

ROBERT BROOKS ALBERTSON

In the death of Judge R. B. Albertson the community loses one of its most eminent judicials and his loss is rightfully mourned by all. He has been prominent in public affairs in this community for the past thirty years and had been on the superior court bench for the past fourteen years. He was very independent in politics and though he claimed to be a Republican, yet he generally did whatever he believed to be right, regardless of his party wishes. While a member of the legislature a civil rights bill in the interest of the colored folks of the state came before the body and though "Bob" Albertson did not fight it on the floor, yet he did not favor it and gave the editor hereof, who was fathering the bill, to understand as much, which caused a difference to arise between us, that lasted for many years. Time, however, heals all differences and later in life we talked the old score over and decided it was a dead issue and we were friends again. While in North Carolina, in his late illness, the bailiff in his court religiously sent him a copy of Cayton's Weekly every week and it was likewise sent out to his sick room every week after he returned to Seattle. We take pleasure in making this explanation because it was but a few days ago that an old-time prominent Republican politician inquired of a friend of the editor hereof "Why did Cayton oppose Judge Albertson for so long?"

N. A. A. C. MEETING

Next Monday evening the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its bi-monthly meeting and if there be no more present than usually attend these meetings then its doubtful if a legal quorum will be on hand. Knowing, however, of the many energetic men and women, who live in Seattle, we are unable to explain why splendid meetings are not held every month and good work from time to time done. The following account of a recent monthly meeting held in St. Louis may, we hope, be a stimulous to the lukewarmness in Seattle:

"The splendid handling of the different phases of the East St. Louis horror of last July is opening the eyes of the community to the efficiency of this organization. The thorough relief furnished the many pitiable victims of the riots, the able and relentless detection and prosecution of more than one hundred of the mobsters, the defense of the accused Negroes, whose only crime is shown to be that of self-defense, the extensive claims for property and life losses, all show that the St. Louis branch is on the job as no Negro organization ever operating in this country has been before.

"In addition to riot matters, the branch reported the practical completion of a full Negro regiment for the Missouri Home Guard (the supplemental militia.

"A large portion of the meting was given up to industrial proscription in employing labor on two buildings whose aggregate cost of construction is nearly half a million dollars. These buildings are the Colored Y. M. C. A. building, representing at least \$60,000 of Negro capital in its total cost of \$250,000, and the Pope-Turnbo-Malone building, representing \$200,000 of private Negro capital. In this matter the branch uttered a strong statement that speaks for itself.

"No greater evidence of the completeness of the labors of the St. Louis branch can be found than the reaction that is showing in public sentiment in East St. Louis and St. Clair county, Illinois, because of its activities. The mobsters indicted in St. Clair county for their crimes at East St. Louis are unanimously seeking change of venue, because of the moral certainty of conviction and drastic punishment if tried where the enormity of their crimes has been made so plain.

The branch also forwarded a (b) communication to the national headquarters at New York city, which was a severe complaint against what it regards as unwarranted delay in granting commissions to

colored officers and mobilizing colored troops. Following is the (a) communication in full:

"St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19, 1917

"Actuated solely by the motive of instructing the frequently too thoughtless of our race to recognition of race service, particularly along economic industrial lines, we call attention to two marked instances (now prominently in view of the world at St. Louis), where hundreds of thousands of dollars of Negro capital are being applied to the construction of buildings from which Negro craftsmen are, by circumstances, excluded, regardless of their efficiency.

"We refer to the Negro Y. M. C. A. building being erected at Ewing avenue and Pine street and the Pope-Turnbo-Malone building at Pendleton avenue and St. Ferdinand street.

"In viewing conditions in the construction of these edifices, we consider the personnel of the promoters, the interests of "union labor" and all other things that have been advanced in extenuation of wrong there most fully; and then we say, with all the force and emphasis of truth, these considerations are peurile and insignificant in contrast to the offense of Negro capital, directly or indirectly, ostracising Negro labor.

"That this ostracism comes from thoughtlessness and not from treacherous design does not alter one iota the hurt and shame of its results.

"The colored people have unanimously complained against industrial ostracism by white capital ever since their lips have been free to complain. These generations of complaint have been without justification if the complaint we here make against Negro capital is without justification. We denounce these blows, whoever delivers them from whatever motive.

"Mr. Everybody and "union labor" and "business contracts" are all right with us until they strike, directly or in a round-about fashion, in the purse, the stomach or the finer sensibilities, any humanity because of that humanity's race or color. On this rock we stand.

"If "union labor" ostracizes Negro labor, we are for Negro labor and against "union labor"; and we are against every person who is with "union labor" and against Negro labor.

"If through thoughtlessness contracts are made that insure exclusion of Negro labor, we denounce that thoughtlessness as being ruinously harmful, and we warn against its prevalence.

"In passing, we note the whispered fear that our criticism of this great wrong may furnish excuse to some subscribers to the Y. M. C. A. to repudiate their subscriptions, only to say that any man who would break his pledged word on such pretext, however just he holds our contention, is too palpably dishonest to make his tainted money welcome to a Christian association."

NOBODY KNOWS

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street,
That he had a letter just last week,
Written in the finest Greek,
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo,
Who said the niggers in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town,
Who got it straight from a circus clown,
That a man in the Klondike heard the news
From a bunch of South American Jews,
About somebody in Borneo,
Who heard a man who claimed to know
Of a swell society female rake,
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her husband's sister's niece,
Has stated, in a printed piece,
That she has a son who has a friend
Who knows when the war is going to end.
—Anonymous.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF Washington for King County.
Helen Kolenc, Plaintiff, vs. Jack Kolenc, Defendant.

—No. Summons.
The State of Washington to the said Jack Kelenc, 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 22nd 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 said action is to secure a divorce on the grounds of non-support, for custody of children, for alimony and attorney fees.

WILLIAM WRAY,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post Office Address, 90 West Madison St., Seattle, Washington.
First Publication Sept. 22, 1917.

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,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Address 316 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash.
Sept. 8 to Oct. 20, 1917.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Cayton's Weekly, published weekly at Seattle for October, 1917.

State of Washington, County of King.—ss.
Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Horace Roscoe Cayton, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Cayton's Weekly and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Horace Roscoe Cayton, Seattle, Wash. Editor, Horace Roscoe Cayton, Seattle, Wash. Manag. Editor, Horace Roscoe Cayton, Seattle, Wash. Business Mgr., Horace Roscoe Cayton, Seattle, Wash.
2. That the owners are: Horace Roscoe Cayton.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.
5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is _____ (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HORACE ROSCOE CAYTON,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1917.

GILBERT F. BOGUE,
(Seal) Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 18th, 1919)

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