

Honoring the "Dead Lion"—The Roosevelt Memorial

LYNCHERS OF WILL BROWN INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

First Returns by Jurors Include True Bills Against Eight Men—Seven Whites Who Formed Part of Mob that Lynched Brown, Assaulted Mayor Smith and Burned Court House on September 28th Face Murder and Arson Charges—Lester Price, Colored, Held on Charge of Carrying Concealed Weapons—Bills Against Other Rioters to Follow.

FIRST indictments against persons accused of rioting in the mob of September 28th, which lynched Will Brown, attempted to hang Mayor Smith and burned the courthouse, were returned shortly after noon Tuesday by the special grand jury.

Three counts were contained in the indictment by the grand jury charging Harry Jenkins, alias Burton Perry Jenkins, and James Shields, with responsibility for the death of Will Brown, Negro who was lynched September 28. The counts include: 1, Murder with revolvers; 2, hanging; 3, striking, beating, bruising, wounding, shooting, choking, strangling and suffocating the said Will Brown.

The indictment charging James Shields, Sam Novak and Harry Jenkins with conspiracy to commit murder is cited that these men armed themselves with guns, pistols, revolvers, ropes, stones and other weapons and with assembling in and about the court house and did then and there besiege, attack, set fire to and break and enter, and by words and acts therein and there abet, invite, incite, induce, coerce and compel others to do the same acts.

It is further alleged that these men broke into the courthouse to get possession of Will Brown, that they shot at the courthouse and at persons within it. These acts form the conspiracy in which they are alleged to have participated.

Harry Jenkins, alias Burton Perry Jenkins, and parties at this time to the grand juries unknown. And the said James Shields, Sam Novak and Harry Jenkins, alias Burton Perry Jenkins, and parties to grand juries unknown, are alleged to have then and there, beaten, bruised, mutilated and shot at said William Brown.

All of these men indicted are now in jail.

Boy Rider Indicted

William Francis, 16, schoolboy, against whom an indictment was returned, became known as the "boy of the horse" in the rioting. He first appeared on his horse shortly after the crowd started gathering at the county courthouse. Mounted on gray horse he directed, it is said, movements of one element of the crowd. He was several times ordered away, said policemen.

Invariably he came back, always riding his horse.

After the north doors of the courthouse were broken down and after the crowd had several times been chased from the building by the fire of policemen, Francis appeared in the crowd mounted on his horse. When he rode his horse into the building there was a large following behind him, several hanging onto the horse's tail.

Accused of Firing Courthouse

On one indictment Shields, Novak and Jenkins are charged with breaking set fire to the courthouse, with having entered the building and with inciting others to follow their example.

Shields, in a separate indictment, is charged with having set fire to the building and causing a loss estimated by the jury at \$1,500,000.

The jury, in its return of a third indictment, charges Harry Jenkins and James Shields with having placed a rope about the neck of the Negro, Will Brown, causing him to be hung to a street railway pole, and then firing bullets from revolvers and other guns into his body. Death was instantaneous, according to the indictment.

George Sutej is charged with having assaulted Policeman Robert P. Samardick, and the Sutej brothers are charged with having urged the mob at the courthouse on to its work of destruction.

Witnesses, in the majority of the cases where indictments already have been returned, are policemen. In no instance are more than four citizens listed as witnesses. In no instance

are less than five witnesses listed in each indictment.

The grand jury probably will make no more returns until late in the week. The jury went into session again at 1 p. m. Tuesday to consider evidence against men now in jail. All men against whom true bills were returned have been in jail, the majority of them having been arrested the day following the night of rioting.

"I asked the grand jury to make a partial return today, if possible," said County Attorney Shotwell, "in order that men now held in jail may be given an opportunity to give bail for their appearance for trial and in the meantime be allowed their freedom."

No bonds have been set in any of the cases.

Negro Charged With Carrying Concealed Weapons

Lester Price, Negro, is charged with carrying weapons without being given proper authority and not being a proper person to have firearms in his possession.

Mayor's Assaults Not Indicted

No indictments have been returned against any person who is alleged to have had any hand in the attempted hanging of Mayor Smith. It is understood the grand jury has evidence against persons said to have been in part of the rioting, but that these indictments probably will not be returned until the latter part of the week.

GEORGIA MOB AGAIN TAKES LAW INTO ITS OWN HANDS

Country Treated to Another Exhibition of Lawlessness.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

MACON, GA., Oct. 21.—No further outbreaks in Jasper county, where Eugene Hamilton, a Negro, was lynched early yesterday, was expected today, all reports agreeing that the sixty or more masked men who shot the Negro had separated and gone to their homes.

Hamilton, thirty years old, the son of a Negro preacher, had been convicted and given a sentence of ten years for an attempt on the life of Charles Tingle, a Jasper county farmer. While an appeal for a new trial was pending, mob spirit flamed up because of an alleged delay in disposing of the case and it was decided to bring him to Macon for safekeeping. The Negro was taken from the sheriff just before he reached here, carried back to Jasper county tied to a bridge and his body riddled with bullets. Tingle was shot in the back with a shot gun, but was not fatally injured.

WHITE SOLDIERS ENDEAVOR TO START RIOT

Menace Group of Colored People, Who Hold Own Until Help Arrives—Prompt Action of City and Military Police Prevent Repetition of Recent Race Riots Elsewhere.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Seven hundred soldiers in uniform with sticks and stones endeavored to start a riot around Eastern Avenue and Spring street recently, and but for the timely interference of the city and military police, a repetition of recent race riots in other cities might have occurred.

The trouble started late at night, when four soldiers menaced a group of colored people. The colored people were active in defending themselves and held their own until the arrival of the police.

\$100,000 DRIVE TO RESTORE DINKIN MEMORIAL CHAPEL

(By Associated Negro Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22.—Plans for the launching of a \$100,000 drive of the colored Baptists of Alabama to raise funds for the Dinkins Memorial Chapel which was destroyed by fire some time ago, and for some improvements to Selma university, have been made. The campaign is under the direction of W. A. Tutt and will occur during the week of October 16.



Theodore Roosevelt, Foremost American Statesman, Who Believed in a Square Deal for Everybody.

Events in the Life of Roosevelt

Born in New York City	Oct. 27, 1858
Elected to Assembly, New York State	Nov. 8, 1881
Appointed U. S. Civil Service Commissioner	May 7, 1889
Appointed N. Y. Police Commissioner	May 6, 1895
Nominated Assistant Secretary of Navy	April 6, 1897
Appointed Lieut. Col. First Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders)	May 6, 1898
Elected Governor New York	Nov. 8, 1898
Elected Vice President of U. S.	Nov. 6, 1900
Succeeded McKinley as President of U. S.	Sept. 14, 1901
Elected President of U. S.	Nov. 8, 1904
Died	Jan. 6, 1919

TRIBUTES TO THE GREAT AMERICAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—William Boyce Thompson, president of the Roosevelt Memorial association, has received tributes to Theodore Roosevelt from Mrs. August Belmont (Eleanor Robson Belmont), Irwin R. Kirkwood, publisher of the Kansas City Star, to which newspaper the colonel was a contributor; William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago; Medill McCormick, United States senator from Illinois; William S. Hart, the moving picture star; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El in New York City, and John S. Cravens of Los Angeles, Cal. These tributes are as follows:

"It seems to me that first and foremost Theodore Roosevelt was a great American in the best sense of the phrase; a capable and courageous fighter; an adventurer in thought and action, as eagerly hunting big ideas in the minds of men as he sought big game in the jungle. Generous in praise of others and fearless in competition with them, whether that competition took him into the field of sport or world affairs.

"Democratic in his friendships but beyond that he was deeply interested in and loved humanity, and humanity loved him in return. Take him all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.—Eleanor Robson Belmont."

"Whenever I think of Theodore Roosevelt one incident stands out in my memory. I met him just after the report of Quentin's death had been confirmed. It was a terrible blow. But the whole tear of his conversation was: 'We mustn't talk about it. We mustn't think about it. The only thing to think about now is the country. What can be done to speed up the war?'"

"The picture of this heart-broken father, putting his private grief behind him to consider what should be done for the nation, will always stay with me."

"One thing I believe the proposed memorial will help keep before the American people. It is the ideal of supreme devotion to the country that forever will be associated with the name of Roosevelt.—Irwin R. Kirk-

wood." "I am heartily in favor of a memorial to our greatest American—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, not only because his works while alive entitle him to the very best the citizens of this country can give him in the way of a memorial, but for the good influence such a memorial would have in perpetuating the ideals that he fought so strenuously for.—William Wrigley, Jr."

"I cannot yet think of Theodore Roosevelt without bitterness, that he, who so loved his country and who gave it his all should have been so maligned and during these last years should have been so meanly treated by those who might have mustered his great powers to the service of the war. But it was Roosevelt's fate, as it was Washington's and Lincoln's, to be fought by envious enemies and by them to be held in derision and contempt. He was truly simple. He was as generous, gentle, affectionate and open minded, as he was constant, strong willed, courageous, high tempered and violent of speech.

"He had a revulsion, instantaneous and communicable to all who were about him, against the petty and shabby vices of mankind. He hated the more rugged sins, as do all good men, but he utterly loathed hypocrisy, sloth, cowardice and equivocation. It was this in him which made him the greatest moral power in the country. He was himself the essence of our common paradox, the buoyancy and puritanism of America. He recalled to us what lay covered, embedded in our hearts—our love for the simple virtues which had made our fathers great. In spite of the materialism which attended the exploitation of a virgin continent, the growth of ugly cities, the development of vast industries; in spite of the shabby exploitation of the immigrants who crowded to our shores; in spite of the crass admiration in which the last generation beheld their sudden millionaires, America cherished its traditions. Roosevelt spoke for those traditions and the country heard, as it were, a familiar voice long silent.

"He was the prophet of the old public morality, to which he brought back (Continued on Page 2.)

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE AND URBAN LEAGUE CONVENTION

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church Considers a Large Constructive Plan for Evangelistic and Educational Work—Sidelights on Ecclesiastical Gathering.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE URBAN LEAGUE

Attended by Delegates from Several States Who Consider Industrial Problems and Opportunities of Race—Optimistic Note Dominant Throughout Session—Notable Social Workers of Both Races Attend.

(Special to The Monitor by the Editor) DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—This wide-awake, progressive city, fast becoming one of the great manufacturing and industrial centers of the world, has gotten the habit of entertaining conventions and representative gatherings of all sorts. Two gatherings of especial interest to our people, one concluded, the other to end this week, and of far-reaching influence are the General Convention of the Episcopal Church and the Annual Conference of the National Urban League.

The General Convention, among other things, is vitally interested in pushing aggressively a far-reaching evangelistic, educational and sociological campaign among Negroes in the United States, Haiti and Liberia; and in furtherance of this recommending a budget of something over \$2,500,000. This, of course, is interesting information. The election of a bishop of Liberia is another important event. So it will be readily understood that these are matters in which all our people are more or less interested. This convention opened with an impressive service in St. Paul's cathedral Wednesday morning, October 8, and is scheduled to close this week. In the long line of prelates were Bishops Demby of Arkansas and Delaney of North Carolina.

These two bishops, with Archdeacon Russell, principal of St. Paul's Normal and Industrial school, of Lawrenceville, Va., and the Rev. Dr. N. H. B. Cassell, president of Liberia college and clerical deputy from Liberia, have been much in demand as speakers and have everywhere made a most favorable impression.

High Spiritual Love

The convention has been marked throughout by a high spiritual tone. In the house of deputies which is composed of both clerical and lay deputies or delegates the laymen have taken the most advanced ground for enlarged work by the Episcopal church in pushing to the limit the activities of this great communion so that its influence upon the Christian life of America may be in some degree commensurate with its historic claims and opportunities. One clerical deputy was overheard to remark: "It looks like the Episcopal church has become 'converted,' as some folks say."

Bishops Open Doors

A notable feature of this session of the General Convention is the fact that the House of Bishops which has always hitherto sat with closed doors, has thrown open its sessions to the public. It reserves the right, however, to sit in executive session whenever it is deemed desirable.

The Urban League

Probably of more immediate interest to our people has been the conference of the National Urban League for Work Among Negroes which concluded its sessions here Saturday afternoon. The conference opened Wednesday morning, October 15. Delegates from several states were in attendance. Among the national officers present: L. Hollingsworth Wood, chairman, of New York City; John T. Emlen, of Philadelphia, vice chairman; Dr. George C. Hall of Chicago; Mrs. Henry G. Leach of Philadelphia; Miss Elizabeth Walton of New York; Eugene Kinclie Jones, executive secretary, and Henry G. Stevens.

The morning and afternoon sessions were held in the lecture room of the Ginsberg library and the evening sessions at Bethel Methodist church and the Second Baptist church. Large audiences were present at all

the meetings and especially the night sessions.

Live Subjects Discussed

Among the subjects discussed were: "The Negro's Industrial Opportunity," "Recreation and the Worker," "Health of the Worker," "Housing of the Worker," "Training for More Skilled Work," "Organization of Negro Workers," "Community Program for Industrial Efficiency" and "A National Industrial Program." The general subject of which these were some of the subdivisions was "Industrial Problems of the Negro."

Some of the chief speakers were Miss Elizabeth Walton, chairman New York Urban League; Eugene K. Jones, W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee, supervisor of the Jeanne and Slater funds; Dean William Pickens of Morgan college; Walter A. May, president Pittsburgh Urban League; Miss Josephine Pinyon, New York; Dr. George E. Haynes, J. G. Lemon of Savannah; Dr. W. N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Eva D. Bowles and Miss Mary McDowell, head University of Chicago settlement.

The note struck by all the speakers stressed again and again throughout the conference was industrial preparedness and efficiency to take advantage of the present industrial opportunity.

The conference fully demonstrated the fact that thoughtful, earnest, well-trained men and women of both races, for both were in attendance and took part upon the program—are fully alive to the Negro's industrial opportunities and needs.

SAGAMORE HILL A PILGRIMAGE CENTER

Funds Will be Used to Save This Place as National Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—William Boyce Thompson, president of the Roosevelt Memorial association, on October 18th gave out the following statement from Charles E. Hughes, former governor of New York and ex-associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, who is an honorary president of the association:

"I have a great desire that in all that is done memorializing Colonel Roosevelt, that there should be constantly impressed upon the succeeding generations of America, the habit of thought and the ideals of that man as he actually was and walked among us. If there is anything that has rescued Washington from the mists of an impossible legendary character, and brought him to us and enabled us in some way to reconstruct his life, it is Mount Vernon and the picture of the conditions amid which he actually lived. And in a future day, I have no doubt there will be pilgrimages to Sagamore Hill in equal number with those that are made to Mount Vernon, and in that community there may be gathered various articles which will illustrate his activities, and there will be continued the atmosphere of his home, and the place where he lived among his neighbors, and in his hours of retirement after his public services.

"But after all, we have this to consider. You can never perpetuate memory by monuments; those whose memory will ever abide, need no monuments. Nothing can be done in the way of tributes to the great; they abide because they are great, they abide because there is something in their influence which humanity needs.

"There is an instinct in humanity which goes out after the food of the soul, just as there is an instinct in the animal to go out after its natural food, and those who have really served, those who have enlarged our conception of what the human mind is capable of, those who have really touched the hearts of the masses and made the people feel that here is a great man, kin to all—those can never die; and I believe that Theodore Roosevelt is one of those abiding personalities.

"The invested capital of American democracy consists in the memory of her great leaders and servants, and among those we put in the foremost rank our old friend, Theodore Roosevelt."