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## BROTHER IN BLACK

Under Critical Observation in the United States.

Kansas Has a Negro Prosecuting Attorney—Negroes in Large Numbers in Alaska—Other Notes and Comments.

An interesting incident has been brought to the public notice in the state of Kansas, arising from the late election in that state. It occurred in Graham county, in the northwest part of the state. As rival candidates for the office of prosecuting attorney of that county the Republican convention named Henry J. Harvi and the Fusion convention named W. L. Sayers. The former is of a well-known Jewish family and partakes, for the most part, of all their customs and habits, while the latter is most decidedly an American Negro. Both of these races are most unfavorably looked upon by the American people, and it is rather remarkable that representatives from these races should have been nominated as opposing candidates, when there were a score or more of other lawyers in the county equally as capable to conduct the business of the office as either of them. Mr. Sayers was successful in the fight, however, and he now enjoys the distinction of being the only Negro prosecuting attorney in any county in the United States. The county in which he is located has about 1,251 voters in it, and of all that number not over 120 are colored, voters, which shows very conclusively that Mr. Sayers' color cut no great figure in the election, especially helping his opponent, as might be supposed.

Settled by Negroes. Adams county was originally settled by W. R. Hill, a Caucasian, and about 200 colored men hailing from Kentucky. These were followed by a number of white settlers, who soon occupied the entire county. The two races in that county have gotten along most admirably together and, for a number of years one of the county offices has always been conceded to the colored voters. That county is the former home of Hon. E. P. McCabe, who was twice elected state auditor of Kansas, and who is now auditor of Oklahoma. It is in this county that George W. Jones has been prosecuting attorney for the past four years and is to be succeeded by Mr. Sayers, a young man who has grown up in the county and pushed himself through school by the labor of his own hands. Mr. Sayers has twice been elected county clerk, and steps from the county clerk's office to the prosecuting attorney's office.

Natives on Top. Recent reports from Hawaii declare that notwithstanding the fact that the citizens there are divided on the partisan questions of this country so far as the voters are concerned, nevertheless the natives have succeeded in electing Hon. R. W. Wilcox, a native son, to congress, instead of either a Democrat or Republican. It was thought for a long while that the island was overwhelmingly Republican, and this belief was prompted by the fact that the natives seemed more inclined to favor the Republican administration than the Democratic, but the results of the election show that the natives are opposed to all kinds of American partisanship. Using the words of the Chinese, they are willing at any moment to "drive the foreign devils out," if they but thought they could not succeed in their effort. Delegate Wilcox, though born in Hawaii, was educated at the expense of the Hawaiian government some years ago at the capital of the Italian government and has from time to time been considered a leader in all revolutionary moves made to overthrow American authority there. However, from a political standpoint, it appears that Mr. Wilcox is more inclined to the Democratic than the Republican party.

Chinese Are Satisfied. Chinese civilization may be wholly wrong, when compared to Caucasian civilization, but it looks as though it would take the entire Caucasian brotherhood with a standing army stationed in China at their back to convince the Chinese people that their civilization is wrong. While European powers are partitioning China and each securing a large slice of territory on which they are erecting military posts, from recent reports from that country it seems that they would have to make their entire territory one vast army post in order to hold what they have taken in China to prevent insurrections and massacres of the

whites on the part of the Chinamen. Even the most learned Chinamen do not think that their civilization is wrong, and that, too, even though they may have been schooled and Christianized in civilized countries. Occasionally one finds a Chinaman really converted to the forms of our government, but for the most part, the Chinamen cling to their own religion and their own civilization like grim death, and this has prompted the many riots and terrible massacres which have occurred in the Chinese empire within the past six months.

Negroes in Cold Climates. For the past century or more, when referring to the Negroes of this country, especially those living in the South, they have always been put down as being of such a warm climatic nature as to not be able to stand the cold climates, and when the idea has been advanced that it would be to the advantage of both the whites and blacks of the South to have the blacks dispersed throughout the country, this argument has been brought forward by even friends of the Negro, and it had its discouraging effects. However, cold climates no longer have any terrors for the Negroes, for in the state of Michigan there are at present three colored colonies, coming directly from the South, and those composing them are reported as being among Michigan's most successful farmers. Again, as soon as the first Klondike excitement started, Negroes in great numbers rushed North, until now they are to be found in every point of the Alaskan territory. Dawson City has a large colored colony. Nome has quite a colony, and from reports that have come to this office, Negroes are to be seen as far north as any form of humanity is found, all mining and pegging away for gold. It is conservatively estimated that there are not less than 3,000 colored persons in Alaska, and most of them are fat in the interior.

Let Them Scatter. Now that the race question has again become the all-absorbing question of this country, the idea suggests itself that it would be a most wise and consistent move on the part of the Negroes of the over-crowded Southern state to scatter themselves throughout the entire United States and thereby avoid what has been termed "black belts." Owing to an increased demand for domestic help hereabouts Washington state alone could use quite a few thousand such domestic help at present, and they would be far more desirable than the many Japanese and Chinamen that are now filling the places in the kitchens, dining rooms and various domestic halls of this and other cities of the Northwest.

Startling Lynching Record. It is hardly possible that history reports anything equal to the number of persons of African blood that have been lynched in the South since the emancipation, and that, too, in times of peace. If any number of individuals of any other race had been similarly dealt with as have the Negroes of this country a revolution would have been the result. Statistics of this country are now declaring that since 1866, not yet forty years, not less than 2,000 colored persons have been violently killed by enraged mobs. This spirit has not only found vent in the South, but it is slowly and surely finding its way to the Northern states and being there put in effect, as was recently seen in Colorado. So horrible in its details is the lynching spirit that is prevailing over the country that the good people of Colorado, fearing it would become permanently fixed among their citizens, since the awful Porter catastrophe, have met in many towns and localities in that state and denounced the lynchings in Lincoln county in no unimpeachable language. Crime of the kind for which many of these people have been lynched is certainly a form of crime that deserves the most severe punishment, in fact death, but this should be done by a due process of law, made and enacted by the citizens of this country, after a most mature deliberation.

Is Aguinaldo Dead? The Associated Press dispatches declare that Aguinaldo, the great Filipino leader, is now dead. In fact it is claimed that he has been dead a good many months, but this has been kept concealed from the general public by the Filipinos, hoping that the late election in the United States would result favorably to their cause, viz: the election of Wm. J. Bryan to the presidency, and that they would gain the same results as if Aguinaldo still lived, so they kept it a profound secret. It is unfortunate for the Filipinos in general that Aguinaldo was not either taken a prisoner by the American government at an early stage of the war or actually shot, for should he have been so the Filipinos would have been now enjoying all the privileges

as are the Cubans and Porto Ricans, and it would not now be necessary to keep an army constantly on the fighting line to prevent them from plundering the island.

SUICIDE. The many friends and acquaintances of Charles Butler, son of Mrs. F. F. Keeble, of Tacoma, will learn with bitter regret of his having killed his wife and then sending a bullet through his own heart last Tuesday night, in a lodging house in that city. Butler's wife was formerly Miss Anna Conna, daughter of Hon. John N. Conna, now in Dawson City. The couple married a short notice some five years ago, and owing to the match being opposed by the parents of both parties, they never lived happily together. Mr. Butler went East soon after the marriage, and Mrs. Butler followed later on. In course of time he returned, and her whereabouts to him seem to have been quite unknown. She, however, returned to Tacoma about three weeks ago, and though the two began living together as usual, seems that the husband began to make preparations to kill her, which he did as said above. The woman was shot through and through her body twice, and not yet being dead the man, crazed with drink, tried to beat her brains out with pieces of furniture. She finally escaped from the chamber of death and ran bleeding and screaming into the halls, and when assistance came another pistol report was heard, and soon the lifeless body of Charles Butler was picked up by friendly hands. In a typewritten letter which he had previously prepared he blamed his mother for his trouble, she having refused to receive or recognize his wife in any shape, form or manner. The Keebles and the Connas have been classed among the best of Tacoma's citizens and are well known all over the Northwest. However, but a few weeks ago a domestic trouble arose in the Keeble home which was taken to the courts for adjudication, and which resulted in Mrs. Keeble being granted a divorce from her former husband, who is now living in Portland, Or. It is a rather sad and tragic ending of what was once a mighty happy as well as comfortable home.

PERSONAL. Colored miners are wanted at Newcastle, Washington, and, according to those colored persons who are already there, it is no trick at all for them to earn \$3 per day for eight hours' work. Why not go there and do well, instead of staying where you are at and do bad? Mr. Walter Beale, who went to Alaska some two years ago, returned last week and expects to leave within a few days for San Francisco and Utah. He says he did both good and bad while in the north. Constable Geo. L. Johnson, of Newcastle, is in the city on legal business one day this week. The Franklin and Newcastle pay car left for those places last Wednesday, and as a result a number of the miners spent Thanksgiving in Seattle, some taking in the ball.

AT THE GRAND. Walter Walker, who is starring in the latest Broadway comedy success, "That Man," has a most expressive face. A critic recently had this to say on the subject: "Three-fourths of Walker's comedy is in his face, but it is a face that can be traveled on, and as long as he sets himself out in a good vehicle for his fun making, and surrounds himself with a good company, he ought to be able to keep going back and forth between New York and San Francisco in sleeping cars. He has one of the most expressive faces that has ever looked over the footlights, and it is a face with the sort of expressions that are best fitted for use in farce comedy." The "good vehicle" referred to by the critic Mr. Walker has found in "That Man." It is as the New York Commercial Advertiser says, "Novelty, a new touch in farce," and from all indications Mr. Walker will not need a new vehicle for several seasons to come. This excellent comedy will be presented here at the Grand opera house all next week, under the direction of Mr. Harry Lillford.

LIFE SAVING SERVICE. S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the life saving service, in his annual report to Secretary Gage, says that at the close of the fiscal year the establishment embraced 269 stations, 194 being on the Atlantic, fifty-eight on the lakes, sixteen on the Pacific, and one at the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of operations of the service during the year was 304. On board those vessels were 2,655 persons, of whom 2,607 were saved and forty-eight lost. Six hundred and seventy-three shipwrecked persons received succor at the stations, to whom 1,477

Sunday. However, Rev. Hartsfield makes occasional visits to that camp and is holding the work with the hope that it will soon have a larger membership. I leave tonight (Wednesday) for Portland, where I will preach my Thanksgiving sermon Thursday.

"HUMAN HEARTS." A play which gives a wholesome lesson while arousing the sympathies of the spectators and moving them now to tears, now to laughter, is "Human Hearts," a forceful melodrama now launched upon another season of success. It is a play for the family, young and old. It is a relaxation from care and worry, a force in character building through exciting such feelings and sentiments as tend to develop and strengthen a man. It is universal in its power to interest, to move, to amuse, for it deals with experience common to mankind, though specialized by a chosen environment—life among the hills in Arkansas. "Human Hearts" will be the attraction at Third Avenue theater next week, commencing with a Sunday matinee.

Mr. George H. Broadhurst's "Why Smith Left Home," written with the benevolent purpose of lightening the hearts of men, and incidentally to diffuse cheerfulness in the precincts of the box office, arrives December 2, for three nights at the Seattle theater. The characters of the play include John Smith, who, for the space of the evening, bears a large burden of human afflictions, a cook lady with an Irish brogue and an expansive smile, as comely a wife as could be produced in the open market of the Rio, newly wedded, and on whose account all his troubles begin; a demure maid, whose lips are kissable, or else the action of the piece were a mockery; and a number of other individuals, whose special function it is to add to the hilarity of the entertainment. Well, the public found out all about Jones, laughed itself hoarse over his adventures, and is now prepared to do the same thing when it discovers just why one member of the Smith family came to leave home. This farce was an unqualified success in London, at the Strand theater, where it ran for months, and when it was brought to the Madison Square theater, New York, it was pronounced the biggest hit of the season, during a long engagement.

The production of "Why Smith Left Home" will be marked on this occasion by the elaborate costumes worn by the ladies, which will contain some of the latest Parisian importations said to be marvels in the modiste's art. The ladies of the cast are: Rose Hubbard, Nellie Maskell, Lizzie May Ulmer, Elenor La Salle, Blanche Everson, Bessie Bruno and Charlotte Love. The gentlemen are: Douglas Flint, Eugene Redding, Augustus Mortimer, Frederick Roberts, Frank Craven and others.

Greater Ships for the Pacific. Two of the largest iron steamships in the world are to be built this year at New London, Conn. These vessels, of 30,000 tons register and 33,000 tons displacement, are to be constructed not for the Atlantic but for the Pacific trade. They are to be laid down with the demands of the trade between this country and the Philippines and China in mind. In fact, they are planned and are to be equipped for the commerce that has come to us with Hawaii and the Philippines. Less than twenty years ago the first merchant ship was constructed at the ship yards in California. In recent years several large vessels have been built for the same ship yards for passenger and freight service between San Francisco and Honolulu, San Francisco and Manila. The largest freight ship, the Californian, with 11,800 tons displacement, was launched on May 12, and in July sailed for Manila. There are now building on the Pacific coast the iron steamers Alaskan and Arizonian, each of 16,500 tons displacement. Up to the announcement of the iron steamships to be built at New London, the Alaskan and the Arizonian were the largest freight steamers ordered in the United States.

The steamships to be built at New London, it will be noticed, are of just double the size of the freight steamers to be built on the Pacific coast. Each has a length of 630 feet and a width of 73 feet, while the Kearsarge, the largest of our battleships, has a length of 376 feet and a width of 72 feet. These great freight carriers will undoubtedly be followed by others in the development of our Pacific trade. After the close of the Spanish war, in 1898, there was great activity in ship building in the United States. In the year 1898 the United States built 137 vessels, with 216,164 tonnage. In the same year Germany built 155 vessels, with 173,164 tonnage. In 1899 the United States stood next to Great Britain in ship building, turning out 149 vessels with 283,964 tonnage, while Germany came next with 132 vessels and 179,235 tonnage. In the year 1900 there has been preparation for heavier work in the ship yards of the Atlantic and Pacific, as well as in the ship yards on the lakes. The uncertainty as to the result of the election retarded construction for a time, but no sooner did the vote assure a continuance of the present national policy than there was increased activity in the ship yards as well as in the factories.

We now control 800 miles of coast line within easy reach of China, Japan and Russia, and our trade with Eastern Asia ought to amount, in a few years, to \$1,000,000,000 annually.—Inter-Ocean. Statisticians say that tea and sugar cost Russia \$264,000,000 annually, and spirits, beer and wine are consumed in the empire to the value of \$146,000,000.

days' relief in the aggregate was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in disaster was \$6,127,500. Of this amount \$7,234,690 was saved and \$2,235,500 lost. The number of vessels lost was sixty-one. In addition to the foregoing there were during the year 329 casualties to small craft, such as small yachts, sailboats, and rowboats, on board of which were 781 persons, of whom five were lost. The property involved in these instances is estimated at \$267,070, of which \$256,770 was saved and \$10,300 lost. Besides the number of persons saved from vessels of all kinds, there were 595 others rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, and other positions of extreme peril, many of whom would have perished with the aid of the life saving crews. Five hundred and fourteen of these were rescued from dwelling houses, out-buildings, and other elevated places submerged wholly or in part by the terrible flood of the Brazos river in Texas, July 6 to 12, 1899.

The crews saved and assisted to save during the year 371 vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at \$4,006,590, and gave assistance of minor importance to 685 other vessels in distress, besides warning of danger 194 vessels. The investigations made into the details of every shipwreck involving loss of life, and into the conduct of the life saving crews, show that no life was lost through lack of prompt and faithful efforts on the part of the life saving men. More than one-half of those that perished were lost by reason of their unwise attempts to reach the shore in their own boats, instead of remaining on board the wrecks.

The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was \$1,536,936. Great Ships for the Pacific. Two of the largest iron steamships in the world are to be built this year at New London, Conn. These vessels, of 30,000 tons register and 33,000 tons displacement, are to be constructed not for the Atlantic but for the Pacific trade. They are to be laid down with the demands of the trade between this country and the Philippines and China in mind. In fact, they are planned and are to be equipped for the commerce that has come to us with Hawaii and the Philippines. Less than twenty years ago the first merchant ship was constructed at the ship yards in California. In recent years several large vessels have been built for the same ship yards for passenger and freight service between San Francisco and Honolulu, San Francisco and Manila. The largest freight ship, the Californian, with 11,800 tons displacement, was launched on May 12, and in July sailed for Manila. There are now building on the Pacific coast the iron steamers Alaskan and Arizonian, each of 16,500 tons displacement. Up to the announcement of the iron steamships to be built at New London, the Alaskan and the Arizonian were the largest freight steamers ordered in the United States.

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## SEATTLE QUEEN CITY

Of the Northwest During the Past Week.

Miss Ingalls Was Not Poisoned—Woman Suffrage Discussed—King County's Financial Affairs—Other Local Hits.

Speaking about the reign of crime that now prevails in the city of Seattle, calls to mind that the present mayor of Seattle was elected under similar circumstances as was the mayor of Chicago and the present mayor of Greater New York.

The Chicago Inter Ocean of a recent date remarked that "since Carter Harrison became mayor of Chicago, that city has been given over to the rule of the thug, the footpad and sneak thief. The city is now over-run with the criminal and vicious classes, upon whom he has always depended for political support. Because these classes previous to the present election were invited by the present administration to make themselves at home here. He threw the town wide open, as he has done previous to other elections held here for the last three and a half years." How like the condition of affairs that existed in Seattle prior to Mr. Humes' first and second election. He was no sooner made mayor of the city of Seattle by the city council than he threw open the doors of gambling and vice of all kinds and descriptions, and thereby invited to the city every thug to be found in the Northwest. His first election was advocated by these men, and he defeated his opponent by an overwhelming majority simply because these men used their money, their means and reputed devilry to make sure his election.

He Was Opposed. Humes was renominated by the Republicans after a most bitter fight made by the better classes of citizens against his renomination for a second term because he was the mouthpiece and official go-between for the vile and vicious classes that had flocked to the city during his first administration. Though he was nominated, he was still bitterly opposed by the church folks and the good citizens in general, but he had invited, if not directly, indirectly, a sufficient number of vicious men and women to this city to offset any movement that the church folk might inaugurate against him, hence he was re-elected, but running over 1,000 ballots behind his ticket.

Ever since he began his second term the city has been overrun with footpads and thugs. Vile houses of ill-fame are taxed and licensed to maintain his political supremacy in the city and he openly boasts of filling the treasury vaults of this city with the money extracted from these people, who live by robbing, murdering and holding up men passing to and from their work, not only at night, but even in the broad daylight.

Greater New York is being trodden in a similar manner. Mayor Van Wyck was elected on the wide-open policy, like unto that which swept Carter Harrison and Tom Humes into power, and since Mayor Van Wyck's election, greater New York has been a hotbed of robbery and thugdom. Some efforts are being made by the police at this time in Greater New York to relieve the situation, as all of the criminals of the Atlantic seaboard seem to have congregated there; but it is like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen, for the police seem powerless to cope with crime and criminals of that city.

Both Mayor Van Wyck and Mayor Carter Harrison are Democrats in politics, and it is most remarkably strange that Tom Humes, like them, does not come out and show his true colors, and ally himself with the party that always wins by such tactics.

Rev. D. E. Blaine Dead. Seattle lost during the present week one of its best as well as most remarkable citizens, Rev. David Edwards Blaine, who by the way, was the founder of Methodism in this city. He came to Seattle in November, 1853, from the state of New York, and has since that time made his home in this city. Seattle was a mere village when Mr. Blaine made his first appearance here and the hills and dales which are now covered with fine mansions and stately buildings were then but a wild wilderness of forest, in which the Indians roamed at will. With a few white settlers that then lived here,

Mr. Blaine started his church work and built a small church edifice on the spot where the Boston National bank now stands, which church has taken the leading part in church affairs in Seattle during all these years and is now the foremost church as to size, membership and wealth in the great Northwest. During all this time Mr. Blaine had one able co-worker, and that was none other than his wife, who survives him. Later on a son came to their home who ripened into manhood and is now one of Seattle's best-known citizens, Hon. E. L. Blaine, also one of the foremost members of the First Methodist church founded many years ago by his father. Mr. Blaine was a member of the Pioneer Association and was buried under its auspices.

Sullivan Had Relatives. It is not a very difficult matter for any man who dies worth \$300,000, as was the late Mr. John Sullivan, who died in this city and whose property is valued at that amount, to find a sufficient number of relatives, or alleged relatives, to claim the estate. During Mr. Sullivan's lifetime and since his death, it was not known that he had a relative of any kind, in this or any other country, either near or distant; but it now transpires that two brothers and one sister have turned up, and are claiming the estate. If their side of the story is to be believed, they have established a clear case of identity and relationship to the dead pioneer of this city and will soon be able to claim for themselves \$100,000 each of that estate. Each of them is poor in a financial way and work for their daily bread, and such a sum would doubtless prove a godsend to them in their old age.

Council After Vice. Our city council has made a move toward bettering the condition of affairs in this city and to that end it introduced an ordinance a few nights ago declaring that the laws of the city regulating vice be enforced by the mayor and police officers. This, however, did not meet the approval of the majority of the members and it received a decided setback. Believing that the ordinances of the city should either be enforced or repealed, Councilman Parry and a few others moved that the midnight closing law and the side door entrances to saloons should be repealed, and an ordinance was introduced last Monday night to repeal the same. Evidently this is a move on the part of the good citizens to give the present city administration enough rope to break its own neck.

Auditor Everson's Report. During the fiscal year from July 1st, 1900, Auditor E. H. Everson rendered an account to the county commissioners of the affairs of this county. At the time of making his report there were outstanding \$307,518.74. During 1878 the expense of carrying on the courts in King county was \$30,747.77, and for 1899 it cost \$41,286.20. This increase of 1899 over 1898 arose from the fact that the criminal department had more cases before it than the year previous. During the fiscal year just closed the burial of Union soldiers was quite an item to the county, which amounted to \$1,126, while the year previous the same only cost \$680. The entire resources of the county, including the court house, the land where it stands, the county farm and all other real estate houses, fixtures and cash, are valued at \$915,776.24. The liabilities are totaled at \$620,518.74. The salary list for the officers of King county amounts to \$120,638.20 a year. The expenses of maintaining the county hospital during the past fiscal year was \$1,120.45 per month, and there have been an average of 125 inmates there a month.

Woman Suffrage League. The State Woman's Suffrage League, which met in this city last week, is reported as having had a most excellent meeting, from which some very beneficial results will be derived. The league was addressed by a number of the leading male citizens of Seattle who have taken active parts in politics in both of the leading parties, as well as the Populist and Prohibition parties. For the ensuing year Mrs. N. J. Jolind Croake, of Tacoma, was elected to the presidency, instead of Mrs. Homer Hill. The headquarters for the league for the next year will be in Tacoma instead of Seattle.

In discussing the prospects of woman suffrage in this and other cities with one of the leading members of the league, the following article on the subject came from her: The great equal suffrage bazaar which will be opened at the Madison New York City, is attracting national attention. It will be patronized by people in nearly every state in the Union, as it has been contributed to by nearly every one of the United States and territories. The

proceeds from the sale of all sorts of salable things will be used to replenish the national suffrage treasury. In later years money at command has not been equal to the opportunities for furthering the interests of equal suffrage, and hence the gigantic scheme to raise several thousand dollars to be devoted to this work. Nearly every state wherein an amendment has been recently lost, could have been easily carried with the judicious expenditure of more money. Money with which to prosecute any campaign cannot be raised in the heat of the fight. The suffragists are doing well to provide themselves with money to enable them to concentrate their strength and conquer one state at a time.

About the only effective opposition to equal suffrage that contests its progress is the tendency of the times to restrict the ballot. The wholesale deprivation of the Southern Negroes to the right of suffrage meets with scarcely no criticism from the North. It is not even proposed to cut down congressional representation as the constitution provides in contemplation of just such proceedings as are being carried out in the South where an educational qualification prohibits nearly all Negroes from voting and allows all white men to vote. An educational qualification is already popular in the North, and the next step will be to lengthen the period of residence required for naturalization of foreigners. With the prospect of disfranchising the Negroes in the South and eliminating a large proportion of the foreign vote in the North, it is not much worth while for the women to ask for anything but a restricted ballot.

Was Not Poisoned. The sudden death of Miss Mabel Ingalls at Ballard a few days ago, which resulted in the body being examined and a chemical analysis made of the vitals under belief that she had been given poison by Mrs. Laura Lourie, who had given Miss Ingalls and her friend a glass of wine the day before she died, resulted in the complete exoneration of Mrs. Laurie by the coroner's jury. The theory of the doctors who attended the young lady was substantiated in the post mortem examination which was held by Dr. Borjes and others. No poison was found in the system whatever except that inserted by the undertakers. The parents of Miss Ingalls were almost absolutely certain that she had been administered poison by Mrs. Laurie, but as none was found in the system they were mistaken. As Mrs. Laurie has been under police surveillance ever since, it must have been a great relief to her mind to be freed from the hane of suspicion as having murdered a young lady for whom she possessed undying friendship.

Washington State Pick-Ups. The assessed valuation of Seattle is \$40,148,265, about \$3,000,000 larger than last year. The valuation of the taxable property of the state, as equalized by the state board, is \$337,576,523. Chehalis county claims an increase of 1,000 in population by immigration during the past twelve months. The total valuation of railroad property in the state, as equalized by the state board of equalization, aggregates \$21,031,056.

The wheels of the Washington State Beet Sugar Company's factory at Waverly were set in motion recently for the season's run. There are now 175 telephones in operation in Fairhaven, as against thirteen three years ago. In New Whatcom there are 425 in use, against 100 three years ago. The estimated capacity of the big cyanide mill of the Republic mine is 200 tons daily, but provision has been made for greatly enlarging it. The mill is now in operation. About 85,000 pounds of various cabbage seed will be shipped from La Conner this fall to seed houses of the East. The seed was raised on about eighty-five acres of land. The growers get 20 cents per pound. The South Bend Electric Company's new dam has been completed. It will form a reservoir holding about 250,000 gallons of water as a reserve for the dry season. The head is 475 feet and the pressure 182 pounds. The Seattle Argus says that Yakima is a city with a great future. Lying as it does but a few hours' ride distant from Seattle, it possesses a climate very similar to that of California. Thousands upon thousands of acres of the richest soil await the water which only needs the hand of man to bring it from the river and spread over the desert, making it "blossom like the rose." —News. If you did not attend the ball last night you were not in it.

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