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Cayton's Weekly

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

VOL. 2, No. 3

CAYTON'S WEEKLY

Published every Saturday at Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.
In the interest of equal rights and equal justice to all men and for "all men up."

A publication of general information, but in the main voicing the sentiments of the Colored Citizens.
It is open to the towns and communities of the state of Washington to air their public grievances. Social and church notices are solicited for publication and will be handled according to the rules of journalism.

Subscription \$2 per year in advance. Special rates made to clubs and societies.
HORACE ROSCOE CAYTON, Editor and Publisher
Office, 513 Pacific Bldg. Telephone Main 24.

LET THE NEGRO COME WEST

When the southern journals flatter themselves that the colored man is so much in love with the barbarous treatment meted out to him by the brutal white rough-necks then they have a guess coming. We admit that the Uncle Toms and Aunt Cloes accepted without resentment the cuffs and curses of Mistah Brown, but Uncle Tom's and Aunt Cloe's children "is a hoss of another color." Owing to circumstances they take it in the South, but they defiantly resent it when one mile north of Mason and Dixon line. In another column hereof is a review of the Negro by Literary Digest, which is so silly that even the southern white man must smile when he reads it. Should a Marse Henry meet Uncle Tom in the North and speak one ungentlemanly word to him and he would be biffed in the face almost instantly.

In the South the black man is something of a coward because he knows to resist one white man means the assembling of hundreds to chastise him and often with death itself and instead of the black man being the real coward, it is the white man himself, for, to subdue one black man from 100 to 1000 white men heavily armed assemble for the dangerous undertaking.

Calling the Negro back to the South sounds as inconsistent as it would be to call Lucifer and his cohorts back to hell, should they by some means escape from their fiery furnace. Every one of the multiplied thousands of Negroes, who have left the South and come North, is a thousand times better off in his new home than in his old socially, financially and in every other respect, and should a million more of them leave and come North their conditions would likewise be improved. With three and four Negroes being lynched every week by the blood-thirsty human hyenas of the South their calling of the Negro back will do a mighty lot of good—nit. Yes indeed, there are occasional outbursts of violence against the Negro by mobs such as occurred in East St. Louis in the North, but in ninety-nine and nine-tenths instances in the North the Negro is granted the full protection of the law and if he kills even a white man in defending himself public sentiment is with him.

"The southern people have dealt more fairly, generously and kindly with the Negro race than any previous servile race in the annals of history," crows a southern editor. Yes, the white man of the South has robbed the Negro, killed him for chicken stealing, raped his women and changed a black people into a mottled mongrel people and then stood over them with drawn shot guns and made them say they love it, just as did Dr. Moton say at Tuskegee, when presenting the diplomas to a graduating class. Thousands of Negroes can be advantageously used in the West at present and Cayton's Weekly truly hopes

that they will leave the South and come West. If they leave in sufficient numbers to cripple every community in the South so much the better. Let the Negro prefer an independent death a hundred times over to the tortures of howling, cowardly human hyenas.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

The kind of peace Germany wants is the big piece of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Russia is a mess, but no more so than will Uncle Sam be if war continues two years.

Union labor failed to locate oil wells in Seattle, but Uncle Sam had no trouble in locatign Hulet Wells.

Democracy may rule the world, but we fear it will be that kind of democracy that is backed by dollar bill.

Evidently the editor of the Star of Seattle is so insignificant that even a double-crosser failed to find enough about him to trap.

Five hundred colored women could be advantageously used in the semi-idle laundries of the city, but the laundry men are industrial cowards.

Editor Ortman seems strongly pro-Kaiser Bill though enjoying the hospitalities of Uncle Sam. Ingratitude is the most poisonous of serpents.

The tide of war must be turning in the Allies' favor as a U-boat was sunk one day this week. Falling straws always indicate the course of the wind.

There will be a good many tons of potatoes grown in Seattle this year, but they will have no noticeable effect on the prices of potatoes at the stores.

Billie Booze is being badly bunged up in Congress and he is squealing like a stuck pig. You have seen your best days, Billie, and you had as well die easy.

If the Negro is as worthless as Marse Henry says he is then why complain when he leaves the South? Is it not a true case of "good riddance of bad rubbish."

Let the white man cut out his sympathy and pity for the black man and not deny him an opportunity to earn a living and the latter will be doubly appreciated.

It is perfectly natural for organized labor to oppose Sunday funerals as Monday funerals give one more rest day and an excuse to draw full or half pay would soon be found.

While it often takes a thief to catch a thief, it takes more than the evidence of a criminal to convict an accused criminal. Mayor Gill and Chief Beckingham were found not guilty, chiefly because their accusers were self-confessed criminals. Do not understand us to say or to even intimate that they were guilty, but even if they had been, it would have been a hard matter to have convicted them with the Billingsleys as their accusers. The trial of Mike Powers was held the past week and he too, was

acquitted, for no juryman felt like making a felon of a man on the word of a man, who admitted that he was no angel.

A colored branch of the National Red Cross has been organized in Springfield, Illinois.

Miss Barlow, according to the Union Record, got "dam poor pay" for her laundry work. Barlows we have always heard were not worth very much.

It occurs to us that both the editor and the owners of the Seattle German Presse are anti-United States and we suggest the extermination of the whole darn family.

A recruiting station for colored medicos for the U. S. army has been opened in Seattle. There are two physicians in Seattle, hence the station ought to do a land office business.

Perhaps you may know of a quarter-century resident of Seattle. If so, we would greatly appreciate a letter or phone message calling our attention to such an personage. Send in his, her or their names.

Driving Jack Johnson out of the United States proved a blessing in disguise to Jack. It would prove a like blessing if five million blacks were driven out of the South into Mexico and Central and South America.

With its million in hand the Red Cross could go into either the manufacture of munitions or get a corner on the food output of the country and make enough to do a world of good for the wounded and starving.

Washington State Bar Association is without funds—the amount it had on hand having been given to the Red Cross. We pity those who will be compelled to have the services of the lawyers of the state for the next six months.

That harmony that is about to prevail between the union butchers and the head butchers means another ugly advance in meats. It's nice for organized labor to get more money, but every advance in price means a higher cost of living for the consumer.

In Seattle every man who is able and willing to work can work, and that too at good wages, and yet there never was a time in Seattle when there was more business stagnation than at present. This situation of course is quite explainable if only some one had the time to do so.

"South calling the Negro back" is an editorial headline. Doubtless too many have left for very many lynching parties to be pulled off, which does not set well on Mr. Cracker's stomach. We suggest that the Negro answer the call with: "go to hell!"

Cayton's Weekly prints cards, bills and does all kinds of job work with ink and paper. Main 24, Mr. Cayton.

THE SOUTH CALLING NEGROES BACK

(The Literary Digest)

Not since the Civil War has the South faced an issue so grave, according to some observers, as the great exodus of Negro workers to the North that has been in progress for the past eight months, during which about 350,000 of them left their old home. This estimate is made by James W. Poe, president of the Colored Patriotic League, who says that one-third of a million Negro laborers have moved from twelve Southern States in less than a year, and that at least 73,000 have gone to Pennsylvania alone. The Wilmington Star quotes him as regretting that they should go North to work in war-industries and coal-mines, because they would be worth more to the nation by remaining in the South to help provide the country with foodstuffs that can be grown in the twelve cotton-growing states. He gives the figures of the exodus by states as follows: Virginia, 49,768; Georgia, 48,897; North Carolina, 35,576; Mississippi, 35,291; South Carolina, 27,560; Arkansas, 23,628; Tennessee, 22,632; Kentucky, 21,855; Louisiana, 16,912; Florida, 10,291; Texas, 10,870; Oklahoma, 5,836. This defection of labor, according to The University News Letter (Chapel Hill, N. C.), represents an economic loss to the South of not less than \$200,000,000 in crop wealth. At the same time that certain Southern journals urge Negroes to remain and those who have gone to return, some Northern editors also agree that it is vastly better for them to go back South. Perhaps the most striking utterance is that of the Chicago Tribune, which attracts much favorable attention among Southern editors. Down South they say that "niggers are all right in their place," according to this journal, but where is that place? It points to the fact that at Memphis, Tenn., a Negro was recently burned alive, while at East St. Louis, Ill., Negroes who had been introduced as strike-breakers were mobbed, beaten, and run out of town. "We taunt the South with race-prejudice when it burns 'a bad nigger,'" The Tribune goes on to say, "but just see how we Northerners detest even 'good niggers.'" The real race-prejudice is ours, for we say to the black man, 'God bless you, good-by,' whereas the South says, '— you, come here!'" In other words, the Northerner is a great friend of the Negro but not of a Negro, while the Southerner is a great friend of a Negro but not of the Negro, and this journal adds: "Our observation goes to show that the Negro is happiest when the white race asserts its superiority, provided that sympathy and understanding accompany the assertion. Not long ago a Virginian noticed a very gloomy black porter in a Northern hotel, and, learning that the Negro had come from Virginia, said, 'You — black fool, go back to Virginia!' The reply revealed much: 'Oh, Cunnel, dem's de fust kind wuds dat's been spoken to me since Ah come up Noff!'"

"Southerners insist that 'the nigger must be kept down.' They enforce the color-line. Yet they will work side by side with Negroes, befriend them in adversity, and overlook their minor failings. . . . They do not hate Negroes. In their hearts they like them. Said Dooley: 'I'm naught troubled whin the naygur is amon'st his oppressors, Hinnessy. What troubles me is whin he falls into th' hands iv his liberators.'"

The mob outbursts against the Negroes at East St. Louis, Ill., seem to the New York Evening Post the more unjustifiable because fifteen minutes before the outburst the mayor had addressed the labor leaders of the city and promised to stop the coming of black workmen. He also hinted that steps would be taken by deportation to relieve the situation. This incident, in the judgment of The Evening Post, should warn all employers who import Negroes in large numbers that they have a distinct duty in the supervision and guidance of the men whom they bring into a new industrial community, and it ventures the ominous presage that "there is too much danger that the East St. Louis

riots will be duplicated elsewhere before the migration of Negroes northward ceases." That the South is openly bidding for the black man is evident, according to this journal, which quotes The Florida Times-Union as follows:

"The Negroes of the South may see in this East St. Louis affair just what will happen all over the North when there is no longer enough work for all and white men want their jobs. Where are they safest—in a section where a certain offense insures their summary death and good behavior assures them safety, or in a section that in time of passion gives them no assurance of safety at all, and where their color will mark them for assault?"

The lure of higher wages is generally accepted to be the motive for migration, but, we are told, the Negro soon finds out that whatever increase he gets in wages is more than offset by the higher cost of living in Northern states. Thus the Tifton (Ga.) Gazette tells of one Buster Cullen, who went to Pittsburg from Tifton to find a fortune. Five weeks later he returned to his home town disillusioned, because he discovered that by the time he had paid for his board and keep "his wad looked like a widow's mite." What is worse, according to Buster, up North "they treat 'niggers' like red-headed stepchildren, and there is no corn-bread, absolutely nothing but light bread, and no 'nigger' wants to live on that for a working diet." The Gazette quotes another letter to "home-folks" which contains the statement that "up here, where everybody thinks there's nobody else—you tell them 'Good-mornin',' and they go on like nothing had happened!" And still another illustration is given of an old mammy in Atlanta who declined to join the exodus, saying: "I'm home and happy. I got nothing to find up dar, kaze I ain't never lost nothing dar. I'm here to stay." The Knoxville Sentinel speaks of the cruelty of the North to the Negroes and maintains that the Southern people, despite all their harsh dealings with the race when their primal passions are aroused, appreciate and value the Negroes more than their Northern friends can understand, and this journal adds:

"We venture to say that the Southern people have dealt more fairly, generously, and kindly with the Negro race since their manumission than any previously servile race in the annals of history ever experienced at the hands of their former feudal lords and masters, even though there may have been no radical social difference be-

tween them so deeply and ineradicably marked as the atipodal dye of their skin. And the Negro will still find a home and a welcome in the South when other sections reject him. The South's arms, its fields, its industries in the main, even its homes, are open to the Negro in the clearly marked but kindly relations which social customs and conditions have established here between the races."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing contention is the weight of argument of three articles in the New York Evening Post on "The Negro Exodus from the South" which are contributed by Mr. Taylor Kennerly, who is a Southerner and was formerly managing editor of the Montgomery Advertiser for two years. He states that he writes chiefly of Alabama, but holds that his statements apply in a general way to Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, parts of Louisiana, and the two Carolinas. Nothing is further from his mind than even to suggest any change in social standards of the white man and the Negro in this section, he tells us, but at the same time he wants to drive home "the fact that the whole economic, commercial, educational, and moral attitude which the white man has assumed, and still assumes, toward the Negro is wrong; and that while the white man has robbed the Negro of millions of dollars through keeping the black man in ignorance, he has also lost billions through the same method, and will continue to do so until he himself changes these deplorable conditions—conditions which should not be tolerated in any civilized community." The very men who have power to change these conditions are crying the loudest about the Negro exodus, we are told, and "they want to keep the Negro in the South, and they are doing everything in their power to do so, except the one thing that will succeed—giving him a square deal."

"Willie," said his mother, "I wish you would run across the street and see how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."

A few minutes later Willie returned and reported:

"Mrs. Brown says it's none of your business how old she is."—New York Times.

Nobody idle, but the parasite and he sits round all night.

It should have been the kaiser and not the king the allies deposed.

Do You Need

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CAYTON'S WEEKLY

513 Pacific Block

Telephone Main 24

Residence, Beacon 1910

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MR. NELSON P. FISHER has given up his position in the city and is now doing business for himself. He has purchased a two-ton truck and is out in the country buying up junk. Last week he was in Clallam county and shipped a couple of car loads to the city. Where one understands this business, and Fisher does, it's one of the most lucrative in which you can engage.

MR. A. J. THOMPSON, who has been doing a real estate and insurance business in the city for the past six months, is reported missing. He may have fallen into the bay and in trying to swim ashore, took the wrong course and is headed for the insular possessions of Uncle Sam or he may have been experimenting with an aeroplane and got lost in the air. His touching friends hope he will come back.

MR. O. H. WINSTON of Springfield, Mo., is a late arrival in the city and may cast his lot among us. Mrs. Winston, who resides at 1532 Thirteenth Avenue, has lived in Seattle for the past five years and is not only prominent in church and uplift work, but is in business and doing exceedingly well. Before coming to Seattle Mrs. Winston taught school in Missouri.

MRS. S. D. Piere and three daughters of Tacoma, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Powell S. Barnett. Mrs. Piere was formerly Miss Mamie Conna, eldest daughter of John N. Conna, for many years the foremost colored man in the Northwest and who is now custodian of the customs house in Fairbanks. Mrs. Barnett is Mrs. Piere's sister.

H. C. BELL, who has charge of the comfort station at the Seattle Public Library, is a first first U. S. sergeant and who is on a retired leave of absence, has been notified by the adjutant general that he may be assigned to duty at any moment.

"While I do not think I will be sent to the front again, yet I may be stationed at a recruiting station or at some regular post. I have written the general and asked if I am called out to station me at American Lake, but have no reply as yet," said Mr. Bell. Though but in the prime of life he has seen much duty as a soldier and temporarily retired on a \$67 per month salary. He gets \$60 per month from the city and the salaries enables him to put up quite a fight against General Higheest Living.

The dance and concert given by the members of the Colored Brass Band, recently organized in the city, was largely attended, many coming from Tacoma. A foundation has been laid on which a splendid musical organization may be built and it is truly hoped that it will more than succeed. Geo. Parris and P. S. Barnett are among the moving spirits in the organization and they are quite enthusiastic over its seeming success. A well organized brass and string band has long been sadly needed in the city and this should be hailed with delight by all of us.

At a call meting of the Negro Business Men's League of Seattle, ways and means were adopted whereby its immediate financial needs can be cared for. There is a ripe field for this organization in and about Seattle to operate and it is truly hoped that there will be no slackers among those who have put their hands to the plow, but they will work unceasingly as well as unselfishly. Let no one of them think he is greater than the whole and let not even a majority ride rough shod over the minority but let all work as one man. Reason together over important matters and be ready to give and take.

Johnny had a Thomas cat
That warbled like Caruso;
A neighbor threw a baseball bat,
Now Thomas doesn't do so.
—Lehigh Burr.

ERECT MONUMENT TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

The following is a full text of the bill presented:

A Bill to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the Negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That L. C. Dyer, Isaac Sherwood, Murray Hulbert, Ferdinand D. Lee, John Edward Bruce, Henry J. Callis, J. Thomas Hewin, Thomas L. Jones, W. G. Parks, R. L. Bailey, W. H. Jernagin, George W. Cabaniss, Joseph L. Jones, and John C. Dancey are hereby created a commission, to be known as the National Memorial Commission, to procure and determine upon a location, plan, and design for a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to the memory of the Negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country, subject to the approval of Congress.

Sec. 2. That in the discharge of its duties hereunder said commission is authorized to employ the services of such artists, sculptors, architects and others as it shall determine to be necessary and to avail itself of the services or advice of Commission of Fine Arts created by the Act approved May seventeenth, nineteen hundred and ten.

Sec. 3. That the construction of the monument or memorial herein and hereby authorized shall be upon such site as shall be determined by the commission herein created and approved by Congress, and said construction shall be entered upon as speedily as practicable after the plan and design therefor is determined upon and approved by Congress, and shall be prosecuted to completion under the direction of said commission and the supervision of the Secretary of War, under a contract or contracts hereby authorized to be entered into by said Secretary in a total sum not exceeding \$100,000.

Sec. 4. That vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled by appointment by the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. That to defray the necessary expenses of the commission herein created office, clerk hire, printing, postage and the cost of procuring plans or designs for a memorial or monument as herein provided there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$10,000, to be immediately available.

Sec. 6. That said commission shall annually submit to Congress all estimate of the amount of money necessary to be expended each year on the work herein authorized.

Sec. 7. That the following state commissioners (appointed by the governors to cooperate in the respective states with the National Memorial Association) and the executive officers of the said association are hereby officially recognized:

Alabama, Doctor A. F. Owens; Arkansas, Rev. E. C. Morris; Arizona, Paul Greene; Colorado, Dr. David E. Over; Connecticut, W. M. Johnson; Delaware, Dr. Conwell Benton; District of Columbia, Dr. George W. Cabaniss; Florida, N. B. Young; Georgia, Rev. C. T. Walker; Idaho, Rev. S. E. Bailey; Illinois, Charles Stewart; Iowa, Captain George H. Woodson; Kansas, Benjamin Arms; Indiana, Attorney R. L. Bailey; Kentucky, Rev. R. W. Christian; Louisiana, F. C. Antoine; Maryland, Maynadier Saint Clair; Massachusetts, Butler R. Wilson; Minnesota, William R. Morris; Mississippi, Attorney W. E. Mollison; Missouri, Dr. Charles H. Phillips, jr.; Montana, Rev. H. C. Parsons; Nebraska, Paul L. Morris; Nevada, Thomas Russell; New Hampshire, William T. Pattillo; New Jersey, Benjamine F. Lee; New Mexico, Rev. P. P. Mellon; New York, Rev. A. Clayton Powell; North Carolina, Prof. James B. Dudley; Ohio, Capt. T. G. Stewart; Oklahoma, Attorney William Harrison; Oregon, Attorney McCants Stewart; Pennsylvania, Attorney W. Justin Carter; South Carolina, R. W. Johnson; Tennessee, Robert Church; Virginia, Attorney J. Thos. Hewin; Washington, I. F. Norris; Wisconsin,

Dr. A. L. Herron; Wyoming, Rev. T. L. Donohoo.

Commissioners at large: Right Rev. Bishop L. J. Coppin, Pennsylvania; Judge Robert H. Terrell, District of Columbia; Dr. Robert R. Moton, Alabama; D. W. Crutcher, Tennessee.

Officers of the National Memorial Association: Fredinand D. Lee, president; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, first vice president; Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, second vice president; William H. Fortune, recording secretary; Julia M. Layton, corresponding secretary; Daniel Freeman, treasurer; Joseph J. Jones, chaplain; Thomas L. Jones, attorney.

(The above is a copy of the bill, of which I. F. Norris has repeatedly told the people of Seattle about. Nothing more commendable could be done than to erect a monument to the memory of the Negro soldier of this country and every colored man, woman and child of this country should take a pride in helping in the matter.)—Editor.

Call Mr. Cayton, Main 24, if you want some cards printed while you wait.

Fifth Anniversary The N. A. A. C. P. at Renton Hill Club House

July 2nd

Literary Program
Followed by a Dance

Admission, 35c

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF Washington for King County.—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lulu Young, Deceased.—No. 21738. Notice to Creditors.

By order of said court made herein on the 13th day of June, 1917, notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and to all persons having claims against said deceased or against said estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at No. 316 Pacific Block, the place of business of said estate, in Seattle, in said county and state; within one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice or same will be barred.

Date of first publication June 23rd, 1917.
JOSEPH YOUNG,
As Administrator of said Estate.
ANDREW R. BLACK,
Attorney for Estate,
315 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.
(5 times)

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF Washington, for King County.

In the Matter of the Estate of David Cole, Deceased. No. 21679. Notice to Creditors.

By order of said court made herein on the 29th day of May, 1917, Notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and to all persons having claims against said deceased or against said estate, to present them with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned administratrix of said estate, at 315 Pacific Block, Seattle, King County, Washington, the place of business of said estate, in Seattle, in said county and state, within one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice or same will be barred.

Date of first publication June 2nd, 1917.
Last publication June 30, 1917.
HATTIE BOWSER,
As Administratrix of said Estate.
ANDREW R. BLACK, Attorney for Estate, 315 Pacific Block, Seattle, Washington.

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QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

GERTRUDE HARVEY WRIGHT, twenty five years ago was mama's tiny tot and like all babies was "just too cute for anything" and a perfect picture of papa and mama (that's always safe to say). She was not giving music lessons then, but she did make the welkin ring to such an extent that papa often wondered, if her coming was not a bad blunder on the part of somebody. But as soon as she got a name she began to grow and learn until almost before you realized it you were being introduced to Miss Harvey, a young lady of rare musical attainments. She graduated from the city schools and then took a special musical course. She some three years ago married George A. Wright and is the mother of one child. Mr. and Mrs. Wright own an elegant home in the city. While Mr. Wright has not been a resident of Seattle long enough to be a member of the Quarter Century Club, yet he is from a pioneer family of Tacoma, who went there nearly seventy years ago.

HARRIET FREEMAN, twenty-five years ago had been a resident of Seattle for twenty years. She came here with her parents when a mere girl and here she has been ever since. Her brother, Al Freeman, was the town shoemaker in early days and the family was well and favorably known. Miss Harriet's mother became an invalid and for years before she died she was unable to care for herself and this fell upon her daughter, who was ever the angel of mercy. While she never took an active part in the affairs of the town as did many others, yet she never lost an opportunity to try to relieve the sick by doing them a nice turn, if only to take a bunch of flowers. She is the aunt of Newton Johns, who made himself famous some years ago by saving the lives of eight persons when a dock went down and a number of persons were thrown into the icy waters of the sound. Miss Freeman and Mr. Johns live at 112 Twentieth Avenue South and own their home.

FANNIE COLLINS, widow of the late Thomas Collins, twenty-five years ago lived with her husband in their home near the corner of 28th Avenue and Madison St. They had recently come to Seattle from South Carolina and had five children. She planned many things for the future of the children for whom she had chiefly left the South and come West, but man appoints and nature seemingly disappoints, and so was it with Mrs. Collins. Both of her daughters died just as they were breaking into mature womanhood and one of her sons was seriously ill for many years. Financial reverses overtook them and then Mr. Collins died, and her troubles seemed heavier than one person ought to have to bear, but things however appear to be a bit better for her now. Mrs. Collins has always been a member of the A. M. E. Church of this city. She resides at the Douglas apartments and is provided for by her sons.

ANNA BELL BENNETT, twenty-five years ago was one of the leading hair dressers of the city and had an elegant suite of rooms in the Haller Building. She was about twenty-seven years of age, and with no intention of posing as a hot air artist, a more handsome woman could nowhere be found. Mrs. Bennett for some reason built up a big trade among the Jewish women of the city, who paid well for their work and came often. Mr. Bennett was janitor of the block and pulled down a big salary and between the two it seemed to be the most prosperous family in the city, but for some reason neither seemed inclined to purchase real estate. They lived on Madison near Sixth and their home was elegantly furnished. Being high livers and full and overflowing with hospitality they always

had an army of admirers. For the past ten years Mrs. Bennett has been in very poor health. Her only child, Norris, lives in Juneau and he is about thirty years of age.

JAMES H. BOOKER a quarter of a century ago was one of Seattle's few high grade painters and paper hangers. Like most colored men of a mechanical turn of mind, Mr. Booker was equally as efficient a carpenter as he was a painter and he often taken a contract to give one a key job in the erection of a house and did all of the work himself. He however, kinder lost faith in the future greatness of Seattle and after he had been here for some time went back to Kansas City, where he remained for four or five years, but the cat came back and so did Booker, and when he reached Seattle a second time he settled down for good. He has followed the carpenter trade for the most part since his return, though he frequently picks up his brushes and shows the boys what an "old has been" can do. He is married and owns an elegant home at 1837 Twenty-sixth Avenue, which he built during idle moments.

GEORGE PARRIS, a quarter of a century ago was a professional foot racer and an all-round athlete. He made Seattle his headquarters and periodically sallied forth from here to curb the rising aspirations of any one who flattered himself he could do the sprinting act. He was in his twenties then and was the Beau Brummel of the city and even now, after the lapse of twenty-five years, he does not look so worse, yea, the young janes still look with longing eyes on him. He is still in the athletic business, though no longer a foot racer. For years he has been the official trainer for Dougdale's base ball teams and he has the reputation of being the best in the Northwest. So essential to Doug's success is he that it is highly probable that Doug would go out of business or if something should happen to George Paris that would force him to permanently retire from the diamond, Seattle would have no base ball team.

JAMES D. HOGE, one of Seattle's foremost bankers, has just returned from the East, bringing with him some three million dollars, which he inherited from an uncle. He first came to Seattle when a mere lad and has resided here for more than a quarter of a century and of course is well and favorably known to the most of those who have been formed into the Quarter Century Club hereof, and all because he has always been the friend of the colored man. That they appreciate his acts of kindness from time to time is shown in that nine-tenths of all of them in the city, who are able to have bank accounts, deposit in the Union Savings Bank, of which he is president and general manager. In the good old political days the editor hereof lived in the same ward and precinct as did Mr. Hoge and always worked in political harmony with him. Once on a time when Mr. Hoge was owner of the Post-Intelligencer and the editor hereof published The Seattle Republican, Mr. Hoge was elected president of the Republican State Editorial Association and the editor hereof was elected secretary—it was in the first McKinley campaign—and we had much work together. We still have a souvenir of that campaign in the form of a picture of McKinley on a tile block which was made at the tiling works of Mr. Hoge's uncle, who is responsible for his recent millions. While Mr. Hoge was far from a millionaires then, yet he has steadily gained financial ground ever since. While the editor hereof has lost financial ground, yet he has always been delighted to see the man that was always the friend of the friendless push on and upward. It has been moved, seconded and unanimously carried that James D. Hoge be elected an honorary member of this imaginary Quarter Century Club, and the same is herewith transmitted.

Gayton's Weekly does all kinds of job work with ink and paper. No job too small or none too large to tackle. Main 24; Mr. Cayton.

DISFRANCHISEMENT

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Chronicle-Telegram says of the new House of Representatives:

"An analysis of the vote shows that it required an average of 25,624 ballots to elect a Republican congressman, while the Democratic congressmen were elected by an average vote of 18,870 each. The principal reason for this unjust disparity lies in the fact that in the South, where Democratic congressmen are most plentiful, Negro citizens are kept from the polls, but they are counted in the census for the purpose of ascertaining how many representatives the commonwealths shall send to Washington and to the Electoral College. It is estimated that the Republican party is deprived of a million votes through the election laws of the Southern States, which have the effect of giving a white southern Democrat far more political value as a voter than a northern Republican possesses.

"Notwithstanding this inequitable condition of affairs, the total number of votes cast at the last election for Republican members of the House of Representatives was 7,874,649, while the total number cast for Democratic congressional candidates was 7,753,286, leaving a clear Republican majority throughout the country of 121,363."

The Lima, Ohio, Republican-Gazette adds: "The other day a Democratic member of the house from Alabama digressed from the order of business long enough to pay a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the Southern Negro, 100,000 of whom he has in his district. He characterized the colored people as a 'loyal race that have few spokesmen and few to stand up for them.' 'Does not the gentleman believe,' interrupted Congressman William R. Wood, of Indiana, 'that in view of this beautiful tribute he has paid to them they are entitled to the full rights of citizenship and the right to vote?' The question caught the southern gentleman unawares, and he had to escape the embarrassment of an attempted reply by saying that he had not the time to explain why it was that the vote should not be given to the Negro."

In addition, we quote a colored paper, the Pioneer Press of Martinsburg, W. Va.:

"The South is fearful to see the Negro armed. In justice, they have a right to be, but in fact, none. Arm every southern Negro and in a crisis, he would defend and protect the whites of that section. We base our opinion on their conduct, honesty, labor, protection and love for the white women and children, whose sons, husbands, brothers and fathers were from home fighting to keep them in slavery. It is divine judgment in justice working on their consciences. If the whites had enough sense to treat the Negroes as God wants and wills, the world would call the South a paradise of love and devotion. Our necessity is your opportunity.

"It may be necessary that the Tillmans, Vardamans, and scores of others must be paralyzed as was Ben Tillman, or die before it can come to pass. When Ben Tillman was living and making money by abusing Negroes he said: 'Throughout the South every white family is living in a state of horror of Negro rapine,' but Governor Fishback of Arkansas declared he lied and he did, and God paralyzed him."

BURR WILLIAMS
President

RUSSELL SMITH
Secretary

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