

GOING TO CALL ON ROOSEVELT TO-DAY

Giles Jackson Will Invite Him to Visit Colored Fair in Fall.

Meeting last night on the roof of the new Mechanics' Savings Bank, several hundred colored citizens were addressed by prominent members of their race in the interests of the proposed colored State Fair.

When a reporter visited the roof a few minutes before 8:30 o'clock and found but a few people there, he stepped in at Giles' office, which is in the bank building, and asked if it was possible that the meeting had been called off.

"No indeed," replied Giles, "no sir; you see we are called Giles, 'no sir; you see we are called Giles, and called for is always late starting. But look a here," he continued, "if this meeting turns out wrong, don't you put it in the papers that way. This is the first meeting, and we want this fair to get the right kind of a start.

Long ago, I was electioneering over 'bout Petersburg, and we was trying hard to win. We called a big meeting, done lots o' talking beforehand, and spent some money, but when the time come, wan't but three people there. If that meeting had got in the papers that way, it sho would have ruined our prospects. So I hunted up the newspaper reporter who was there, it wasn't much trouble finding him, and explained the situation to him. He was a nice young white man, and the next mornin' the papers read:

"Big meeting in Petersburg. Giles Jackson addresses 4,000 people." That election come out all right," concluded Giles, "and we want this fair to come out the same way."

REALLY A BIG ONE.

However, the director of the Virginia Colored State Fair Association, politician and lawyer, had no occasion to throw himself upon the mercies of the "nice young white man" who was present last night. Had the attendance been any larger the meeting would have had to be adjourned to a field.

The speaker of the evening was John C. Dancy of North Carolina, Register of Deeds of the District of Columbia during the Roosevelt administration, who had for his subject, "The Race: Past, Present and Future." He was introduced by R. T. Hill.

Dancy's address created great interest in the coming fair and at the same time it contained a world of good advice to the members of his race. He opened his remarks by telling of the great success met with by the colored population of North Carolina in the fairs they have been holding annually for thirty-one years.

He referred to what the colored people have done in Richmond. He enumerated the many enterprises the Richmond negroes control and stated that in the city of Durham, where the colored population has been unusually successful in all lines, the people got their ideas and their inspiration from Richmond. He dwelt with pride upon the great advances made by his race in the days since the war, and declared with emphasis that what has been done is not to be compared to what shall be accomplished in the future.

HELPED BUILD CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

He referred humorously to Giles Jackson as one of the great influences that built the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. "Yes, Giles assisted with pick and shovel," he added, "and sometimes he made as much as a dollar and a half a day." Dancy stated that he was not one of those who forever saw what people were doing to the colored race. "What I see is what we are doing to aid for ourselves," he said. In conclusion he impressed upon those present the necessity of right living. "You can't act right unless you think right," was one of his most striking utterances.

Giles Jackson closed the meeting after explaining the objects of his association. He stated that he had been requested by the directors of the white State Fair Association to organize and hold a separate and distinct fair for the colored people. "We are separated on the street cars, we have our separate churches, and I think," said Giles, "that we should have a separate fair."

Jackson and Dancy leave this morning for New York where they will see Colonel Roosevelt and extend to him an invitation to attend the coming fair. Giles thinks they will be successful. If it is at all possible, Jack Johnson and Booker T. Washington will also be persuaded to come.—Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch, July 15, 1910.

\$150.00 Endowment Paid. Richmond, Va., July 18, 1910.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. A., S. A., E. A., A. and A. (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death claim of Bro. Alexander Brooks, who was a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 11, of Manchester, Va.

Signed: ANNA X BROOKS, Mark Beneficiary. Witnesses: S. S. Baker, D. D. G. C., Anna Taylor.

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FIGURE IT OUT



The above illustration is in the case of a party who has been paying rent 10 years, amounting to \$3,000.00, and yet does not own a home. I want you to think about this and then come to see me, or I will call to see you. Your business with me is confidential. PHONE, Monroe 588.

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MISSIONARY NOTES

By Secretary Jordan.

To all my fellow-workers in the Lord—Greetings:

I rejoice to tell you, by the grace of God, I am at the office again from the great World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland. Thompson Nambu and Phillip Koti, two students from South Africa have also arrived. The Boney boys have been detained, but will be here at an early date. Twelve hundred delegates from all over the world were in attendance at the World's Conference. They represented 160 different churches and organizations. Over one hundred of them were men and women from the front—missionaries who had spent years on the field. For ten days the meetings continued. The assembly hall of the United Free Church, which seats three thousand persons, was filled three times each day. Besides this chief meeting of the delegates, there were regular sessions maintained at the Synod Hall belonging to the City of Edinburgh, and another gathering at the assembly hall of the Established Church of Scotland. These two meetings together had a regular attendance of at least 4,000. Of the 1,200 delegates, 600 represented American churches and societies. This was due to the fact that representation was in accordance with the amount contributed for work among non-Christians, by the various churches and societies. The United States and Canada, according to the figures prepared by the conference, gave nearly one-half of the total amount contributed for foreign missions. These figures were based on the reports of 1907. The contributions of America have increased from \$9,776,305 in 1907 to \$11,317,000 in 1909. As a result of this large representation, American methods received a good deal of attention.

It was truly a representative world conference. In talking of missions the world was regarded as a single unit—"one great neighborhood." John R. Mott put it. "This world is not much larger than one-third the size it was in the last generation." A letter from Bro. Murf dated June 14th says: "\$25 will pay off our entire indebtedness here. A letter from Mr. Lewis Boney and one from Dr. Majola Agbbl make pathetic appeals for immediate relief. Is there not some man of God in every association and convention meeting who will think of the last loving command of our Lord and the needs of these suffering workers in regions beyond and see to it that no Baptist gathering adjourns without giving something for this work?" One of the first remarks heard from our brethren on dropping into the office was: "At our association, as association only four churches sent twenty-five cents each for foreign missions, and the brethren would not turn even this small amount over to me so I might bring it to the work."

Oh, when will this heartless selfishness cease in Baptist gatherings? Is there not danger of the Almighty paralyzing the fingers and withering the bodies—indeed distorting the whole being of those professed followers of His who will not give to the work themselves and then steal that which these give whose hearts are prompted by the love of Christ to have Him known to all men? We call upon the churches, pastors and all who love the Lord to send something, if only a postage stamp, that the work may go on. The Foreign Mission Board to make

any sort of showing at the New Orleans meeting must have three thousand dollars before our books close on the 31st of August. Reader, as you run over these notes, what about your individual pledge? What about the pledge of your church? In God's name, keep your promise because your Board has based all its calculations on your promise in contracting with your missionaries and for building church houses. Asking your prayers and sympathy and begging that our representatives be given a hearing when they come in your midst, and hoping to hear from you, I am, Yours in His name, L. G. JORDAN, 726 W. Walnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF

The Nickel Savings Bank, located at Richmond, in the County of Henrico State of Virginia, at the close of business, June 30, 1910, made to the State Corporation Commission.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Loans and Discounts (\$9,390.59), Bonds, Securities, etc. (\$433.90), Other real estate owned (\$14,586.90), Furniture and Fixtures (\$2,250.00), Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings (\$12.95), Other cash items (\$5,000.00), Due from National Banks (\$407.05), Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents (\$33.05), Gold coin (\$482.50), Silver coin (\$482.50), All other items of Resource, viz: (\$3,601.00), Total (\$47,982.54).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in (\$10,000.00), Surplus fund (\$1,000.00), Undivided profits, less amount paid for interest, expenses and taxes (\$425.09), Individual deposits subject to check (\$5,943.89), Savings Deposits (\$24,488.10), Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed (\$6,045.88), All other items of Liability (\$79.58), Total (\$47,982.54).

I, R. F. Tancil, do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of The Nickel Savings Bank, located at Richmond, in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1910, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: R. F. TANCIL, President. DIRECTORS—John Lewis, R. J. Bass, J. A. Lewis.

State of Virginia, City of Richmond Sworn to and subscribed before me by R. F. Tancil president, this 14th day of July, 1910.

ROSCOE C. BROWN, Notary Public. My commission expires September 6, 1913.

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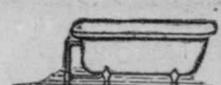
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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910

BROWNSVILLE TRIALS ENDED

Capt. Lyon, U. S. A., Acquitted; Gen Howe Disapproves.

What is thought will be the last official act in the "Brownsville Affair" took place yesterday when Brig-Gen. Walter Howe, Commanding General of the Department of the East, acting in a reviewing capacity, expressed his disapproval in passing officially upon the decision reached by the court-martial appointed by himself to try the case of Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, who was in command of Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, on the night of August 12, 1906 when three negro companies including Company D, were in riots in the town of Brownsville, Tex., resulting in homicide, and for which the soldiers were dismissed subsequently from the army by President Roosevelt.

After the Foraker investigation of 1908 and the Young court of inquiry last winter Lieut-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, who was former Chief of Staff of the Army, recommended personally that Capt. Lyon be tried on charges of neglect of duty and falsehood, charging that he had sworn repeatedly to false statements regarding the amount of ammunition accounted for at the time of the shooting. The neglect of duty charge was charged in his not knowing the number of men over the reservation. The court-martial lasted from June 29 to July 5, this year, at Fort Myer, Washington.

Several days ago Gen. Howe received the testimony taken in the court-martial. Col. George S. Anderson, Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A., was president and Capt. Charles R. Howland, Twenty-first Infantry, was Judge Advocate. Eleven officers composed the court. Capt. Lyon was found not guilty and was acquitted honorably by the court. In passing upon this decision Gen. Howe said officially yesterday.

"In the foregoing case of Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, quite a portion of the record is in regard to a matter of no importance in this case and not material to the issue before the court. The evidence clearly shows that Capt. Lyon first received the ball cartridges in question in April, 1906 and that in August of that year he had not only 2,600 rounds (in three original packages) as reported in his ordinance returns for the period ended June 30, 1906, but also approximately twenty rounds a man in the hands of the men of his company.

"From the evidence the only reasonable and probable explanation of the apparent surplus was that too many rounds had been dropped as expended June 30, 1906. This surplus was covered by firing in supplementary practice during the month of October and not dropping any as expended during the period ended December 31, 1906, and by taking up at that time 200 rounds as surplus.

"The reviewing authority has no doubt from the evidence that the exact condition of his ammunition was known to Capt. Lyon, especially after his inspection following the Brownsville affair. As the question of ammunition entered so largely in all the subsequent investigations there is no reason why he was unable before the court of inquiry to give exactly full information thereof except his desire to cover up the errors in his returns and certificates.

"From the above it is evident that the accused should not have been honorably acquitted and the same is disapproved."

"The immediate effect of the disposition of the case will be to restore Capt. Lyon to duty at his regular post at Fort Lawton, Washington State, because the review is a final act in the proceedings. There will be no new trial. Capt. Lyon's rank will remain the same.

One of the officers on Governors Island said yesterday in discussing Gen. Howe's review that it had an equivalent effect to a dissenting opinion handed down by a Judge when the rest of the court had decided a case against his views. "The first officer to be court-martialed in the Brownsville affair was Major Charles W. Penrose, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was in command of the first battalion, stationed at Fort Brown. He was able to prove that he had been asleep several hours before the shooting began and so escaped responsibility in the matter because he had no knowledge that the soldiers had left camp. Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, Twenty-fifth Infantry commanding one of the troops was the second. He was charged with neglect of duty in that he failed to examine the condition of the soldiers' guns and ammunition immediately upon their return in the middle of the night. It was charged that he had waited until morning trying ample time for the guns to be carefully cleaned and reloaded, before he had examined them to ascertain which soldiers had been discharging their arms. Macklin was not convicted on this charge.

"The trial of Capt. Lyon rings down the curtain officially on the whole affair because these three officers were the only three responsible officers with the battalion at the time.—New York Sun, July 16, 1910.

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