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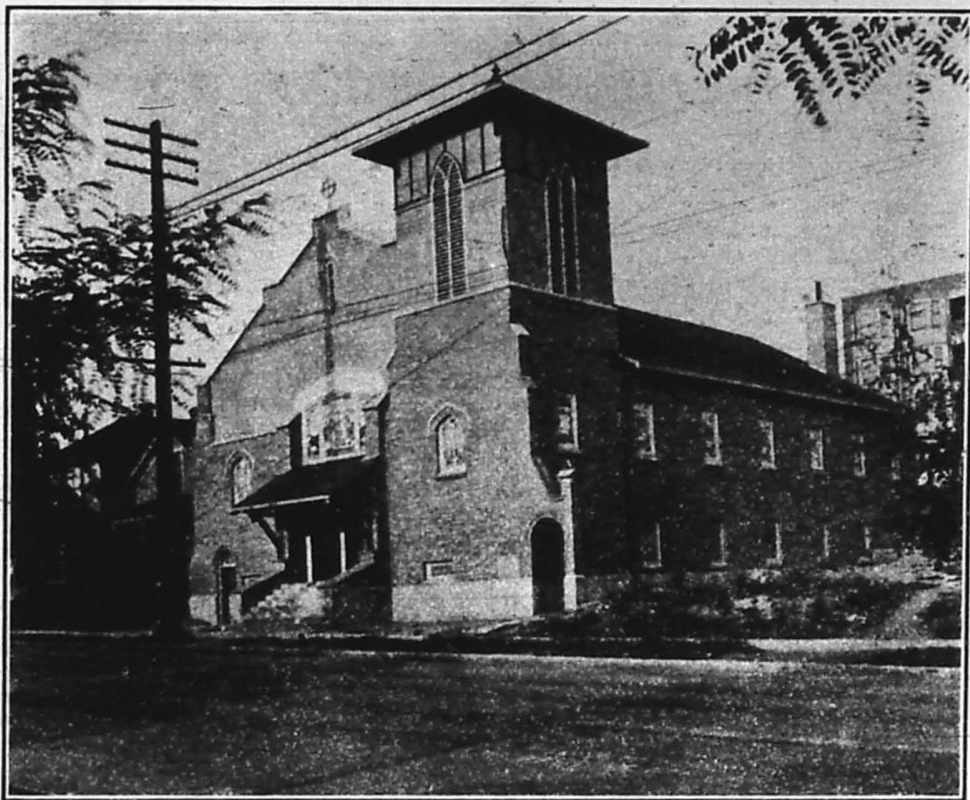
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First A. M. E. Church, Seattle

Time and Tide

Pensive the moments passing,
Drear are the days that die;
Glad once the eyes now glassing,
Gray be the once blue sky.

Slowly the years are making,
Meekness a mighty man;
Palsied the prow now taking
Leave of the olden strand.

Mem'ry though dimmer growing,
Hoards well the heart-some past;
Far spent and fainter glowing,
Life ebbs away alas!

R. V. RANDOLPH.

SURVEY OF THE SEATTLE NEGRO

By CLARENCE R. ANDERSON.

It was away back in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century, that the great Northwest inspired and attracted a few of the bold and hardy old frontiersmen of the far East. Daily the sun brought morning and noon, and left night; and daily these ruddy frontiersmen gazed wistfully far into the distance where the crimson sky marked the parting of day. The days grew into months, and the months into years. Years passed. Then, in 1804, two audacious, and intrepid young men turned their faces toward the West, with a little band. They crossed streams and rivers, mountains and dales. The journey was long and perilous, and the difficulties, trials, and hardships were numerous, but the little party forged on and on. And after many months, they conquered and stood upon the hill in the extreme northwest of this great country, and smiled triumphantly, and gazed far out over a great sea. The great sea rolled in to greet them in its own awkward way, and the trees and hills greeted them in the language of the sea. Then the two leaders and

their little band turned about and went home. Today, in the pages of history, the names of the two leaders of this expedition stand written never to be forgotten, "Merriweather Lewis, and William Clark."

Later, others came to this new country, and they remained. Many more followed, and in 1848, the Oregon Territory was organized. So fastly did the population swell, that the territory was divided, and the Washington territory established in 1853.

It was in 1852 that a few settlers came to the point known as Alki Point, on the western shore of Elliot Bay in the great Puget Sound. This was the beginning of Washington's largest and most thrifty City.

At this time, in the far South, the whites were defying the laws of God and humanity, and abrogating that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which reads, "all men are created equal," by making the black man a beast. But a few years later, the savior of a race frowned down on the abominable conditions. Then the deep frown of that haggard



Jones Bros. Grocery Store
2401 East Madison



Display Room of Stone the Caterer.
1714 Broadway

face shaped itself into words, and an ultimatum was issued. War followed in all of its awfulness, and the whole country reeked with agony of torn and bleeding hearts. Three years later, another ultimatum was issued, and 4,000,000 blacks were born into a new and strange freedom.

Unfettered, a large number wandered far into the North, eager to feel the real extent of this new freedom, and mad to leave the land where life to them had been a curse, and death a blessing. These people settled here and there, moved and settled elsewhere; and finally in 1870, the new settlement of Seattle saw its first Negro people.

The years passed, and a great toiling struggling city rose out of the rough, rugged, wooded hills that towered grandly and nobly out of the waters of Puget Sound and smiled triumphantly down upon the waters of Lake Union, and the larger Lake Washington. As the city expanded and developed, there came from all quarters, the Negro, and in 1900, the

Negro population numbered 406 out of a total population of 80,671.

The census of 1890 did not report the population by races, but classed as colored in its enumeration, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians. Although the Negro population has increased greatly in the last two decades, it still comprises but a small portion of the total population. From 1900 to 1910, the Negro population increased from 406 to 2,296. In the same period, the total population increased from 80,671 to 237,194. From 1910 to 1914, the Negro population increased from 2,296 to 3,950, and the total population reached 300,000.

In the last twenty-four years, the population of Seattle has increased five-fold. This was due to the wonderful opportunities both social and industrial offered by this northwestern country. Since 1890, there has been a constant stream of foreign immigrants pouring into this city, which together with the large influx of people from the eastern and southern states, greatly increased the popula-

tion of this city. With the newcomers, from the East and South, came the Negro in goodly numbers to work out his destiny in a new city. He readily took advantage of the many opportunities afforded him in this young city.

The city grew and developed, and the Negro grew and prospered. Now, we find him a definitely established citizen of a great city in a great country. We find him engaged in a great variety of gainful occupations, and concurrent with this, that he has accumulated property of the valuation of over \$1,000,000; that he has established five churches, all of which either own or are buying the edifices in which they worship; that he has organized four secret orders; and established two societies, the object of which are to fight the battles of the Negro Race.

A detailed list of the occupations of the Negroes of this city, as far as I have been able to learn is as follows:

OCCUPATION OF MALES.

Entrepreneurs.

Proprietors of flats, hotels, and lodging houses	9
Contractors and builders.....	4
Tailors and cleaners.....	9
Proprietors of barber shops.....	7
Fuel and transfer companies.....	2

Expressmen owning their outfits.....	15
Proprietors of pool rooms.....	3
Proprietors of grocery stores.....	3
Proprietors of restaurants	1
Proprietors of saloons	3
Real estate agents	1
Insurance agents	1
Public chauffeurs	1
Caterers	1
Owners of shoe repairing shops.....	3

In Learned Professions.

Clergymen	6
Students	2
Dentists	2
Physicians	2
Lawyers	2
Editors	2

In Skilled Trades.

Barbers	25
Shoemakers	4
Bricklayers	5
Painters	5
Carpenters	14
Paper hangers	3
Tailors	3
Chiropodists	2
Electricians	1
Plasterers	9
Chauffeurs	15
Cooks	33



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Clerks and Semi-Professional Responsible Workers.

Messengers	4
Stewards	2
Musicians	18
Government employes (mail carriers and clerks)	13
Bartenders	5
In police service	7

Servants.

Gardeners	1
Hotel help	40
Public waiters	71
Dining car waiters	45
Pullman car porters	54

Laborers.

Teamsters	22
Hostlers	3
Elevator operators	9
Watchmen	3

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.

Entrepreneurs.

Caterers	1
Restaurant keepers.....	4
Proprietors of beauty parlors.....	2
Proprietors of hotels and lodging houses	10

Learned Professions.

Students	3
----------------	---

Skilled Trades.

Dressmakers	9
Hair dressers	16
Milliners	1
Manicurists	3
Cooks	21

Clerks and Semi-Professional Workers.

Musicians	3
Clerks	3
Stenographers	2

Servants.

Waitresses	15
Maids	21

The stride made in the last two decades is encouraging to review, but that which we are going to make in the two coming decades—and may God help us—would be surprising to foresee. Progress will be unintermittant. With constant step, we shall continue on our steadfast march to the front, where education, total recognition, unrestrained rights, and prosperity will be the fruits of our undaunted efforts. (Finis).

In Memoriam



Mrs. Gladys Thorne Wheeler came to Seattle in the early days of her youth from Indianapolis, Ind., and departed this life February 10, 1915. Mrs. Wheeler has been active here for the past 12 years both in church and social circles and her early and sudden death has only made us realize how dearly she was beloved. In seeking some consolation for the death of our dear friend and sister, we can only repeat with Longfellow these lines from "Resignation":

Let us be patient! These sever afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

She is not dead — the child of our affection, —
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led.
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN



B. F. Tutt.

Mr. B. F. Tutt, becoming inspired with the go-west movement during the Alaska excitement in 1898, came to Seattle from Kansas City, Mo., and has since that time resided in Seattle and is considered a pioneer. He has always been identified with every movement that has for its purpose the betterment of the race, and when enlisted in a cause he has always given his time and money with pleasure even to the sacrifice of his own business. He has given much time to seeking employment for members of his race and has recommended and placed as many persons in positions—gratis—as any Negro in the Northwest. He is always glad to give information of any kind to strangers and citizens as well.

He keeps on hand reference of the addresses of a large number of citi-

zens from which he is always glad to accomodate the public.

Mr. Tutt is one of the leading business men of Seattle and has raised the standard of the barber business to the equal of any business of its kind in the United States. His ton-sorial parlors are clean and sanitary and always in order.

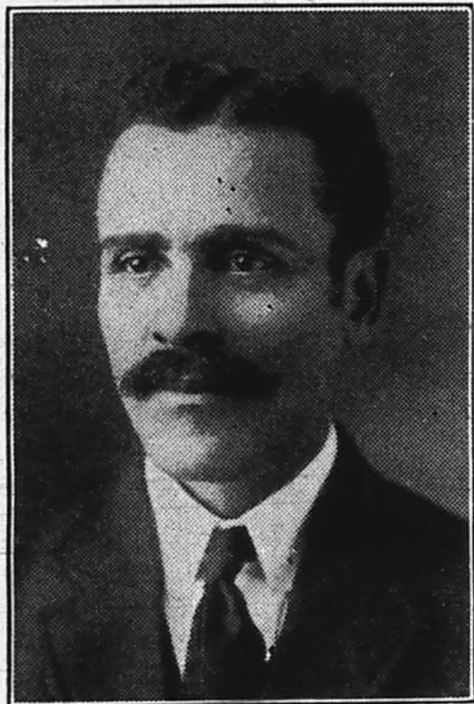
For the past twelve years Mr. Tutt has had in his employment from two to six persons.

Seattle needs more such establishments as Tutt's Barber Shop, that are up-to-date, clean and sanitary, for such business enterprises go far toward solving the Negro Problem.

The value of such citizens as Mr. Tutt should be fully recognized, for he is indeed a progressive citizen and his character and honesty have always been above just criticism. His advice to young men has been wholesome in that he advised them to invest their money and live moral lives. He was one of the first to place an advertisement in the Progressive Westerner and to give words of encouragement as he is always quick to do or say anything that will aid in the honest advancement of the race. Mr. Tutt is president of the Negro Betterment League, an organization which has been of much benefit to the race. He is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also a member of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Reindeers. Because he has always stood for progress and advancement Mr. Tutt has made many friends in the entire West.

*as sent Deputy of the American States
and Treas. of Gold coin colored up club or
1900 bonus*

Church Notes



Rev. J. D. Carter

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

It seems from such facts as are available, that the beginning of the work which finally resulted in the permanent organization of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Seattle, took shape under the work and management of Bro. Anderson in the year 1890.

He was assisted by Rev. Geo. J. Burchett, who was then pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city. Deacon John C. Keith and other members of the First Church gave material aid to the Rev. Anderson and the few people who were then interested in the establishment of a Negro Baptist Church in Seattle.

The First Baptist Church donated the use of a store room which was then located near the corner of 14th and Madison for church and Sunday School purposes. The Baptists who were most interested in the work at that time were R. A. Clark, Robert Butler, Miss Brackston, Mrs. Edmunds, W. H. Teemer, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and others whose names are not at present available.

Some time later the place of meeting was moved to the old University Ground on 4th and University, where the Cobb Building now stands. It was while services were being held at this place that Rev. Cal Williams came from some place in Arkansas and took charge of the work, under whose ministry, in 1903, the church was permanently organized and recognized by the different white Baptist Churches of the city. Rev. Jenson succeeded Rev. Williams and pursued the work for about 18 months. Rev. Simons, of Kansas, came next, whose stay was very brief. It was about this time that a relapse in the work took place, because of the transfer of the old University property to other owners, and also because of some of the members moving away. The outlook of the church at this time was anything but encouraging. However, one Rev. Pegram came to the scene and after heroic efforts to tide the cause against the swelling tide of discouragement, left, and was succeeded, through the aid of the National Baptist Convention Board, by Rev. Harris and also by the aid of the First Church, the work took shape again,

but only for a short while. The body secured another location at 2nd and Spring, only to be ousted in a short while by the sale of said property to a theatre company.

The next location was in a store room at 9th and Olive. Rev. Prince succeeded Rev. Harris for a short while and Rev. Geo. Maney succeed-

ed him, during whose pastorate the church was reorganized and took on fresh courage. It was during Rev. Maney's pastorate that the present location was purchased from Mrs. M. Payne-Elliston, and the building erected. There was much more progress made under Rev. Maney's ad-

(Continued on page 102)



Rev. H. M. Collins

Rev. Mansfield Collins, B. D., Progressive Pastor of Allen A. M. E. Church, Tacoma, where he is serving his third year. Rev. Collins has paid off the mortgage and dedicated his church and made many im-

provements. He has had access to the pupits of many of the leading white churches and done much in bettering conditions between the two races.

Of Interest To The Negro

HALF CENTURY OF FREEDOM.

Condition of the Colored Race—1863.

Population, census 1860: Slaves, 3,953,760; Free, 487,970; total	4,441,730
Illiteracy	90%
Value of property, estimated at	\$1,200,000
Number of colleges and universities	1
Number of college graduates, estimated at	30
Number of practising physicians and pharmacists	0
Number of lawyers	0
Number of banks operated by Negroes	0
Number of Negro towns	0
Number of newspapers	1
Number of churches owned, estimated at	400
Value of church property	\$500,000
Membership of Negro churches, estimated at	40,000
Number of children in schools, estimated at	25,000

Condition of the Colored People—1913.

Total Negro population (United States)	9,828,294
Homes owned by Negroes	500,000
Churches owned by Negroes	31,393
Church membership	3,207,305
Sunday Schools	24,380
Sunday School scholars	1,440
Illiteracy, census 1910	30.5%
Value of property, estimated at	\$1,000,000,000
Number of farms owned	250,000
Value of church property	\$65,000,000
Number of college and university graduates	8,000
Professional men	75,000
Number of practicing physicians estimated at	50,000
Number of children in schools	2,000,000
Number of Negro towns	50
Number of Negro teachers	30,000
Land owned by Negroes	20,000,000
acres or 31,000 square miles.	
Drug stores	300
General stores and other industrial enterprises	20,000
Newspapers and periodicals	389
Hospital and nurse training schools	61
Banks owned by Negroes	72
Insurance companies	100
62.2 per cent of all Negroes in the United States, 10 years of age and over are engaged in gainful occupations.	
Property owned by Negro secret societies	\$8,000,000
Capital stock Negro banks	2,000,000
Annual business done by Negro banks	20,000,000

WHY NEGROES SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR NEGRO PAPERS

The Royal Messenger.

First—Because it is our duty to support enterprises of the race.

Second—The Negro enterprises

have no other means of support save their own people.

Third—Negro newspapers tell of the good things of the race, turn the bright side of the picture and don't wait until you get in jail to speak of you.

PORTLAND NEWS.

On Friday evening Jan. 29, one of the grandest entertainments of the season was staged at Arion Hall, under the direction of Mrs. J. L. Craw, for the benefit of "New Bethel."

The entertainment was called the "Festival of the Brides," and consisted of a large number of brides, one of nearly every nation.

Some of the brides were attended by their grooms, while others were attended by their maids, flower girls, etc.

When the curtain arose for the opening chorus the entire "ensemble," about forty in number, made a beautiful picture in their different costumes of many colors, when they sang for their opening number the "Estudiantina."

After the opening chorus the brides were then announced one by one by the "Queen of Wishes," and each bride came up the aisle with her bridal party, marching to her native music, ascended the stage, and told either in song or story about the marriage ceremony of her particular country.

The last bride to appear was the American bride, when the closing chorus, "Stars and Stripes," was sung and a large American flag was lowered just at the back of the American bride and groom.

Miss Frieda Shaw and Rev. J. L. Graw sang a duet during the intermission, and Mr. Raymond Gage at the piano, assisted by Mr. Eddie Morgan, trombone, furnished music throughout the evening.

Dr. R. Lloyd Smith, a physician from Nashville, Tenn., has come to Portland to reside. He has established an office in the Rothschild Bldg., and is associated with Dr. J. A. Merriman. We hope for the Doctor unlimited success.

The Exposition Jubilee Quartett sang to capacity houses all of last

week at the Pantages Theatre. It will be remembered that two of the members of this quartett, Messrs. Browning and Rosamond, sang here last year with the "Western Jubilee Singers." They have made a tour of the entire Pacific coast and are now on their way to San Francisco to the Exposition.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. held a public meeting to celebrate Lincoln's birthday on Feb. 12, at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

The principal speaker was Mr. Geo. Brown, one of the most prominent attorneys of the city. Mr. S. Bell read a very interesting paper on the life of Lincoln. The Exposition Jubilee Quartett from one of the local theatres sang two numbers.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

After strenuous attempts at organization extending over a period of two or three months the colored citizens of Vancouver, B. C., have organized the "Canadian Negro Business League."

The objects of the league are to encourage all Negro residents to become citizens of the country to promote the race unity spirit; to exercise a united and intelligent user of the ballot and to take up on behalf of the colored residents and citizens of the community all problems pertinent to their welfare.

The following are the officers of the league: Geo. H. Anderson, president; Joseph Wilson, vice president; Martin Coray, secretary; J. B. Wallace, treasurer.

Under the leadership of the above officers, all of whom are identified with every effort to promote the interests of the race it is safe to say that the organization is bound to grow and prosper and that its influence will be felt not alone in Vancouver, but throughout the north-west.

Anyone desiring any information

whatever concerning the league or questions relative to the race in B. C., may obtain the same either by writing to the president Geo. H. Anderson, 435 Broadway West or to the secretary, Martin Coray, 1749 Seventh Ave. W.

SIGNS OF THE BLACK MAN'S PROGRESS.

Two bills which are before Congress now, one to make it a crime for the races to intermarry in the District of Columbia, and the other providing segregation. Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in addressing the Chamber of Commerce in Columbus, said:

"My experience is that not one Negro in 1,000,000 wants to marry a white person. These bills are dangerous to civilization, as they put black women at the mercy of white men. When a race rises in the social scale the friction with the other race increases. We new abolitionists come to you, and we say: 'Wake up, black folk; a golden opportunity is yours'."

A LITTLE TALK ON JAMAICA.

By Bishop John Hurst,

Secretary of Missions for the A. M. E. Church.

"Colored people in Jamaica are engaged in every walk of life.

"There are two daily papers published in Kingston," he said, "and the reportorial work is all done by colored men. The owners are white, however. Colored people hold positions in all branches of the government service, are clerks in banks and in stores. The white man is at the head of many of these things, but the trusted positions go to the race.

"Some of the largest department stores in Kingston are owned by colored men and the leading hotel

is run by a corporation composed of Negroes.

"Colored people are overwhelmingly in the majority, and there is no social relations between the races. Even the mulattoes do not mingle freely with the blacks. Despite this social separation, the colored people there are not restricted as they are in this country. Not only is there a disposition not to hamper the race, but the same would not be submitted to as in the United States.

"The A. M. E. Church is going there, and I am gratified at the prospects of the work. I intend making a detailed report of my observations at the session of the Bishop's Council in New Orleans next month.

TACOMA

The Second Annual Educational Congress was held at Allen A. M. E. Church February 10th, which proved quite a great success in every respect. The Congress possibly the only one in the far Northwest owes its origin to Rev. H. M. Collins, the pastor of Allen Chapel. The Rev. who received his schooling at Fisk University of Nashville, Tenn., and Payne Theological Seminary of Wilberforce University has shown a great interest in his field of labor along the educational lines. Through his efforts during the past two years two students have been sent East to enter colleges. One going to Western University, one to Fisk University, to receive an education.

It is the aim of the Congress to increase the interest of the youth along said lines, and also assist Western University, the school of the Fifth Episcopal district, feeling that no race can rise higher than the religion and education of that race and that the church and school must go hand in hand to properly promote that interest.

No pains were spared to make the Congress a grand success. The

building was decorated in colors of gold and blue Western University colors and school pennants, with college song and yells were much in evidence. Prominent speakers from Everett, Ellensburg, Seattle and Tacoma participated as well as the best musical talent from Seattle and Tacoma. Communications were read from many of the leading educators of both races, among them were letters from Dr. Booker T. Washington, Profs. Kelly Miller, J. Silas Harris, Ray Stannard Baker, each showing the vast importance of the education of the race.

The meetings were presided over by Mrs. J. D. Carter, Mr. Geo. Longress and Miss Ruth Freeman. On the closing night the Congress was made a permanent organization with the following officers: Rev. H. M. Collins, pres.; Mr. Geo. Longress vice pres.; Mrs. J. D. Carter, secretary; Mr. H. P. Lawhorn, treas.

May long live such organizations with the aims of this advancing the race in the great Northwest.

ORGANIZED LABOR VS. NEGRO LABOR IN MONTANA.

By Norma Purl-Robinson.

The question which has been uppermost in the minds of the thinking Negroes of Montana since the lynching of a Negro at Mondak in the spring of 1913, viz., "What outrage next?", was answered when Senator Willett introduced in the Montana State Legislature a bill making illegal the employment of Negro or Asiatic men in the same establishment with Caucasian women.

A committee, composed of some of the most progressive Negro citizens of Butte and Helena, waited upon a number of the representative law-makers and solicited their aid in opposing the bill. Although the bill was defeated by an overwhelming majority, the fact remains that the feeling that lead to its promulgation

is not dead. Had this bill become a law, fully one-half of the Negro men in the State of Montana would have been deprived of employment.

When approached upon the subject, Senator Willett stated that he was coerced by the demands of his unionist-constituents to take the action he had taken.

The large interests of various eastern corporations in the State, foremost among which is the Amalgamated Copper Company, and the consequent large number of men employed by these corporations has fostered the growth of unions in Montana.

As a concrete example of the effect of organized labor upon Negro labor, let us take the City of Helena, the State capitol.

In the spring of 1913, the "Placer" Hotel, said to be the finest equipped hostelry in the state, the majority of the stockholders of which are men whose names are prominent in the affairs of the "Amalgamated," was completed. At the very earnest solicitation of some of the most prominent Negro citizens, the management agreed to employ Negro waiters.

Pursuant to this promise, despite the protests and threats of the various Unions, when the doors of the hotel were opened, April 1, Negro maids, waiters, brought from Salt Lake City for that purpose, and porters were in service. Straightway, all of the Unions declared a strict boycott on the hotel. The boycott was so rigidly enforced that, after a relatively short period, the management was forced to replace the Negro waiters with white women.

The effects of this victory for the Unions were not confined to Helena alone. The "Rainbow" Hotel in Great Falls, erected at about the same time and by practically the same company, was awaiting the outcome of the experiment with Negro waiters in Helena. Had the experiment been successful, the Caucasian women in the Rainbow Hotel would have been replaced by Negro men.

Emboldened by one victory, the Unions have recently objected to the employment of Negro waiters at various banquets given in Helena, with the result that they have been deprived of that work.

Montana's principal export has been the products of her copper smelter, for which Germany was the chief market. As a result of the cessation of operations in Germany's market, the smelter at Great Falls has been closed and the output of the smelter at Anaconda has been decreased.

Every nationality, except the Negro, has been represented among the laborers at the Great Falls smelter, though they have been given employment continuously in Anaconda. It is rumored, though the rumor cannot be verified, that when the Great Falls smelter opens in the spring Negroes will be given employment.

Since the recent, disastrous labor agitation in Butte, precipitated by the strike of the mine employes, there has been a determined movement on the part of contractors and other large employers to use non-union labor. This movement is, of course, being strenuously resisted by all labor organizations, but it is hoped by all Negroes that the resistance will be unsuccessful.

OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Noted Colored Men who have served as Senators and Congressmen.

In answer to F. M. C.'s question as to the names of men of the Negro race who held seats in the senate and the congress of the United States the Philadelphia Press says:

The first colored senator of the United States was Hiram R. Revels, who was born in Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1822. In January, 1870 he was chosen United States senator from Mississippi. The second colored senator was Blanche K. Bruce. The following colored men have been congressmen: Richard H. Cain, H. P. Cheatham, Robert C. Delarge, Robert

Long, John R. Lynch, Thomas H. Miller, George W. Murray, Charles E. Nash, James E. O'Hara, Joseph H. Rainey, A. J. Ransier, James T. Rapier, Robert Smalls, Benjamin S. Tur-

(Continued on page 101.)

The following song appeared in the Washington Bee of Feb. 13, 1915:

IT'S A WRONG WAY TO TREAT THE NEGRO.

J. Henry Lewis.

Tribute to Hon. M. B. Madden of Illionis.

Tune: "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

Out from Illinoi came a nobleman one day.

To the halls of Congress, he went ready for the fray;

There he fought for human rights for men of every hue,

And Madden is his name,

And he is loyal through and through.

Chorus:

It's a wrong way to treat the Negroes,

It's a wrong thing to do;

They have always fought like heroes, Though they've counted friends but few;

They have fought well in every battle,

Always for the right.

It's a wrong, wrong way to treat the Negroes,

But there's justice in sight.

He has proved himself sincere and manly in debate,

When the foes of the Negroes were inclined to show their hate.

When they tried to do us harm by making unjust laws,

He stood for human rights and he succeeded just because—

Chorus:

Health and Hygiene

Dr. David T. Cardwell.

Hygiene is the science that treats of the laws of preserving health.

The Mosaic laws recognize the three great principles of cleanliness, isolation and wholesome diet.

These principles of hygiene set out in the law of Moses were for the express purpose of preserving the health of persons unafflicted with disease and to prevent the spread of it.

The method with which leprosy and smallpox are managed at the present time is similar to that used 1450 years before Christ.

At this time, when cases of smallpox or leprosy are found, they are quarantined and removed to an isolation hospital. Persons having been in contact with these diseases are quarantined for a certain length of time and if no symptoms of the diseases develop they are released and the houses in which cases developed are disinfected.

1450 years before Christ practically the same procedure was followed. A person suffering with any disease of the skin was isolated until a positive diagnosis of the case could be made, on account of fear of leprosy. If a person had a boil on his neck, he would be isolated for seven days, so that should the boil develop to be leprosy, he would not jeopardize the health of others, but if the boil showed no symptoms of leprosy on the seventh day, he would be pronounced clean and released. Instead of disinfecting a house as we do now after a contagious disease, the walls of the house were scraped and the scrapings were thrown into a uninhabited place outside of the city; but should another case of leprosy develop in the same house, then the house would be destroyed.

The first scientific principles of hygiene became known in the 18th century: the prevention of scurvy by lemon juice and fresh vegetables; of jail fever, by less crowding and more cleanliness; and of smallpox by isolation and vaccination.

In the latter part of the 19th century, hygiene became a recognized science, covering a broad field. Since then epidemics of many dreadful diseases have been minimized; typhoid fever by cleanliness, disinfection and isolation; malaria by exterminating certain species of mosquitos; bubonic plague, by isolation and extermination of rats. Bubonic plague infected rats came in this country on steamships plying between the U. S. and countries where the plague is prevalent. The mortality and percentage of tuberculosis have been reduced by isolation, fresh air, sunshine and wholesome diet, and many other diseases are being minimized by hygienic measures.

(Continued from page 100)

Hyman, John M. Langston, Jefferson B. Elliott, Jeremiah Haraludson, Johnier. Josiah T. Wall and George H. White.

The first colored men to be elected members of a state legislature were Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell, chosen to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1866. Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett of Philadelphia was the first colored man to be given an appointment by the United States governor. In 1869 he was made minister resident and consul general to Haiti. There are a number of colored persons at present in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States.

(Continued from page 95)

ministration than all others before him. Rev. Gordan McPherson, who was then at Tacoma, succeeded Rev. Maney, and he was followed by Rev. Walker, whose stay was less than a year. Rev. Wiggins succeeded him, and at the close of his service, Rev. Maney was recalled. However, his stay at this time was not long, and was followed by Rev. R. H. Thomas, who was liked by the membership in general as well as those who were not members. At the conclusion of Rev. Thomas' pastorate the church was for some time without a pastor, but was supplied by Deacon Lyman Smith, who is a licensed minister, and who did much in tiding the church over many difficulties. The church finally settled in the pastorate Rev. Wm. Barry, under whose ministry difficulties arose which resulted in his resignation and in the course of three or four months Rev. W. D. Carter was settled as pastor, Nov., 1912, and soon after his settlement the church took on new life and the mortgaged indebtedness of the church and other indebtedness which amounted to about \$2,000 was raised, paid off, and the membership, which was at that time 140, has been increased to 241, an increase of 101 up to this time.

Notwithstanding the many struggles the church has encountered and the relapses which at times seemed to threaten her vital life and to ultimately destroy her, she has succeeded and in the meantime has striven to encourage the work of Christ in general in Seattle and has given a helping hand to her weaker sister churches throughout the State of Washington and aided as best she could the work of missions in the United States and in foreign lands. The church has taken a leading part in maintaining the Northwest Coast Baptist Association and is a member of the Western Washington Bap-

tist State Convention, the church is in direct relation with the National Baptist Convention, and the pastor and several of her members are members of the different boards of the National Convention.

Although our house of worship is a credit to its founders, it is entirely too small for services and a workshop for the present efficient membership and auxiliaries, hence we are now planning to secure another lot upon which we hope to erect a suitable edifice in the future.

NOTICES.

The Progressive Westerner continues to progress with the aid of those progressive Afro-Americans who love to see thrift and the spirit of enterprise among members of our race and especially the younger members of the same.

Now, in order that our magazine may benefit a larger number of our people, it is necessary that we have the support of our own people. In order that we may increase our circulation and widen our field of activity it is very imperative and essential that we have your **financial support**. To publish a magazine requires a great deal of time and expense and we want to feel as though our little effort to benefit and elevate the Negroes of the West is being appreciated. If you have not already subscribed, then send in your subscription and if you have subscribed and have not paid your subscription, then pay your subscription.

Our Seattle Agents for The Progressive Westerner are Miss Pauline Earl and Miss Beatrice Clark. These young ladies will be glad to take subscriptions of all those who would like to subscribe. Copies are also on sale at Tutt's Barber Shop.

Changed the Subject—She (passionately)—Will you be true to me?

He (tenderly)—As true as the rose bloom in your cheeks.

She—Why—er—isn't the moon grand?—Michigan Cargogle.

Grand Oratorical Contest

Monday Evening, March 15, 1915.

Union Hall, 1457 22nd Ave.

Under auspices of The Progressive Westerner

PROGRAM

Selection Whangdoodle Quartett

Reading—"Ode to Ethiopia"—Dunbar...Mr. Earl Lewis

Selection Ladies Quartett

Oration—"The Negroes' Most Popular Leader".....

.....Mr. S. T. McCants

Vocal Solo—Selected Mrs. C. Scurry

Oration—"The Afro-American" Mr. John L. Fort

Piano Solo—Selected Mrs. John Mitchell

Oration—"Struggles for Liberty".....

.....Mr. J. D. Carter, Tacoma

Reading—Selected Miss Theresa Dixon

Chorus—"Greeting to Spring" Sunshine Club

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