

TENTATIVE PLAN OF PRESBYTERIAN UNION OFFERED TO SYNOD

Report Made at Morning Session By Pastor of First Church of Wilmington

In delivering the report of the committee on union, yesterday, Dr. J. M. Wells of the First Presbyterian church outlined the plan of union and in forceful language presented arguments favoring it. The report is as follows:

"At the last general assembly the report of the ad-interim committee on closer relations was adopted, the plan of union presented in that report approved, and a committee to join in the proposed union was appointed. While the proposed plan of union has been published, many questions have been put forward to convince me that it is not in our best interests. The purpose of this report is to make clear what this plan of union is, and what it is not, as understood by one of those who joined in framing it.

"The reader will recall that three different committees appointed by the general assembly, have been working on this matter of closer relations. They were the committees of 1917, 1918 and 1919.

"The last of these committees, that of 1919, held four meetings, three of which were conferences with the committees of the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A., the United Presbyterian church in the U. S. A., and the Reformed church in the U. S. A. These committees carefully considered all the plans for closer relations that have recently been proposed for the churches. The plan of union finally prepared by the council of the Reformed churches with the plan of the Presbyterian church, and the plan of the United Presbyterian church, were adopted by the general assembly of the U. S. A. and approved by both of these bodies by a practically unanimous vote. The general assembly of the United Presbyterian church adopted the plan of union with a reservation, the plan of union with a reservation, and the plan of union with a reservation.

"Now what is the plan of union that has come as a result of these years of hard work, and has met with the almost unanimous approval of the committees and of those general assemblies that have spoken?

"It is as yet merely a tentative plan.

"Article 20 says: 'The details of the constitution shall be taken up and reported upon by the committee to be appointed by the supreme judicatories of the respective churches which shall approve of this outline of a tentative constitution. The constitution shall be adopted by each church in accordance with its own constitution.'

"Article 4 says: 'Subject to the more detailed enumeration of its powers, to set forth in a formal constitution to be adopted by the legal action of the constituent churches, etc.'

"And the closing statement of the plan of union is: 'In case our assemblies and the general synods adopt these recommendations we recommend that their action be conveyed to the approaching meeting of the council of the Presbyterian and Reformed church with the request that it appoint a committee for conference on this subject with the committees appointed by the constituent bodies in the formation of a constitution of the united assembly.'

"2nd. This union is not organic union.

"Article 3 provides: 'Ever church entering into this union retains its distinct individuality, its own creed, government and worship, as well as every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by these articles expressly and exclusively delegated to the body thereby constituted.'

"All the way through the term 'constituent churches' is used.

"3. In Article 6, 'The united assembly shall not have the power to impose symbols of faith or forms of worship on any of the constituent churches.'

"In Article 7, 'Cases of judicial process involving heresy or immorality arising in any of the constituent churches shall terminate as at present in said churches.'

"In Article 12, 'All of the property rights of the constituent churches shall remain as at present vested, and shall not be changed except by the power and constitutional procedure of the constituent churches. And it shall be agreed upon by the constituent churches entering the said union, that the general assembly, general synod, or body corresponding thereto, is the supreme court as respects property rights of the respective constituent churches.'

"4. In Article 15, 'When any two representatives at a meeting of either the united assembly or its agencies, request a unit vote by churches upon a pending motion, the vote shall be taken, each church being entitled to one vote.'

"5. 'The autonomy of our church is preserved, and it maintains its control over doctrine, discipline and property; and has the right of unit voting in the United Assembly; the nation is not of course organic.'

"6. This union is far more than mere federation.

"7. It is a federal union rather than a confederation. It is, by way of illustration, the federal union of 1788 rather than the confederation of 1861. It makes of all our Presbyterian and Reformed churches in the United States, one great church as it turns its face to the world and to the other churches of Christ. It leaves us as sovereign constituent churches independent in matters of doctrine, discipline and property when within the reach of each other.

"8. It is a federal union having power to settle all questions of comity and to enforce any and all agreements entered into by or between any two or more of said constituent churches. This is in itself a large advance.

"9. It is a federal union having power, through its united assembly to advise, encourage and foster the complete confederation by constituent churches of their work within the bounds of the same presbytery, synod, or considerable stretch of territory, in common, whenever in the judgment of the united assembly such confederation would contribute to greater harmony, efficiency and economy in the work as a whole.

"The assembly is not to force such confederation, but is to encourage it

A PORT COLUMN

News and Gossip of the Water front—Movements of Craft, Reported Locally And By Telegraph.

ARRIVED
American steamer Chattanooga from Charleston to load part cargo for South American ports.

SAILED
Lake Bledsoe, light for Brunswick, Georgia.

VESSELS IN PORT
Steamers
Fort Worth (Am.), 9,600 tons, Carolina shipyard.
Hybert (Am.), 9,600 tons, Carolina shipyard.
Syros (Am.), 9,600 tons, Carolina shipyard.
Leantic (Am.), 4,737 tons, Heide & Co. Chattanooga, (Am.), Heide & Co.

Schooners
Maud M. Morcy (Am.), 1,345 tons, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Tugs
J. W. Scott (disabled), unassigned.

Vessels Inbound
French steamer Wadfelt, Hamburg, with fertilizer material.
Salleh steamer Chicago City, Hamburg, with fertilizer material.
American steamer West Chelac, Antwerp, with fertilizer material.
Clyde Line steamer Lake Filmore, New York, with general cargo.

SHIP NEWS BY WIRE
JACKSONVILLE.—Arrived: Lake Fairfax; Boston; Schooners Cate Blomison, Havana; Lavinia Show, New York.
Sailed: Van, Miami; Juniata, Baltimore; Savannah.

SAVANNAH.—Arrived: Albergallus, St. Nazaire; Athenia, Genoa.
Sailed: City of Savannah, New York; Crane Nest, Norfolk.

CHARLESTON.—Sailed: C o t o p a x i, Havana.
WORFOLK.—Arrived: Inishboffin, Hull; Bayhowel, Galveston; Frode, Grange-mouth; Donostia, Cardiff; Montgomery, Havana; Marta, Delfzijl; Coupario, Portland, Me.

year, yielded an income of about \$8,000, on which he was required to pay \$2.73 in taxes last year.

Mr. Andrews is a member of the committee interested in the passage of the constitutional amendments and his name was signed to one of the articles in this committee has sent to the newspapers of the state. Bailey attacked Mr. Andrews' advocacy of the income tax, saying that he represented the Southern railroad "in all matters of taxation." Mr. Andrews not only denies that he represents the Southern in all matters of taxation, but calls attention to the fact that his support of the income tax amendment is not prompted by selfish reasons.

He knows that the income tax amendment will make him pay a great deal more tax than he is now paying, but submits that property worth \$107,000, which last year yielded a cash income of about \$8,000, not including the stock dividends, is not paying its proportionate part of the taxes when it pays only \$2.73 into the treasuries of Wake county and the city of Raleigh.

The two letters, one to Mr. Bailey and the other to the governor, are the most illuminating things yet said about the income tax amendments, showing the difference the amendment will make in the taxes men of wealth will pay.

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Winston-Salem, N. C. Monday

Dear Petey:-

Get you a house and let you'd stay in W-S a month if you ever got to know folks here like I have. Between business and Reynolds factories and a bully time—well, my date book has been bubbling over! And, I'm still running into facts that would stagger even your imagination, old football, with all your kick!

Pete, take it straight from government figures direct to you, that every work day in the week R. S. Reynolds Tobacco Co. buys from our "Uncle Sam" enough revenue stamps to pay for a duplicate of the handsome new Winston-Salem post office building! Ever hear of such a thing?

And, if you want to get an eyefull of an army of more than 15,000 people, be down in the Reynolds factory district when the whistles blow! Never saw such a cigarette firing up time in my life! Looks like more folks than you ever saw at a Princeton-Yale football game!

Peter, every time you light a Camel in the future, call back on what I've slipped you about Camels—absolutely, the greatest cigarette at any price—for quality, for refreshing flavor, for mellow mild body, for freedom from any unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or odor! It's worth the busiest smoker's time to compare Camels with any cigarette in the world! Camels are simply a revelation! You know that!

I'll spill you a lot more just as quick as I get a whack at you across the dinner table!

I'll open my eyes in Atlanta tomorrow! In the meantime here's a wad of best wishes I have in stock!

Yours Shorty.

where desired and desirable. This should smooth out many of the rough places that are now vexing our churches.

"It is a federal union that through its united assembly shall have power to institute and superintend the agencies necessary to its general work of evangelization: Foreign missions, publication, ministerial relief, schools and colleges, home missions, church erection, colored work, evangelism, stewardship and such other causes as may be expressly delegated to it, subject to the provisions of the constitution to be adopted. Local control in home missions, however, left to the assembly and lower courts as at present. This means that the united assembly is to appoint executive committees or boards to superintend and carry on these causes just so far as the constitutional convention and the constitutional churches grant the power.

"Personally I hope that there will be a large grant of power here, and that many of these causes will be turned over to the united assembly. But I am sure our committee wants to know the mind of the church as to this. If you are interested in the subject, or vitally interested in any one of these causes, write to our convenor, the moderator of the assembly, Dr. W. L. Lingle, and tell him just how far you think it is wise and best to turn these various causes over to the united assembly. This information he will bring to our committee. The only way we can know the mind of the church is through your giving us this information. Don't keep silent as to committee for going too far or not going far enough. Write to Dr. Lingle and give him your judgment and your reasons therefor.

"There are many reasons why the union of all the Presbyterian and Reformed forces of our country is very desirable. There are many other reasons why their organic union is today impossible. Therefore we feel and think that this 'Plan of Union' is an ideal compromise. We sincerely trust that our people will receive it as favorably as did our assembly, and ask for the constitutional convention, when it shall assemble, the sympathetic interest and earnest prayers of our whole church."

Kinston
(Special to The Star)

William B. Snow, middle-aged restaurateur, charged here with improper conduct with a 12-year-old girl, has been removed from the Lenoir county prison as a measure of precaution. Judge Heath, of the juvenile court, has ordered a medical examination of Snow's alleged victim. Snow, watched by the police a week or two, was arrested by Noah Crane, a fireman, when he detected him with the girl, an under-sized, pale-faced child, in a field a short distance from Maplewood cemetery. Snow is married and a man of good appearance.

Blanche Rhodes, negro man, has appealed from a sentence of two years imposed in superior court here for robbery. Rhodes was convicted of taking money from Jerry Petteway on a railroad, a short distance northeast of the city. Because the crime occurred on the railroad and not on the public road a few yards away, a novel point of law was raised and the charge of highway robbery, lodged by the police was changed to plain robbery. Rhodes joined Petteway, a jovial and loquacious elderly individual, as the latter plodded homeward late at night. At a convenient spot, Petteway was seized and robbed.

The police here stated that no charge is held in North Carolina against James B. Underhill, formerly of this city, understood to be under indictment at Norfolk for violation of the Volstead act, shooting with intent to kill and carrying a concealed weapon. Underhill settled his score with North Carolina when he accepted banishment for a term of six years, it was said. He has served time for killing a man and shooting another here.

WALTHY MAN SHOWS VALUE OF INCOME TAX
Raleigh Lawyer Pays But \$2.73 On \$107,000

(Special to The Star)

RALEIGH, Oct. 27.—A. B. Andrews, a Raleigh lawyer, son of the late A. B. Andrews, vice-president of the Southern railroad, today struck one of the most effective blows of the campaign for the income tax amendment when he made public a letter he had written to J. W. Bailey, U. S. internal revenue collector. The letter to Bailey, included with a letter to the governor, shows that Mr. Andrews has tax-free property amounting to \$107,000, which last

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