

Cayton's Weekly

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1920

VOL. 5, No. 10

CAYTON'S WEEKLY

Published every Saturday at Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

Subscription \$2 per year in advance.
HORACE ROSCOE CAYTON, Editor and Publisher.

Entered as second class matter, August 18, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Wash., under the Act of March 3rd, 1916.

TELEPHONE: BEACON 3579
Office 317 22nd Ave. South

AS HE IS

(By William Howard Taft)

A trip through the South develops the pleasant fact that the Negroes of that section have shared in its general prosperity. They are better clothed, they are better fed than they were before the war. Whether the immigration of large numbers to the North has impressed the whites of the South with the need of their continued presence, one can not say, but that they occupy a somewhat better standing in the community than they did before seems apparent to the casual observer. There is one circumstance in the situation, however, which is disquieting. The South voted for prohibition, both by states and in the National legislature, chiefly because it wished to lessen the demoralization which strong drink brought to the Negroes. But National prohibition is not working as well as states' prohibition. It has so increased the price of liquor of any quality that it makes moonshining most profitable. In the cities the law has abolished saloons most effectively, and their record of crimes is much improved. But, in the country where policing is difficult, moonshine stills have been erected in many places and the sale of liquor is general. This affects Negroes more injuriously in two ways. It enables those who are working the stills to make money enough and in a short time they will not work in the fields. It furnishes the means of getting drunk to others and leads to constant disorder and idleness. How far a more rigid enforcement of the law may remedy this evil remains to be seen. Of course, lynching continues in the South, an evidence of the lawless spirit of the ignorant and the vicious brutality created by race prejudice, but the good people of the South greatly deplore it, and the protests of leaders of public opinion grows stronger and more appealing.

In that charming city of Augusta, with its fine colonial and anti-war associations and with the refinement and culture which the best type of the old Southern families has preserved, there is as satisfactory a relation between the races as anywhere in the South.

This city is fortunate in the leadership of two men who would be distinguished for ability, character and personal charm anywhere—Major Joseph B. Cumming and Major J. C. C. Black. They are veterans, soldiers of the Confederacy, and the Nestors of the Augusta bar. The bar and the community feel proud of their leadership as well they may. They have, too, the profound respect and confidence of the colored people of that city and region, whose sincere friends they are.

Augusta is a Negro educational center. Rev. Charles Walker, D. D. known familiarly as "Charley Walker," is a full blooded Negro of real eloquence and moral force, who has built up for himself, with the aid of his white friends, an institu-

tional church, and a vocational training school. He counts Major Cumming and Major Black as among his strongest supporters. He is a power for good among the Negroes of Augusta.

Miss Lucy Lane founded a vocational school for Negro girls, which has been successful; and the Methodist church conducts a school for the higher education of colored women of excellent standing.

On Sunday morning last there was published in the Augusta Chronicle, the oldest newspaper in the South, a signed editorial by Major Cumming on "Proper Race Leadership." Major Cummings' command of English pure and undefiled is exceptional. He begins his notable article by summarizing the history of the Negro race in the South.

Of the present, he says:

"Negroes, as a whole, are a well-disposed and law-abiding people. Literacy has made great progress, and many are fairly and a few highly educated. They have accumulated property, and they engage in all the various kinds of business and avocations the same as the whites, and in all their relationships to the business and political world, they are before the law, equal to the whites."

THE NEGRO PRESS SPEAKS

On Selling the Vote

The Pittsburgh American, Pittsburgh, Pa., quotes the Negro Associated Press:

Delegate venality is evidently on the wane. At least one gets the impression that it is fast disappearing from the infrequent gossip concerning its prevalence among the colored men who have been numbered as working forces in the Chicago Republican Convention. No National Convention in which colored men have been active participants has been so free of the charge of this disgusting practice as this year's national gathering of the chieftains of the party.

Heretofore charges of venal practices have been counted as outstanding features of the part the colored men have played in the varying deliberations of the conflicting elements seeking to shape policies and name candidates. Even the names of men popularly placed beyond the reach of unsavory implication have been dragged before the public gaze and exhibited as clear-cut examples of prostituted political activity. The result has been a distinct loss of respectful consideration and a criminal dissipation of political influence.

The turning of the road has been reached. A new situation has made its bow and a firmer place of respect is about to be found for colored men in the higher councils of the Republican party. Younger men with fixed policies and clearer vision have come upon the scene. Threadbare traditions have been cast into the waste basket of our thinking and in their place has come the determination to honestly fit in the machinery which operates the working of the general government.

Our hope for the future is to be found in whatever makes for the sounder maintenance of Republican institutions. Because white men of uncertain knowledge of their social responsibility practice bribery is no reason why colored men should fall to the level of the bribed.

On Farming in Liberia

The Texas Freeman, Houston, Tex., says: A farm of 25 acres of fine land is given by the Liberian government to every Negro from America, according to Dr. John H. Reed, of Monrovia, Liberia, now in this country. In this land abundant crops of coffee, sweet potatoes, rice, wheat, cocoa, or rubber can be raised, and there are good markets for them when harvested.

"Unlimited opportunity for progress is what the American Negro seems to want," said Dr. Reed. "And he can find it in Liberia. I found it so, and so will every other colored man who goes there and does his part. Liberia needs American Negroes and American Negroes need Liberia."

THE SENEGALESE AGAIN

General Degoutte, in charge of the Allied Forces occupying the Rhine country, says in La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux, France, on the occasion of the departure of the Senegaleses for Asia Minor:

It is with the deepest regret that I see the last of these men. They have always shown themselves deserving of their glowing reputation. The conquests of Central Africa, of Madagascar, of Morocco, Dixmude, the Dardanelles, the Somme, the Aisne, Verdun and the Avre, constitute their titles to glory.

Through the cordiality, simplicity and good humor which they have displayed in their relations with the inhabitants of the countries they have occupied, they have won the good will of all they have met.

The propaganda of hate against everything French has not affected them. They proudly point to the purity of their customs, the lofty ideals of their duty as men and soldiers and to their glorious past, in answer to the accusations of people who forget only too well their own crimes in Africa, France and Belgium.

I salute their flag which though new is already shining with glory.

La Petite Gironde continues:

The mention made by the General of propaganda refers to America, whose prejudice against Negroes is well known. In contrast to the almost universal attitude of the Germans we quote this extract from the Christian Pilgrim, a paper published by the German clergy:

"The black troops in occupation have on the whole conducted themselves very creditably. What complaints have been made have been directed against that shameless group of young German women who are not so much afraid of being seduced as of failure to seduce others."

A Havas dispatch says:

The departure of the Senegales troops took place unmarked by the slightest disturbance.

Some of the German women brought the soldiers flowers.

Meanwhile the Paris Temps remarks:

Some English officers have been arrested and will be held for court-martial. They have been charged with stirring up strife among the Hindus and with having forced an entrance into the temple of Deoli (British India).