



CHARLES ETHELBERT CLAYPOOL
Candidate for the Non-Partisan Nomination for Superior Court Judge



JOSHEPINE CORLISS PRESTON
Candidate for the Republican Nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction



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Candidate for the Non-Partisan Nomination for Superior Court Judge



W. W. CONNER
Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Lieutenant Governor

or less gush I am convinced that his annual visits to the Northwest will result in inspiring those he comes to visit to strike for a higher level of life and become more essential to the growth of the community, and cease to be parasites looking always for some charitable hand to feed them.

Representing the local Elk lodge B. F. Tutt left for Kansas City last Monday evening to attend the session of the Grand Lodge. After the adjournment of the Grand Lodge he will journey to New York, Washington City and other Atlantic ports.

C. A. Davis of Everett was seen on the streets of Seattle one day this week and when I met him he made no bones in declaring to me, "I am looking for you with blood in my eyes, and all because you seem to be overlooking our candidate for governor. The colored citizens of Everett are deeply interested in Col. Hartley's candidacy and they are likewise deeply interested in the success of Cayton's Weekly, and they want to see the two good things work in harmony." Had Mr. Davis been a reader of Cayton's Weekly four years ago he would have then learned that the editor hereof was equally kindly disposed to Col. Hartley's political aspirations and he has not yet changed his mind.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to notify the general public that Rev. George Maney is not connected with the Tacoma Benevolent Home for Children and he is not to solicit any more funds for the Home. Done by the order of the President.

Mrs. V. L. Spencer.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1920.

WHAT THE NEGRO ACHIEVED IN INDUSTRY

By Howard D. Gregg
Industrial Secretary New York Urban League

The Negro as a factor in industry is established. Having entered this field in great numbers recently, he is awakened to a sense of his opportunities, and slowly, but surely, is entrenching himself in the field in a manner that neither sentiment nor prejudice can oppose.

During the period of the war, as a substitute or military necessity, the Negro was initiated into manufactories that were hitherto closed to him because of color. Almost immediately he was rushed in, to be weighed in a balance that only abnormal circumstances could produce. How was he received? Has he made good? What is his future? are pertinent and important questions.

Naturally, he was received with suspicion.

As an untried newcomer and an altogether inexperienced person and one purported to be inferior, quite naturally the burden of proof rested with him. Imagine a race jumping from agriculture to manufactories in the course of a few hours. True, the distance over which he travelled, covers but a few hours, but in climatic conditions, environment, habits of thought and work, the race jumped centuries. Taken from the quiet easy-going influence of the farm, he was placed in the rapid moving, noisy, and often hazardous industries of the North. We are not surprised to know that many who wish him well were pessimistic about his future. Even Negro leaders who desired and encouraged the change were not unmindful of the danger. The Negro therefore, had to make his way and establish himself in the eyes of public opinion and also employers who were dubious about his ability. Such a task was by no means easy.

But this was not all. Organized labor very often refused him admission, while individual workers threw obstructions in his way. This state of affairs added to his already difficult task. Labor Unions rather curiously, have been slow to realize that the Negro must either be a loyal coworker or a competitor. As a coworker, he will sympathize and espouse the ideals of the union, but as a competitor he aids capitalists to defeat their aims. The awakening consciousness of unions, however, is changing their attitude. This fact is shown by increased liberality which is demonstrated at every successive annual conference of the American Federation of Labor. A high water mark was reached at the thirty-ninth annual convention and in response to a petition to give the Negro a fair deal and charter them under the national charter, the following resolution was passed:

"The influence of the world of affairs is such that makes necessary a closer and more kindred feeling of sympathy and purpose on the part of all who labor, and

"Whereas, this spirit of omeness of purpose can and will only be completely achieved when the benefits derived by the efforts of organized labor are not predicated on creed, sex or color, but shall be the common lot and heritage of all, and

"Whereas, in the past, because of a lack of realization on the part of white laborers that to keep the organized colored laborer out of the fold of organization has only made it easily possible for the unscrupulous employer to exploit the one against the other to the mutual disadvantage of each,

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That this, the thirty-ninth annual convention go on record as endorsing such petitions from colored organized labor."

At the same convention, locals were informed that the National Federation looked

with disfavor upon any discrimination on account of color or race. The next convention held in Montreal, Canada, reendorsed these enactments and went even further and ordered the appointment of Negro organizers to recruit colored workers into the Locals. The resolution stated: "Resolved, that Negro organizers be appointed where necessary to organize Negro workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor." These commendable steps are destined to bring fruitful results.

Received with suspicion and doubt, and confronted with untold disadvantages, the Negro has taken his place in the field of industry as a man seeking neither favor or exceptional consideration, but desiring and determined to have a square and honest deal.

Has he made good? Is he a lazy, worthless, good-for-nothing liability as he has very often been pictured to be? Does he work two days in seven, and then stop and spend what he has earned? Can he be depended upon to keep the wheels of industry turning? In short, is he earnest and efficient? These questions are answered nationally, as employers throughout the country are glad to express themselves about the Negro. True, many have failed utterly, for nothing more could be expected from an indiscriminate selection, but the average Negro, or, to be more exact, far beyond 95 per cent has succeeded admirably.

Chicago claims that approximately 60,000 Negro men and women have been added to the industrial population. The stock yards, according to reports from the Chicago Urban League, employ 8,000. The Corn Products Refining Co. increased its force of colored employes in one year from 30 to 1,000. The demand for colored help at present is greater than the supply.

Columbus, Ohio, with the pre-war population of less than 15,000 has increased to nearly 335,000 and the doors of Carnegie Steel Company, Ohio Malleable Company and the Ralston Steel Car Company have thrown their doors open to the Negro.

In Pittsburg and vicinity more than 15,000 Negroes have been placed. A Negro Industrial Welfare Workers' Conference assembled there February 25 and 26, 1920, and according to authoritative statements the Negro, after a brief period of adjustment, proves more satisfactory than most types of foreign workers.

In Detroit one automobile firm employs 16,000 Negroes. Between July 2 and December 23, 1917, employers made calls for 5,542 male and 317 female workers, according to statements from the Detroit Urban League, cooperating with the Employers' Association of Detroit. That the Negro is filling the gap offered is attested by a statement from the Urban League and Em-