering on Canada where the runaway slave or the free colored man in danger could quickly take refuge. It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand Negroes entered Canada between 1850 and 1860, increasing the colored population of the British provinces from about 40,000 to nearly 60,000. The greater part of the refugee population located in the south-western part of the present province of Ontario, chiefly in what now comprises the counties of Essex and Kent, bordering on the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair. This large migration of an alien race into a country more

sparsely settled than any of the northern states might have been expected to cause trouble, but records show that the Canadians received the refugees with kindness and gave them what help they could. At the close of the Civil War many of the Negroes in exile returned, thus relieving the situation in Canada.

The Fugitive Slave Bill had been signed but a month when Garrison, in *The Liberator*, pointed out that a northward trek of free colored people was already under way. "Alarmed at the operation of the new Fugitive Slave Law, the fugitives from slavery are pressing northward. Many of them have been obliged to flee precipitately, leaving behind them all the little they have acquired since they escaped from slavery." The American Anti-slavery Society's report also notes the consternation into which the Negro population was thrown by the new legislation and from many other contemporary sources information may be gleaned showing the distressing results that followed immediately upon the signing of the bill. Reports were soon coming from Canada of the large number of arrivals there. Rev. Hiram Wilson, a missionary at St. Catharines, C.W., writing in *The Liberator* of December 13, 1850, says: "Probably not less than 3,000 have taken refuge in this country since the first of September. Only for the attitude of the North there would have been thousands more." He says that his own church is thronged with fugitives and that what is true of his district is true also of other parts of southern Ontario. Henry Bibb, in his paper, *The Voice of the Fugitive*, published frequent reports of the number of fugitives arriving at Sandwich on the Detroit River. In the issue of December 3, 1851, he reports 17 arrivals in a week. On April 22, 1852, he records 15 arrivals within the last few days and notes that "the underground railroad is doing good business this spring." On May 20, 1852, he reports quite an accession of refugees to our numbers during the last two weeks," and on June 17 notes the visit of an agent from Chester, Pa., preparatory to the movement of a large number of colored people from that place to Canada. On the same date he says: "Numbers of free colored persons are arriving in Canada from Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, Ohio and Indiana. Sixteen passed by Windsor on the 7th, and 20 on the 8th, and the cry is 'Still they come.'" The immigration was increasing week by week for on July 1, it was reported in *The Voice of the Fugitive* that "in a single day last week there were not less than 65 colored emigrants landed at this place from the south. As far as we can learn not less than 200 have arrived within our vicinity since last issue. Almost every issue of the paper during 1852 gives figures as to the arrivals of the refugees. On September 23 Bibb recorded the arrival of three of his own brothers, while on November 4, 1852, the arrival is recorded of 23 men, women and children in 48 hours. Writing to *The Liberator* of November 12, 1852, Mary E. Bibb said that during the last ten days they had sheltered 23 arrivals in their own home. The American Missionary Association, which had

workers among the fugitives in Canada, noted in its annual report from 1852 that there had been a large increase of the colored population during the year, while further testimony to the great activity along the border is given by the statement that the Vigilance Committee at Detroit assisted 1,200 refugees in one year and that the Cleveland Vigilance Committee had a record of assisting more than 100 a month to freedom.

The northern newspapers of the period supply abundant information regarding the consternation into which the Negroes were thrown and their movements to find places of safety. Two weeks after President Fillmore had signed the Fugitive Slave Bill a Pittsburgh despatch to *The Liberator* stated that "nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada. Sunday 30 fled; on Monday 40; on Tuesday 50; on Wednesday 30 and up to this time the number that has left will not fall short of 300. They went in large bodies armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die rather than be captured." A Hartford despatch of October 18, 1850, told of five Negroes leaving that place for Canada; Utica reported, under date of October 2, that 16 fugitive slaves passed through on a boat the day before, bound for Canada, all well armed and determined to fight to the last; the Eastport *Sentinel* of March 12 noted that a dozen fugitives had touched there on the steamer Admiral, en route to St. John's; the New Bedford *Mercury* said: We "are pleased to announce that a very large number of fugitive slaves, aided by many of our most wealthy and respected citizens have left for Canada and parts unknown and that many more are on the point of departure"; The Concord, N. H., *Statesman* reported: "Last Tuesday seven fugitives from slavery passed through this place . . . and they probably reached Canada in safety on Wednesday last. Scarcely a day passes but more or less fugitives escape from the land of slavery to the freedom of Canada . . . via this place over the track of the Northern Railroad."

Dining Car Waiters Heroes in Train Wreck

(By Jimmie Smith)
Pacific Coast News Bureau.

Los Angeles. — Crashing through a steel bridge near Whitties, sixteen miles from here, into a stream known as Puente Creek, the crack Los Angeles Limited 63 hour train en route to Chicago, last night about 6.30 killed its engineer, Charles Ireland, and sent several of its passengers and crew to the hospital.

Paul W. Boe a white cook, is not expected to live and six other injured persons are recovering from more or less serious injuries.

One of the injured and confined to a hospital with crushed foot, is W. H. Bolden, one of the six colored waiters who manned the diner in which nine of the 17 passengers of the train were seated to an evening meal.

Five other waiters, A. E. Podd, Leroy Bird, Andrew Smith, George Riley and Walter Owens, are about

after their nerve racing experience of being imprisoned in a diner that plunged forty feet into the icy waters of a stream that raged with flood waters of a torrential rain that had fallen for two consecutive days, washing out bridges, flooding houses and breaking all rainfall records of Southern California of a decade.

The diner with its passengers and crew crashed through the centre of the bridge and landed in the middle of the stream to be almost completely submerged by the rushing waters. The locomotive turned completely over on its back, the tender climbed onto the engine and the baggage car piled up on the east bank of the stream. The pullmans that followed the diner stopped on the edge of the west bank.

Passengers and pullman porters were easily rescued but getting the diners and crew from the eating coach in some 12 feet of water was a herculean task and it was here that the waiters performed their heroic deeds by assisting in the saving of the nine passengers that included three women.

Dr. DuBois, editor of *The Crisis*, on his way to Los Angeles for a lecture, just an hour before the crash, passed over the wrecked bridge.

The loss to the Union Pacific railroad is estimated at \$150,000.00 and the dining car lies completely submerged by the flood that has risen several feet since the accident.

To Erect Monument In Negro's Memory

From British Columbia comes word of a splendid tribute to a man on the basis wholly of his service and not his race or color. Recently the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver voted to erect a monument to Joe Fortes a negro, who during his 26 years' residence at English Bay taught scores of children to swim and saved hundreds of others from drowning. When Fortes died in 1922 a leading citizen of Vancouver said of him: "British Columbia will not allow the memory of Joe Fortes' life of self-sacrifice to pass unnoticed. He was a man in every sense of the word."

Within 12 minutes after the passing of its resolution to erect a monument the Kiwanis Club raised \$1200 toward the fund.

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Whites Entreated To Rise Above Prejudices

Pacific Coast News Bureau.

Portland Ore., March 10.—"Little children have no race prejudice—it is merely the logical result of tradition, the inevitable outcome of thorough instruction to the effect that the Negro has never contributed anything to the progress of mankind," stated Mrs. E. D. Cannady, Oregon's noted colored newspaper woman, manager of the Portland *Advocate*, broadcasting over the *Daily Oregonian's* powerful radio KGW to its thousands of fans throughout the Pacific Northwest, during the recent second annual observance of Negro History Week.

"We should emphasize not Negro history, but the Negro in history," declared Mrs. Cannady. "What we need is not a history of selected races or nations, but the history of the world void of national bias, race hate and religious prejudice. There should be no indulgence in undue eulogy of the Negro. The case of the Negro is well taken care of when it is shown how he has influenced the development of civilization."

"May I urge you, every one of you, to read some of the literature of the Negro, written by the Negro himself, during this week and the other 51 weeks of the year," entreated the colored journalist in her eloquent appeal to her thousands of white listeners. "If you have nothing in your libraries of recent publication concerning the history of the Negro race, may I help you by loaning you such literature as I may have in my own collection, which may not be found in the libraries?"

Branding the black man's status of recognized inferiority a doctrine which she states has thoroughly

been drilled into both white and black alike, as the inevitable outcome of thorough instruction on racial inequality, Mrs. Cannady pleaded for a universal consideration of the Negro's achievements as "a factor in early human progress and a maker of modern civilization. Let truth destroy the dividing prejudice of nationality and teach universal love without distinction of race merit or rank."

N.I.P. Gets Zoning Ordinance Repeal

Pacific Coast News Bureau.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 10—Organized effort upon the part of nine Negro residential improvement organizations who comprised the membership of the Progressive Federation of Improvement Associations of California, representing 2,600 colored property owners who own collectively \$8,470,000 worth of Los Angeles real estate, resulted in the recent repeal of a city ordinance that would have permitted the erection of a factory on 37th street and Central avenue, in the heart of the colored business and residential section.

Pointing out that if L. L. Goodman (white) was permitted to build a factory for the manufacture of auto tire boots, Atty. Hugh E. McBeth, president of the association, at a hearing in the council chamber recently, told how the zoning regulations would be violated and the district changed from residential to industrial. In an eloquent plea he told of the Negroes' 12 year fight to put the district on a high residential plane and declared sociologists have termed it one of the finest colored districts in America. Council repealed the ordinance by a vote of 9 to 4.

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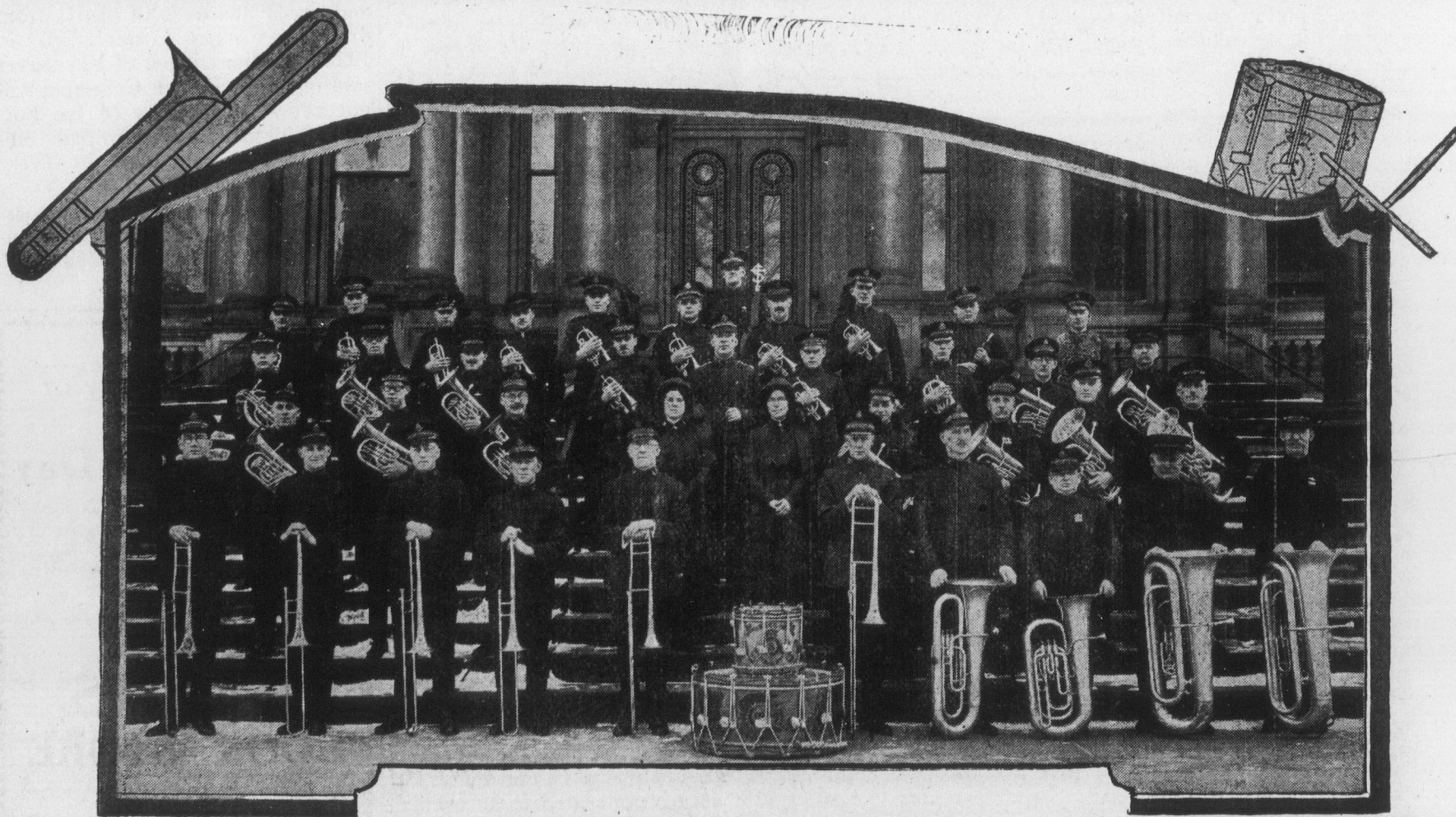
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LONDON

On Wednesday, February 23 a surprise birthday party was given Mrs. Pearl Kelly at her home 9 Marmora St., by the "Get Acquainted Club and friends. A delightful evening was spent by all present. Solos speeches and numbers rendered by all made the event a pleasant one. A beautiful present a nut bowl and candlesticks of orange and black coloring (the club colors) was given Mrs. Kelly with the presentation speech by Rev. Woodcock. Mrs. Kelly acknowledged with a few words of appreciation the thoughtfulness shown by her friends. Other beautiful gifts were given by Mrs. Berry, Mr. Hunter and Miss Alice and Norman Drake, which were equally appreciated.

Monday evening, Feb. 14, the Hustlers' Class of the B. M. E. Sunday school with their teacher, Miss Gladys Stafford, gave a Valentine social at the home of Mrs. Mary Coursey, Little Grey St. The dining room was prettily decorated for the occasion in red streamers and hearts of various sizes. A dainty supper was served for 14c. Ice cream and other refreshments were also for sale. Misses Bernice Fountain, Phylis Howard and Violet Clinton were waitresses in the dining room. Mr. J. W. Fountain, superintendent, was cashier for the evening, and Messrs. Charles Marshall and William Harris looked after the ice cream. Misses Jeanette Woodcock and Florence Drake had charge of the home-made candies and Valentine Basket. Many Sunday school workers and scholars also friends of the city were present and enjoyed the evening together. Great credit is due Miss Stafford for her untiring efforts to make the event the success attained and for the pleasant time enjoyed by all. Net proceeds for the evening were \$9.50.

Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 8.15 p.m. a grand musical concert was given in the B. M. E. church under the auspices of the Church Aid. The attendance was fine and a delightful programme was enjoyed by all present, after which all repaired to the basement where the ladies had prepared hot dogs and coffee, ice cream and pie for all to enjoy with their friends. The committee—Mrs. Margaret Coursey, Mrs. Minnie Harris, Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. M. Cook, Mrs. E. Groat, Mrs. A. Marshall, and Mrs. M. Drake, are to be congratulated in their effort which was such a success. Mr. W. Taylor and Mr. Wesley Fountain had charge of the tickets. The proceeds of the evening were very encouraging but at this writing we are unable to give the exact figures.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, prayer and praise meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. Groat, Trafalgar St. There were 11 present and a great spiritual time was enjoyed by all. During this period of our cottage meetings we would welcome an invitation to any home in the city and would be pleased to see many more come out and join us at this midweek service.

Sunday, February 27 at 7 a.m. a grand young people's rally service and everybody's birthday was held in the B. M. E. church. A very in-

teresting programme conducted by the young people, was listened to by an appreciative audience and was enjoyed by all. Each and every number bespoke the great possibilities for the church of tomorrow in the talents possessed by these young men and women. We would make special mention of the splendid address on "Opportunity" given by Miss Beulah Harding also the fine paper, "The Young People of Today and their place in the church," by Miss Gladys Stafford. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the young people by the congregation for their successful effort. Mr. Charles Marshall was chairman for the evening and filled his place creditably. Birthday bags had been given to the friends of the community to give their thank-offering to God and a very pleasing response was received. The committee wishes to thank all who made the evening a success.

Rev. Drake Ill.

We much regret to learn that Rev. S. R. Drake general superintendent of the B. M. E. connection, is in poor health at present. His illness is of such a nature that it is feared he will be unable to perform any of his duties for some few months. The Dawn will endeavor to keep the public informed as to any change in his condition.

Miss Mabel Miller has been confined to Victoria hospital for the past few days. Her condition is somewhat improved at present.

Friends of Mr. C. H. Brown are pleased to see him again filling his place in the community.

Mr. Geo. Brown of Detroit was a recent visitor in the city as the guest of his aunt Mrs. Eliza Groat.

Mrs. Carrie Hunt of Toronto and two children, and Mrs. Myrtle Anderson, Detroit, spent the week-end with their father, Mr. John Anderson and family.

On February 28th the C. L. A. C. P. gave a very pleasant surprise to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown of Hill street. There were also in the party a number of other friends. The dining room table groaned under the heavy load which was deposited thereon. A very pleasant evening was spent by the entire party.

Mr. Hiram Berry of Hamilton is expected in the city next Thursday evening to act as special entertainer at the Arts Ball of the University of Western Ontario. *The Gazette*, the college paper, refers to Mr. Berry as one of the best entertainers on the continent.

Mr. Louis Groat of Lansdowne Ave. tendered his wife, Mrs. Grace Groat, a birthday party on the 2nd of the present month. There were 32 guests present all of whom spent a delightful evening. Mrs. Groat was the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents. A dainty luncheon was served at midnight.

Miss Frances Moxley, who is at present confined to Victoria hospital is reported as progressing favorably.

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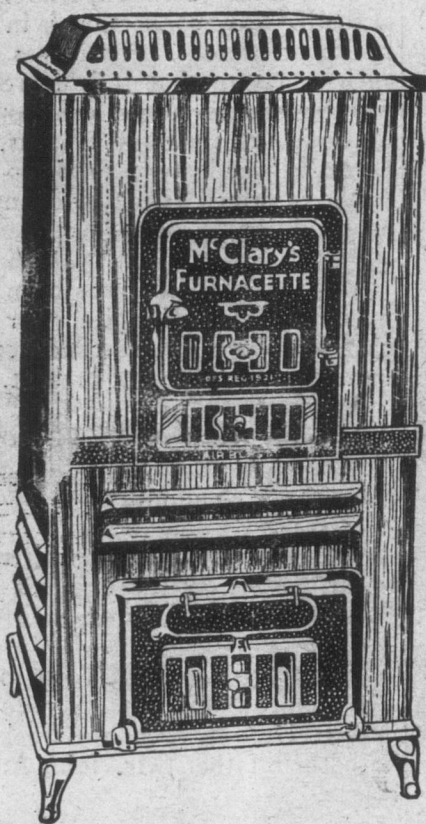
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TORONTO

Mr. Thomas Bundy, of Dennison Ave., died Sunday, Feb. 27, 1927. Deceased was well known in Toronto and vicinity.

The Busilla Art Club met at the home of Mrs. Davis, 122 University Ave., last Wednesday and enjoyed quite a pleasant evening.

Mr. Jones of 109 Ryerson Ave., is somewhat indisposed at present but hopes to be in good health soon.

Mr. Harry Brown is bright and active, but still a long way from being in good health.

Mrs. Brooks of Richmond St., is improving nicely at this writing.

The Eureka Club met at the residence of Mrs. L. Price, 6 Redwood Ave., and had the usual pleasant time, and finished the business concerning their last tea.

Well, you have a new Canadian heavyweight champion now by the name of Larry Gains, and we are all proud of Larry and rejoice with him in his successful battle uphill and against such heavy odds. Larry fought an aggressive fight against a game but not so scientific battler. Jones was a glutton for punishment and his gameness reminded us of the story of the fight between the elephant and the monkey which goes like this: The monkey had been told that he could whip the elephant and had been touted up to the point where he really believed he could. So it was arranged and on the day of the fight with all the other animals looking on, the monkey ran and jumped on the elephant's back, whereupon the elephant grabbed the monkey with his trunk and hurled him against the fence. The monkey, undaunted, jumped upon the elephant's back again and the elephant again threw him against the fence. This weakened the monkey, but though he did not jump so fast, he jumped on the elephant's back again with the same result. This time, unable to repeat, he turned towards the elephant and shook his paw at him, whereupon the rabbit was heard to remark, "Isn't he game?" (meaning the monkey); the old fox known for his sagacity and cautiousness, said, "Yes, he is game alright, more than game, but he uses darn poor judgment. Now, this is what we think of Jones. He was game, more than game, but he used poor judgment in coming up for more punishment. Let us hope Larry will be able to make his title pay for the effort he has made to get it.

MONTREAL

There passed away suddenly on Friday, February 4th, after a few days' illness, one of our most highly respected citizens in the person of Mr. George Maitland Johnson, beloved husband of Mrs. Bella Johnson, president of Excelsion W. C. T. U. and social worker. The late Mr. Johnson was a resident of this city for more than 35 years and, being of a quiet, peaceful disposition, won many friends. The funeral took place from Wray's undertaking parlors, Mountain street, on Feb. 7. Rev. Este officiated, taking as his text Luke 13:12, "Was made

straight and glorified God." Mr. F. Donrich of Beulah Pentecostal Mission assisted, speaking upon "A Consecrated Life." The great display of flowers showed the esteem in which deceased was held in this community. Mr. Johnson leaves a sorrowing widow, son and daughter to mourn their great loss.

The Elks' Society, Pride of Montreal, gave a sleigh drive on Thursday evening, Feb. 24th. The weather being perfect, a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mrs. Spencer of St. Catherine St. is again confined to her home on account of illness.

A series of meetings has been held in Delisle st. United Church for the purpose of organizing a Christian Community Home in the vicinity among our people.

BRANTFORD

We are glad to report that Charlie Murray of Park Ave., who met with an accident is doing nicely and expects to start work shortly.

The Church Aid is putting on a concert the third week in March and is having Mr. Moxley as soloist, as well as other outside talent.

Mrs. Isaac Johnson, Miss Bertha Johnson and Burlay Johnson have returned home from Guelph.

On February 27 Rev. Wright delivered two wonderful sermons morning and evening, although the congregations were small. Now that spring is coming we hope things will brighten up.

Mrs. Ida Jones is on the sick list.

Rev. S. A. Lucas was with us on Sunday and we were glad to see him.

Mrs. Hattie Lucan is suffering from injuries sustained in a fall.

NORTH BUXTON

Revival meetings are now being conducted in the B. M. E. church by the pastor. So far three of the young people who came forward have given convincing testimony of their acceptance of Christ. At last night's meeting there were two who requested prayer in their behalf. The afternoon cottage prayer meetings during last week were times of great blessing. The roads have been so unfavorable for traffic that many have been prevented from attending the meetings.

The rally held two weeks ago under the auspices of the Stewards' Board was a decided success.

Mr. Arthur Hooper has taken up residence in the village, having rented his farm and sold the stock at auction.

Mr. William Robbins is living in the village now, having moved in from the 13th concession.

Applications have been signed for the installation of hydro-electric in the churches and some of the homes. This will be a significant improvement to the village.