

City Library Cayton's Weekly

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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VOL. 2, No. 13

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.

PACIFICIST BARRED

And now its the Pacificists that have occurred the displeasure of President Wilson and, like other elements of our cosmopolitan civilization that have incurred his displeasure, they have been barred from his august presence and therefore under no circumstances can appeal to the chief magistrate for the adjudication of either rights or wrongs. Despite the fact he is president of the whole people and is supposed to treat alike the rich and the poor, the white and the black, the Jew and the Gentile, yet if any one of them dares to differ from his way of thinking he is at once shut out from all appeal to the White House. First it was the colored folks of this country that the doors of the White House were closed against and because a delegation of them protested to him against his segregation acts among the federal employes. They called his attention to the fact that thousands of them had voted for him in doubtful states and were largely responsible for his election, and they had done so because he had publicly promised to treat them fair in case of election. This did not meet his approval and they were forever barred from his presence. Then that element of the Democratic party that oposed his re-election on the grounds that he had made a platform pledge to only be a one-term president, and for this they too were barred from the White House. Then the women of the land demanding the right of equal suffrage and appeared at the White House to enlist the president's aid saw the doors of the White House forever closed against them, because they took issue with him. And thus it goes, "do as I say or you can't play in my back yard." The right of appeal to the chief magistrate of the land should be the privilege of every citizen and resident of this land and country and those who differ from him should be as patiently heard as those who agree with him. Its either childish or tyrannical to close the White House door in any one's face. Oh, for a Roosevelt in the White House in these times, when men's souls are being tried, that the country might be run on broad Republican principals.

Five and ten years at hard labor at Leavenworth was the drawing of five of the members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry that ran amuck in Houston, Texas, not long since. It will be remembered that the Negro soldiers resented the continuous insults heaped upon them by the savage whites of Texas and for the time being put a quietus on them. The price is not exhorbitant.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

Tacoma has a Kaiser, but he claims no relationship to Germany's Kaiser.

Russia can blame no one save Russia herself for going to the dimnation bow wows. However, such are the fortunes of war.

Democracy as seen in the United States is a most dismal failure and it is to be regretted that circumstances are such that it is possible for it to exist at all.

Germany's last hope crushed is a head line. It may be, but the German army is doing business at the same old stand, her crushed hopes to the contrary notwithstanding.

If Tacoma is as prosperous and growing as rapidly as the Forum of that city would have us believe, then why not let well enough alone, and cut out the Tacoma-Seattle "Oom-paw."

Already the money sharks of the United States are getting uneasy about the money they loaned to Russia. If Morgan & Co. go to losing money it wont be long before they too will be advocating peace at any price.

It would be next to impossible for business conditions to get any worse than they now are and we therefore suggest that every labor organization in the city go out on a strike. Give us the whole hog or none at all.

Washington State is bone dry, both in law and in nature and if the booze fighter is in as much need of the juice of the forbidden fruit as the vegetation is for the liquid that grows, then he or she is in very bad condition.

Uncle Sam promises to sell a pound loaf of bread for five cents. Our Uncle seems to be looking for trouble and if he persists in talking that rot the trust thieves will see to it that he finds just what he is looking for.

From the charges and counter charges being passed between Joseph M. Glasgow, a local attorney, and the deputies in the sheriff's office, there is a lot of bad blood between them. Is it another case of, "When thieves fall out, honest men get their own"?

There would be no objections to raising the salaries of the various county employes providing those employed were put to work instead of standing about smoking cigars during business hours. The present roster of county employes could be cut in two and still, if they did their duty and their whole duty, they could do the work without being rushed.

The new comfort station at Westlake Market has as its custodian, I. F. Norris, Sr., who will operate it as does John L. Gibson operate the Pike Street comfort station. He is paid fifty dollars per month by the city and given the privilege of operating a boot black stand, selling cigars and tobacco and the right to charge those who patronize the place for private towels and lockers, which, taken as a whole, will give him a very handsome salary.

Those Seattle-Tacoma girls who are preparing to furnish a "hostess house" at Camp Lewis, in which to socialize with the soldiers, need a bit of old time advice from their grandmothers, lest their enthusiasm overshadow their judgment and lead them into indiscretions.

If there be one useless board in the city government of Seattle it is the board of examining engineers. The whole boiler inspection system is a humbug and a graft.

Firing, for the cop, who shot a boy, who had done no wrong, save run for a joke, when the cop showed up, was entirely too good; what he should get is a term in the penitentiary. Cops are entirely too flip with their guns and clubs.

The Harris family of Everett, will render a pleasing literary and musical program at the Mt. Zion Baptist church Monday evening, October 1st, to which the general public is invited. Scott Harris is a pioneer in Everett and for many years was one of the leading men of that city, but in later years misfortune in the shape of total blindness overtook him and he and his family are now giving concerts for a livelihood. Those who have heard the program pronounce it equally as good as many of the leading jubilee troops give and more than worth the price.

CAYTON'S WEEKLY

One of the finest special editions ever put out by colored newspaper men in the Pacific Northwest has just been issued by Editor Cayton of Seattle, which he has rightly named the "Northwest Prosperity Number." The edition is purely a race one, containing cuts, special writeups and brief sketches of the wealth, advancement and accomplishment of the people who are doing something. It is an issue of which every man, woman and child in the State of Washington should be proud and should take pride in seeing that it reaches their people in all parts of the country. The price of the issue is 50 cents, which is very cheap when its splendid editing and fine quality of paper is taken into consideration. Editor Cayton certainly has our heartiest congratulations.—Portland Advocate.

I am planning to have at least 100 copies of the "Prosperity Number" sent out of Seattle.—Harry Legg.

I hope hundreds of copies of the "Prosperity Number" will be sent South and placed in the hands of colored families and I am paying for ten copies.—Cleo Jones, Afro-American Hotel.

Large numbers of your "Prosperity Number" should be put into the hands of colored families in the South.—J. D. Lowman.

Send twenty copies where it will do the most good and charge the same to me.—Burr Williams.

Your "Prosperity Number" is one of the very best of your many splendid productions of the past twenty-five years. It confirms the record you hold as being one of the best newspaper men and publishers of this country. Congratulations.—J. P. Ball.

It's an ill wind that has no turning.

THE PASSING THROG

A DIFFERENT STORY TOLD.

The Associate Press sent out a different story when the Kentucky white soldiers ran amuck and beat up a lot of colored people than it did when the black soldiers ran amuck and avenged the dastardly outrages that had been perpetrated upon them from time to time by the white citizens of Texas. It had no censure for the white soldiers, but it pronounced the colored soldiers savages for their retaliatory acts. In other words, the same acts committed by a white soldier and commended by the general public (white) is pronounced the most heinous of crimes, when committed by black soldiers. There has never been a disturbance of a riotous nature between whites and blacks in the United States, in which the blacks were the aggressors. Two centuries of subjection to the whites of this country has made of the blacks a quiet and submissive people and they have to be imposed upon almost beyond human endurance before they are provoked to defend themselves to say nothing of retaliation. The average white man of the South is not willing to even let the black man pursue the even tenor of his way by himself, but he interferes with him wherever and whenever he meets him, and if he resents it the cowardly cur will get a crowd of a like number of human hyenas to himself and then proceed to put the "nigger" in his place. Of course the knowledge and wisdom of the world you have, but you have not yet learned to "do unto others as you would have them do to you."

NOT SO WORSE AFTER ALL.

"You never miss the water until the well runs dry," is a time worn adage, and you never know that you are thirsty until you hear that there is no water to be had. Within the past twelve months more than almost a million colored folks have left the South and come North, East and West and are still coming and the autocratic white man of the South has taken alarm lest he loses the help that he has been able to dog around for the past two hundred years on either no pay or so little pay that it was the same as no pay, and now he is asking, "What can we do to make you colored folks content in the South?" "The white man of the South is your best friend and wants you to remain in the South among us," and to that end many things are being done or planned to be done for the colored folks by those hell devils for their betterment such as was never before dreamed of. The following from a southern correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor is self-explanatory:

"Louisiana is planning to do more for the Negro this year than she has ever done in any one year since the black man ceased to be a chattel of his master. The appropriation for industrial work among the Negroes for the 12 months from June 20, 1917, has been increased by \$9000, half of which comes from several foreign funds, and the remainder from contributions of citizens who have been persuaded that the only way in which the Negro can be kept in the South is by giving him better wages and surrounding him with as good conditions and as great opportunities as he can find in the North.

"A special agent has just been employed to take charge of the free education of the Negroes along lines of farming, cattle and poultry raising, carpentering, repair work, gardening and similar branches. In addition, the agent will have supervision over the canning work of Negro women in five parishes, all regular industrial work for the blacks and special industrial work in three parish schools where Negroes are taught trades.

"The Jeans fund will allow \$3900 this year for industrial work in the regular term of school. The Rosenwald fund will contribute \$300 to any community which erects a Negro school. Of the total of \$4500 of increased appropriations, \$1964 is to be allotted for regular work, \$2000 for canning work, and \$500 for parish training schools.

The remainder of the \$9000 will be distributed in the industrial work among the Negroes according to the needs of the various parishes.

"To date more than 4000 Negro women and girls are canning vegetables and fruits in parishes where agents are employed to direct the work, and the territory thus supervised and directed will be largely increased this autumn and winter. Demonstrations to the number of 400 have been held, at which 7500 quarts were canned. In addition to this 8000 quarts of vegetables and fruits were conserved in the individual homes. All this work has been done in two months and is still in progress."

COLORS FOLKS COME WEST.

Hundreds of opportunities are opening up every day for colored help in the Northwest and if you have any interest in the colored men, women and children in the South, where there is an everlasting strife between the blacks and whites it would be humane for you to write to them and try to induce them to come to the Northwest and thereby relieve the South of its cause of friction and at the same time put those colored folk in a position to better their conditions a thousand per cent. Once upon a time only colored women were in demand in the Northwest and the men had to do such odd jobs as came their way, but at present both men and women are in demand and at wages bordering on to the fabulous, in comparison to what they are getting in the South. It is no exaggeration to say, one thousand colored women could find employment in and about Seattle as household servants at wages ranging from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per month, and not overworked at that. The wages for the men range from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per day and as much overtime as you are willing to do, for which you get price and ah alf. Lieutenant Rostom, president of the Protective Benevolent Brotherhood, is endeavoring to get more men here to fill the jobs that are being offered and to that end he is sending to various parts of the South for colored help. Lets each and every one of us do something to help get more here.

THE MASSES AND THE CLASSES.

To deny that the recent Labor Day pageant in Seattle was not an imposing spectacle would be foolhardy, and, if the capitalists that watched it pass up and down the streets of Seattle did not set up and take notice then they did not show their alleged good judgment. It was a true case of the masses parading their strength for the express purpose of intimidating the classes and it was a strong indication of the trouble that the United States seems doomed to confront in the near future. The spirit of organized labor, however, is not founded on humanity, but on selfishness. It has no desire to help working men and women, who are not members of its various organizations. Yea, it not only has no desire to do so, but it is perfectly willing to assist capitalists to rob all persons not members of its organizations, if the capitalists will only divide the swag with them on a basis that they themselves dictate, and thus are the great mass of humanity ground to pieces between the lower and the upper mill-stones—capital and organized labor. Sooner or later that condition of affairs will bring about a state of anarchy throughout the United States and both of those dictatorial powers will be completely overthrown and then, what will follow, God only knows. But men and women should reason together and try to reach an amicable adjustment of this great greed of gain so common to this country at present, and do unto others as they would have them do to them.

A UNITED EFFORT MIGHT MEAN SUCCESS.

Despite the fact that the colored citizens of Seattle own real estate valued at nearly or quite a million dollars, yet there never has been a colored man or woman in the city that sold any of this vast amount of property to them, all of which is a burning shame. There are a number of insurance companies in the city that carry hundreds

of colored patrons on their books and yet there is not a colored insurance solicitor in the city that makes a livelihood of the business. In the opinion of the writer there is room for at least two real estate agents and two insurance solicitors in the city among the colored citizens and there should be. Within the present year one or two efforts have been made to establish a real estate business by colored men, but thus far they have proven dismal failures and though two are still trying to do a rental, collection and real estate business among the colored citizens they are not making much headway, owing to the lukewarmness of the colored citizens themselves. The men who are in the business at present are P. Frazier, Hayden Richardson and Clarence R. Anderson, and we suggest to them that they in some way pool their issues and get together and make a united effort to handle the business, which is rightfully theirs.

SEATTLE'S PROPOSED SILENT PARADE.

At the meeting held last Thursday evening at the First A. M. E. church for the purpose of discussing the feasibility as well as possibility of the colored citizens of the Puget Sound country participating in a silent parade September 22nd, Lincoln's emancipation day—John F. Cragwell was elected chairman and A. R. Bonner secretary. While there was quite a sprinkling of citizens at the meeting, it was by no means a representative mass meeting and those present were not inclined to take final action one way or the other and so a subsequent meeting was called for next Monday evening, September 10th, at 8 p. m. at the First A. M. E. church, at which time final action will be taken. A committee consisting of Mrs. William Chandler, Mr. Magruder and W. L. Presto was appointed, who will visit the three leading churches and request each of them to send a committee of three or as many more as will come to the meeting next Monday evening. The silent parade, in our opinion, is a capital idea and would be of great good, providing always, a majority of the colored citizens would take part therein, but it would be a roaring farce with but a few hundred or less, therein. Cayton's Weekly gives the move its unqualified endorsement, but it seems that a great majority of our colored citizens think differently. However, we can have it if we will have it, and so let's have it.

TOO MUCH GREEK AND LATIN.

According to a survey made by Thomas Jesse Jones and published by the United States bureau of education, in southern private schools more Latin and Greek is taught than they teach in Massachusetts, although the 30,000 teachers in these schools have themselves had schooling only as far as the sixth elementary grade or less. Which prompts this gentleman to rise and remark that it appears the students are more interested in becoming gentlemen than in learning how to make a good living. Higher education for our people has always been frowned upon by a class of people who thought they understood Brooker T. Washington's methods.

Vocational training was conceived in his brain and carried into effect at Tuskegee Institute. It proved so successful it attracted the attention of the teaching world and now no school is considered up to standard if it has not facilities for teaching the hands as well as the brain. It is true we must creep before we can walk. Three-fourths of the 8,500,000 in

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the South live in rural communities. Of this number 3,000,000 are engaged in agricultural pursuits, cultivating 100,000,000 acres. As owners and renters of land, we are cultivating 41,500,000 acres. This acreage is twice that under cultivation either in Virginia or New England. Nevertheless, the South does not produce enough food to feed itself, drawing on the rest of the country annually for farm products recently estimated as worth \$75,000,000.

The reason for this is found in the fact that cotton and sugar cane held sway. Diversified farming is only now coming into vogue. The Colored people simply imitated the whites, with the result that all suffered. Northern enterprise had to be injected to make them see the advantage of planting other farm products save the two mentioned. Latin and Greek may not be needed to run a farm, but the successful farmer is the one with a good education. He directs and works in a scientific manner. Success is bound to follow.

Preparation for rural life is the greatest educational problem of the white and Colored people of the South. The rural education of our people is essential, not only to the welfare of our race, but also to the successful development of the Southern states. If we have been laboring under the delusion that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects, we have only been following the example of the white people who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in our schools have always seen to be the lot of our farmers. While it is recognized the masses will always be tillers of the soil, it must not be forgotten that it is as important to have the brain work with the hand as it is to have the hand work with the brain as Tuskegee and Hampton teach. Greek and Latin may not aid a man in guiding a plow whether that man be black or white, but if after ages of civilization the white man considers these languages worthy of learning we are of the opinion what is good for the goose is good for the gander.—Defender.

SOUGHT PLEASURES UNDER DIFFICULTIES

We have the wings of the morning and with them we will fly away and be at rest, at least for two days, concluded a number of congenial souls one day last week, and on Sunday morning one happy, jovial party took flight and left for the wonders of Mt. Rainier-Tacoma and the following is a brief diary account of the pleasures they enjoyed on that particular occasion:

Personnel of party, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Tutt, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Woodson and sons, Fred and Roy; Mrs. Pearl Pigford and child; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Black and children; Dr. and Mrs. D. T. Cardwell and children.

Left Fifth and Jackson Sunday, 7:15 a. m. First stop, Tacoma, for gasoline. Second stop, 30 miles beyond Tacoma, where the first blow-out occurred, and a tire was changed. Third stop, 5 miles from Park gate, due to second blow-out; there another tire was changed. Fourth stop, Mt. Rainier National Park, where Mr. Woodson and Dr. Cardwell registered the whole party. Fifth stop, at Longmire, 107 miles from Seattle, at 1 p. m.

Here they spread the first lunch, and were greatly disturbed by a nest of wasps, which frightened the whole party, except Andrew R. Black, Jr.

At this point it was discovered that they had no frying pan with which to cook bacon and eggs for Monday breakfast. Dr. Cardwell borrowed a pan from a man, and the party then proceeded to the glacier. Arrived at Glacier at 5 p. m. Travelling was so dangerous at this point that Dr. Cardwell balked and refused to go further up the mountain. Mrs. Black, Mrs. Tutt and Mrs. Woodson also balked.

The scenery was very beautiful at this

point, and the air very invigorating. Dinner was served at 6 p. m. Mr. Tutt acted as head waiter, Mrs. Black as chef, Mr. Black was chairman of the water committee and Mr. Woodson was sent up the mountain for wood, Dr. Carwell acted as general utility man.

Night fell and the question arose as to where they would sleep, no accommodations existing at this point. They pitched a small tent, 7x7, in which the five ladies and six children slept. They looked like a box of sardines. Mr. Tutt took refuge in Mr. Woodson's machine and slept all night. Mr. Black wrapped up in a blanket and lay on a rock bed. At 1 a. m., Monday, sleeping was so hard, Mrs. Pigford, Cardwell, Black, Woodson and Tutt, got up and sat by a big fire which had been made by Mr. Woodson and Cardwell, who had not at this time retired, for the reason that there was no place to lay their heads. Midnight lunch was served, and the ladies decided to try the rock bed again, except Mrs. Woodson and Mrs. Pigford, who took refuge in the rear seat of Dr. Cardwell's machine for the remainder of the night, and Mrs. Tutt got in Mr. Woodson's machine with Mr. Tutt. At 2 a. m. Monday Mr. Woodson laid down in the tent. At 3 a. m. Dr. Cardwell went to sleep in the front seat of his machine; Fred and Ray slept on the outside and Mr. Black slept, sitting, on a log in front of the bonfire. At 5 a. m. Monday, breakfast was served. Mrs. Pigford acted as cook, Mrs. Woodson and Cardwell as waitresses, and Mrs. Tutt, general supervisor. At 10 a. m. the party went up to the Glacier, which was a beautiful piece of natural scenery. At 12 noon the party broke camp and started for Seattle. They had three or four blow-outs between Glacier and Tacoma. At 9 p. m. Monday, just five miles out of Tacoma, Fred punctured his last inner tube. At this point Mr. and Mrs. Tutt, Mrs. Woodson and Ray took the Interurban for Seattle. Mr. Woodson and Fred remained with their machine. Dr. Cardwell then proceeded with the remainder of the party to Seattle.

At Riverton the party encountered more trouble, as Dr. Cardwell's machine refused to move on account of dirt getting into the gasoline line. He blew the dirt out of the gasoline line and proceeded, and repeated the same thing five times between Riverton and Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Tutt, Mrs. Woodson and Ray arrived in Seattle at 10:35 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Black, Dr. and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Pigford and all the children arrived at midnight, Monday. Mr. Woodson and Fred arrived at 1 p. m. Tuesday.

All reported having had the finest time of their lives, and arrived home safely.

SUMMER

The dewdrops glisten on the green mown hay,

The eastern sun comes peeping into day,
To lighten up the meadows and the wheat,
And give to summer radiance and heat.

The sunbeams kiss the forests in the breeze,
Where summer winds moan lightly thro' the trees,

And cows that kneel in ordained evening prayer,

Are wakened by the song birds in the air.
The thunder showers gathered up on high,
To spoil ball games and picnics from the sky,

Pour out their capsules of the vapor cell,
To sprinkle every summer hill and dell.

The music in the parks has been a feast,
The summer music lovers has increased,
Then folks partook of supper beer or wine,
And some ate watermelon to the rind.

And now the summer day is come and gone,
The darkened night has covered up the lawn,

The crickets by the road have sung their lay—

Sleep, rest and dreams must pass the night away.

—Sylvester Russell.

Job work in the latest and newest styles turned out in this office. Main 24.

The Bill Kept Lent

Mr. Tucker had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Cutting, from whom he had frequently borrowed money.

"Er—aw—what was the denomination of the bill you loaned me?" he asked nervously.

"Episcopaliana, I guess," said Mr. Cutting. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well."—New York American.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of sale made and entered by the Superior Court of King County, State of Washington, on the 27th day of August, 1917, in the matter of the Estate of Clara E. McGill, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate will sell at private sale, subject to confirmation by said court, the following described real estate:

"Lots three (3) and four (4) in Block forty-six (46) in Replat of Blocks forty-four (44) to fifty-five (55) inclusive of Mercer's Addition to North Seattle, King County, Washington; Lot nine (9) in Block two hundred and twelve (212), Townsite of Port Angeles; and east one-half (E½) of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter in Section 27, Tp. 30, Range 6, containing 5 acres, more or less, all in Clallam County, State of Washington."

Said sale will be made on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1917, at 710 Leary Bldg., Seattle, Wash., at 10 a. m. Terms: cash, gold coin of the United States, or cash, subject to mortgage of \$2500.00; bids in writing, 10 per cent to accompany each bid.

W. L. BERRY,
Administrator.

Sept. 1—Sept. 18, 1917.

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

Mary A. Sherman, Plaintiff, vs. John R. Sherman, Defendant.—No. _____ Summons for Publication.

The State of Washington to the above named defendant, John R. Sherman:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty (60) days after the 28th day of July, 1917, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for the plaintiff at their office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The above entitled action is brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the purpose of securing a divorce of and from said defendant on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

TUCKER & HYLAND,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Post Office and Office Address: 307 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, King County, Washington.
July 28—Sept. 8, 1917.

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

Lucinda Adams, Plaintiff, vs. George Adams, Defendant.—No. _____ Summons for Publication.

The State of Washington to the above named defendant, George Adams:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty (60) days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty (60) days after the 28th day of July, 1917, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for the plaintiff at their office below stated, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The above entitled action is brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the purpose of securing a divorce of and from said defendant on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

TUCKER & HYLAND,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Post Office and Office Address: _____ Lowman Bldg., Seattle, King County, Washington.
July 28—Sept. 8, 1917.

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

Mariano Mangialardo, Plaintiff, vs. Nunziata Mangialardo, Defendant.—No. 123742. Summons by Publication.

The State of Washington to the said Nunziata Mangialardo, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 4th day of August, 1917, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is: 1. To obtain a decree of divorce by the plaintiff from the defendant on the ground of cruelty; 2. To have awarded plaintiff and to have title quieted in him to the following described property, to-wit: Lot six (6) in Block eleven (11), Claremont Addition to Seattle, King County, Washington, with house thereon.

ANDREW R. BLACK,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Address 316 Pacific Block, Seattle, King County, Washington.
First Publication August 4, 1917.
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HERE IT IS

"Pal," you will be interested to know, is the Gipsy word for "brother."

The name of the flower "Petunia" is from "petum" or "petun," an old name for tobacco. It is, therefore, a species of tobacco.

Marabou feathers of which women's boas, muffs and hat trimmings are made, are taken from beneath the wings of the Marabou stork, a native bird of West Africa.

"Perfume" is derived from the Latin *per*, meaning "from," and "fumus," meaning smoke. The first perfumes were wood or aromatic gums which gave off pleasing odors in burning.

"Picnic" is a corruption of the French "pique-nique." In its native country it means an entertainment in which each person contributes to the general supply of the table. In France it does not apply, as it does here, to an outdoor entertainment.

The raven is the first bird named in the Bible (Gen. 8:7). Although it feeds upon fruits and seeds, it also eats the flesh of dead animals, and so was considered unclean. The reference to the raven in Isaiah 34:11 shows that the ancient peoples considered it a bird of evil omen.

Did you know that the word "marmalade" originally meant "quince jam," and came from the Portuguese "marmalada," from "marmelo," a quince? Nowadays, we call any fruit conserve marmalade, whether it be made from oranges, apricots, plums or quinces.

In 1914 an attempt was made to take a census of birds in the United States. Most of the work was done on farms in the northwestern quarter of the United States—north of North Carolina and east of Kansas. For every 100 robins reported there was 49 catbirds, 37 brown thrashers, 28 house wrens, 27 kingbirds and 26 bluejays.

You've heard people say, "He acted like the Old Nick," haven't you? And do you know who "Old Nick" was? The term is from the name of a Scandinavian demon, Níkr, who was supposed to haunt mines. The name of the metal "nickel" comes from a miners' legend that the hardness of the ore is due to the wickedness of Níkr.

You'll be surprised to know that the sandwich was originated about a hundred years ago by an earl—the Earl of Sandwich. He was, they say, a gambler, and spent whole days at this pastime. Not wishing to take time enough to eat a regular meal, he was accustomed to have the waiter bring him a piece of meat between two slices of bread, which he ate without stopping his play.

Curious and Unusual Queries Answered
"Men-of-war" is a phrase applied to a line of battleships, and probably originated in the following way: In the English language ships are usually referred to as "she"; "man-of-war ship" meant a boat full of men armed for war, but in the course of time the word "ship" was dropped, and "man-of-war" was the resulting phrase.

Crucifixion, as a form of punishment, was in use among the Carthaginians, the Persians, Assyrians, Scythians, Indians, Germans and from the earliest times among the Greeks and Romans. It was abolished by Constantine, Emperor of Rome, toward the end of his reign, probably because of his in-

creasing reverence for the cross. Exemption from crucifixion was the privilege of Roman citizenship, and punishment by the cross was confined to slaves or malefactors of the worst class. You will remember that Christ was crucified between two thieves.

Sodom and Gomorrah were the two cities, said by some to be north, by others south, of the Dead Sea, which, according to the biblical story, were destroyed, 1898 B. C., by fire from heaven as a punishment for the extreme wickedness of their inhabitants. Lot and his wife were the only ones who escaped, and Lot's wife, you remember, was turned to a pillar of salt for looking back at the ruins.

The enthusiasm shown in the recent gardening movement was not, by any means, confined to rural districts. Last spring, in the city of Chicago alone 8,000 acres were plowed, and 200,000 home and vacant lot gardens were under cultivation. Garden meetings were attended by 69,500 persons, and 365,000 pieces of garden literature were distributed free. If each plot grew \$20.00 worth of foodstuffs, the total value would be \$2,600,000.

The Marseillaise Hymn, the national hymn of France, received its present name from the fact that a body of French troops from Marseilles marched into Paris, where it was unknown, singing it lustily. The words and music of the piece were composed by Rouget de l'Isle, a French officer of Engineers, and it was first produced in 1792 at the House of Baron Dietrich in Strassburg, under the name of the "Chant du Depart de l' Armée du Rhin."

Did you ever give a thought to the "whence" of the word "pocket-handkerchief"? 'Tis most curious! First there was the form "kerchief," from the French "couvre-chef," a covering for the head. By prefixing the word "hand," we have "handkerchief," a covering for the head held in the hand; but when we use the term "pocket-handkerchief" we speak of a covering for the head which is held in the hand and sometimes carried in the pocket.

The Negro has influenced our music to a marked degree, not alone in its inspiration, but through the remarkable compositions of members of the race. Coleridge-Taylor and Burleigh are notable. The Negro music is based upon a five-tone scale and certain frequent repetitions of the phrase. The Negro's sense of rhythm is unusual, and excels all in the syncopated rhythm commonly known as "ragtime," with the accent misplaced. Again, the Negro's sense of harmony is unequaled among the primitive races.—Ex.

"Germany's claim that she imports nothing, buys only of herself, and so is growing rich from the war, is a dreadful fallacy."

The speaker was Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Food Board.

"Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden-stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again.

"By gosh," he said, 'I've struck a silver mine,' and, straightening up, he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth: There was a hole in his pocket."—Washington Star.

William looking down the gun
Pulls the trigger "just for fun."
Mother says in accents pained—
William is so scatter-brained.

—Tiger.

"Do you often change your environment?"
"Shure an' I do; ivry Saturday noight."
—Penn Punch Bowl.

Catyon's Weekly publishes legal notices at current rates. Main 24.

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

Roy Green, Plaintiff, vs. Emma T. Green, Defendant.
No. Summons by Publication.

The State of Washington to the said Emma T. Green, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 8th day of September, 1917, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is to obtain a decree of divorce from the defendant by the plaintiff on the grounds of cruelty and incompatibility.

ANDREW R. BLACK,

P. O. Address 316 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.

Sept. 8 to Oct. 20, 1917.

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

Bertha Wiggins, Plaintiff, vs. Taylor Mill Company, a Corporation, and Lee McKinstry, Receiver for said Taylor Mill Company; The Mercantile Company, a Corporation; and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming an interest in and to the real property hereinafter described, Defendants.—No. Notice and Summons.

The State of Washington, to the above named Defendants, and each of them:

You, and each of you, as owners, claimants or holders of an interest or estate in and to the real property hereinafter described, are hereby notified that Mrs. Bertha Wiggins is the holder of ten certain delinquent tax certificates herein below more particularly referred to, issued by the Treasurer of King County, Washington, for delinquent taxes upon and against real property situated in said King County, described as follows, to-wit:

Burke's Second Addition, Fractional Part—

Lot	Block	Certificate No.	Date of Payment	Amount	Year
1	77	C 4667	8-24-1915	\$10.38	1913
2	77	C 4668	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
3	77	C 4665	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
4	77	C 4664	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
5	77	C 4663	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
6	77	C 4662	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
7	77	C 4661	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
8	77	C 4660	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
9	77	C 4659	8-24-1915	8.82	1913
10	77	C 4658	8-24-1915	8.82	1913

That the taxes upon said real property for prior and subsequent years have been paid by the plaintiff as follows, to-wit:

Lot	Block	Year	Date of Payment	Total Paymt. Taxes & Interest
1	77	1914	8-24-1915	\$8.24
2	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
3	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
4	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
5	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
6	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
7	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
8	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
9	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
10	77	1914	8-24-1915	6.93
1	77	1915	4-11-1917	9.56
2	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
3	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
4	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
5	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
6	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
7	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
8	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
9	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
10	77	1915	4-11-1917	8.05
1	77	1916	6-26-1917	8.31
2	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
3	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
4	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
5	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
6	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
7	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
8	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
9	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93
10	77	1916	6-26-1917	6.93

That the several sums hereinabove set forth bear interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum from date of payment, and are all the unpaid and unredeemed taxes upon and against said real property.

And you and each of you, (including said persons unknown, if any,) are hereby directed and summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this Notice and Summons, to-wit: within sixty (60) days after the 21st day of July, 1917, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action and serve a copy of your appearance or answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at the office address below stated, or pay the amount due, together with interest and costs. And you are notified that in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered, foreclosing the lien of such taxes and costs against each parcel of said real property for the sums and amounts due upon and charged against the same as hereinabove set forth.

Any pleading or process may be served upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at the address below stated.

ANDREW R. BLACK,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address:

316 Pacific Block, Seattle, Washington.

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