

THE HERESY CASE FULFILLED THE DAY

And May Fill Another Day as Well.

INJUNCTION REFUSED

Judge Johns Says No Court Ever Enjoined an Ecclesiastical Body. Report on Union Adopted by Cumberland Church 163 to 91.

Compromise Form Book. (By the Associated Press.) Greenville, S. C., May 23.—Practically the entire day of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church was given today to the consideration of the charges of heresy against Dr. William E. Caldwell, of Fort Worth, Texas. The arguments, when it had been supposed were closed with the morning session, were renewed in the afternoon, seventeen speakers each being allotted ten minutes, discussing the case. Eight spoke in support of the position of Dr. Caldwell against the charges of heresy. Eight favored the action taken by the synod and one wished to refer the entire matter back to the Presbytery of Fort Worth for its consideration. Later upon the orthodoxy of Dr. Caldwell's views, and to suspend him from the ministry and from membership in the presbytery until his views shall be classified according to church standards. The case will be further discussed tomorrow and promises to be longer drawn out than was anticipated. It is not regarded likely that the synod will reach the end of its labors next week, and the session probably will continue for nearly, or quite two weeks to come.

A brief statement of the case follows: Dr. Caldwell, complains of the action of the synod of Texas on the following grounds: He was called to the pastorate of the Fort Worth church, was examined, admitted and installed as pastor by the Fort Worth Synod. He received a letter from an individual who was received by the synod that Dr. Caldwell's belief were not orthodox. The synod considered the complaint and referred it to the committee on doctrine with the recommendation that it sever the relations between Dr. Caldwell and the Fort Worth church. Dr. Caldwell's complaint brought to the assembly now is that the action of the synod was wrong.

IT IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

So Judge John Declares of Application for Injunction to Prevent Union.

(By the Associated Press.) Decatur, Ill., May 23.—The application for an injunction to restrain the union of the Presbyterian churches was denied today by Judge Johns. Judge Johns said that the case has no parallel in the jurisprudence of the United States. He said the church is a voluntary organization, the case of whose highest tribunal are binding on all members and will not be interfered with by the courts if the acts are fair and honest. He held that courts will not pass on doctrinal matters, the decisions of ecclesiastical judicials being binding on civil courts as to matters of fact.

SHOT IN HER BED Mortally Wounded as She Lay With Baby.

The Bullet Came Through a Broken Pane of Mrs. Wilson's Bedroom Window. A Mystery as Yet.

(By the Associated Press.) Charleston, S. C., May 23.—A despatch from Aiken, says: Mrs. E. B. Wilson, wife of a well-known farmer, living about 12 miles from here, at Beech Island, was shot and mortally wounded at 1 o'clock this morning, the bullet having been fired through a broken pane in the window of her bedroom. Mrs. Wilson was in bed with her young baby and in the next room slept her husband and two other children. Two pinks were found off the yard fence and the foot-prints of a man discovered leading to and from the place. The sheriff of Aiken county has gone to the scene, but there is no explanation of the shooting.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

Such Is the Result of the Debate Over the Proposed Book of Forms.

(By the Associated Press.) Des Moines, Ia., May 23.—The debate over the proposed Presbyterian book of forms ended in the General Assembly here late this afternoon in a compromise in which all words that might indicate that the book is authorized were stricken from the resolution and the text and the title of the book. The resolution of opposition was adopted. It declares specifically that the assembly makes no recommendations regarding the book. With these limitations, the report of Dr. Henry Van Dyke and committee was adopted. It is believed that further bitterness between the factions has been avoided. The book of forms will be published merely for the purpose contemplated by the General Assembly of 1905 and for voluntary use.

VISIT FROM INDIAN PRINCE.

The Gaiikwar of Baroda Answers Many Questions of the President.

Washington, May 23.—Prince Maharaja Gaiikwar of Baroda, India, and his brother, were received at the White House this afternoon by President Roosevelt. The reception was informal. The Prince and his brother drove to the White House in a hired carriage. The Prince was ushered into the blue room where ambassadors are received by the President for the first time. The President entered and Major McCawley presented Mr. Townley to the President and he in turn introduced the Prince and his brother. The President asked many questions about the Prince's country, while the Prince expressed pleasure in visiting America, and especially its capital. The Prince's brother both speak English fluently.

CASES OF ANGLE AND YOUNG.

The Circuit Court of Appeals Engaged in Hearing Them. (Special to News and Observer.) Asheville, N. C., May 23.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals convened today and immediately entered upon the case of T. N. Angle and William Young, plaintiffs in error from the district court. Angle and Young were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and were suspended for one year and six months in the penitentiary. The sentence of the district court was affirmed by the Circuit Court. Appeals at the November term and come up on petition for rehearing. The entire day was consumed in argument of counsel.

Spring Ailments

Furphies, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, and tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache, are some of them.

They are all radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine thoroughly cleanses the blood and restores healthy functional activity to the whole system. It makes people well.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine for ten years, and have never found anything better." John Fleunings, Campbell Hall, N. Y. Accept no substitute for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Insist on having Hood's. Get it today. In liquid or tablet form. 100 Doses \$1.

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Among the cases in the call for tomorrow is that of Frank E. Butler et al. plaintiff in error versus The Evening Post Publishing Co. and the News and Courier Publishing Company, defendants in error, in error to the Circuit Court at Charleston.

NOT WRITERS BUT MAKERS

Champ Clark Deplores the South's Failure to Record the Deeds of Her Sons.

(By the Associated Press.) Charlotte, N. C., May 23.—Another record-breaking crowd filled the city today to participate in the Mockebury Declaration of Independence exercises, and the day was the most eventful one of the week.

The first thing on the program was a floral parade of magnificent design and length, participated in by various types of vehicles and numerous automobiles, decorated in the most artistic manner.

At 2:30 Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, addressed a large crowd at Vance Park. His subject was "The United States of America in the Twentieth Century." He said that it was especially appropriate that a citizen of Missouri should address a North Carolina audience.

"For," he said, "the greatest man that ever lived in Missouri—Thomas H. Benton—was born in this State. The speaker deplored the fact that the South and Southwest had paid so little attention to recording the worthy deeds of their citizens, and then reviewed the country's growth since 1800.

In the afternoon a crowd estimated at 20,000 assembled at the Fair Grounds to witness the drilling of the United States troops and marine corps.

Tonight was taken up with a fireworks display.

St. Petersburg, May 23.

Emperor Nicholas II of Russia, and the Emperor of Admiral Rojestvensky, which was fendered on the ground of ill-health, following wounds received in the war with Japan.

Two Addresses of Great Power.

(Continued from Page One.)

talent and faculty of a noble manhood, to be placed in the hall of your beautiful temple, dedicated to science, at whose shrine he had ceaseless homage of my being for these years and here it is my hope that many young men who will throng that building in all the coming years, gazing on those placid and features be inspired to nobility of mind and character.

Dr. Potrat accepted the portrait on behalf of the college and spoke in high terms of the work done by Dr. Simmons and of his excellent character.

The various gold medals were then presented to Messrs. R. F. Beasley, of Monroe, for the Euellian Literary Society and Mr. J. C. Kittrell, of Vance county for the philomathesian Society. Both of these gentlemen are graduates of the class of '95. Both made interesting speeches in presenting the medals.

The medals presented were as follows: Thomas Dixon, orator's medal in the Eu. Society; Mr. Thomas B. Ashcraft, of Union county, junior orator's medal in the Eu. Society; Mr. John B. Hippa, of Madison county, debate medal, Eu. Society; Mr. F. D. King, of Union county, debate and oratory improvement medal of the Eu. Society; Mr. W. D. Little, of Union county, Wake Forest Student essay medal, C. A. Leonard, of Iredell county.

The medals presented to members of the Phi. Society by Mr. Kittrell were: Orator's medal, Mr. Liston Jackson, of Dillon, S. C., junior orator's medal, Mr. T. N. Hayes, of Wilkes county, sophomore orator's medal, Mr. H. H. McMillan, of Scotland county, freshman improvement medal, Mr. L. L. Tilley, of Durham county; Thomas Dixon essay medal, Harry Pearson, of Rockingham county; Rector medal of Wake Forest Student, Mr. Oscar H. Mangum, of Durham county.

President W. L. Potrat then introduced the speaker of the morning, Mr. Miles Perry, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass. Mr. Perry

address was a masterpiece. He treated his subject, "Literary Fashions," in an admirable and pleasing way. The audience was perfectly delighted with the address.

To those who really love literature, even its most transient modes have a certain meaning and interest. To one who does not, literature for its own sake, I fear any comment upon its passing, ever-varying forms may seem merely trivial—a grave whimsy to observe the English mind elevated to noble heights of impassioned feeling.

The new school of criticism has made us conscious of the origin and development, the disappearance or persistence, of this and that element in the English mind. It has traced the influence of climate and soil, institutions and politics, religion and social theory, upon the subject matter of prose and verse. This may sound queer to the uninitiated, but it is no more attractive to him than the sermon of a minister who has been served up to us!

These trained students of historical periods have mapped not only the evolution of the English language, but the development of literary forms. Take, for illustration, the period of Puritanism. There is plenty here, surely, to reward the student of ideas, who wishes to observe the English mind elevated to noble heights of impassioned feeling.

Fashion likewise plays a curious role in the formation of literary literature, and the development of one literary type by another, as for instance, the triumph of the psychological novel in this country and England in the seventies. It was easy to see that, in fact, the new assertion, that the time for the romance of adventure had forever gone by, that external events had proved less significant than internal states of thought and emotion. It seemed to prove the truth of Professor Brander Matthews's pleasing theory that "fiction dealt in the most possible in the improbable, third with the Probable, and now at last with the Inevitable."

The sale of any book is often in inverse ratio to its literary excellence. It is still harder to see that the type as a type has had anything to do with their extraordinary vogue. When you simply say that the American historical romance has been the fashion, you come nearer the scientific truth of the matter.

Neither is the craze for the book of the hour anything new. Byron "woke to find himself famous—as he said—in as literal a sense as any of the men or women whose faces stare at them in the bookshops and the prints today. The difference lies in the universal diffusion of the contemporary newspaper and magazine, in the ready communication between literary and country readers, in the development of the art of advertising, literary notoriety is easier to gain than it ever was before.

In short, the evolution of literary types under contemporary conditions does not seem to follow any known law of progress. There is action and reaction, a recoil from sentiment to brute fact and from brute fact back to sentiment; we grow romantic or realistic by cycles; we shift our anchorage from prose to poetry, and back again to prose. From century to century a certain progression can indeed be traced, but by no means an invariable progress from lower forms to higher. Everywhere there is the inevitable quest for novelty that bubbles in the human spirit; the good things come and the good things go, but time and chance and change and

fashion bring the best things round again, if one will only wait.

How does fashion affect the influence of the great writer? I have already remarked that the scientific critic of literature makes scanty allowance for his power or capital. It is the nature of personality to escape analysis, to defy demonstration. And precisely because a literary personality attracts us so illogically, holds us by such intangible though unbearably bonds, appeals to our subtlest social instincts—it illustrates even better than a literary type, the sphere of fashions in literature.

The brutality or the spirituality of any one author is contagious. It becomes possible to trace the fashions set by a single writer as they pass over into the more general fashions established by a school or group of authors. Let me try to sum up definitely the value of this study of literary fashions. It aids, first, our sense of proportion as we face the confused and over-multiplying mass of readable books. It gives us perspective. Shake-up with the vulgar, the mediocre, the even better than a literary type, the sphere of fashions in literature.

The annual address was delivered tonight to a large audience by Mr. Robert Bruce White, of Frankfort, Mr. White's address was good and was enjoyed by every one present.

"I have sometimes thought that if I were a preacher I would surely use as a text for one sermon that admirable piece of advice from Paul to the Philippians: 'Finally brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things.'"

"There is such a world of happiness embodied in it, and coming from one who had experience in almost every phase of human existence, who had touched in some way every phase of the social life of his day, who had suffered and been content, who had endured so much and accomplished so much, there is given to it a weight of authority not to be questioned.

"Child life in North Carolina presents two phases that need to be studied. I will not say problems, for that word has been sadly overworked and I fear has come to have an unpleasant sound to most of us. But there are two situations, one, the child and factory life; the other, the child and country life. One has been much discussed. Frequent pictures have been drawn, perhaps overdrawn of factory conditions, of children working day after day, or maybe night after night, in the poverty and darkness of it, the hopelessness of the outlook, dwarfing of mind and soul and body, the slavery of childhood and the crucifixion of youth. Some of our good friends of other sections have left their own pressing problems of tenement life

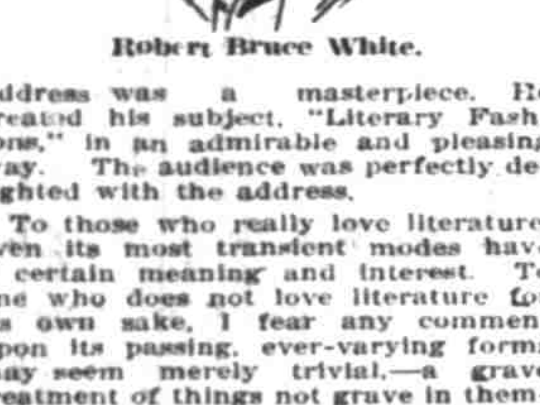
American Cigar Co's Stemmy

Marble palaces cannot be built with bricks, nor can fine cigars be made with poor tobacco. To make a thing right it is necessary to have proper material—and that is what the ordinary cigar manufacturer hardly ever possesses. Small planters, ignorant of its future use, grow his tobacco—leaf dealers buy it and cure it improperly, eager for quick sales: when he finally gets it he can only hope it is what he requires. There is no blind chance in "A" (Triangle A) methods that produce, among other brands,

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Sold by cigar dealers everywhere **Manufactured by American Cigar Company**



Robert Bruce White.

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The sheriff of Aiken county has gone to the scene, but there is no explanation of the shooting.

Augusta, Ga., May 23.—Two negroes were arrested here during the day, suspected of shooting Mrs. Wilson at Beech Island, Ga.

The only clue found about the house was foot prints made by shoes with rubber heels, one having a hole in it. Shoes corresponding were recovered in the foot-prints when he was arrested. Tom Williams, another negro, is being held. Considerable excitement prevails. A number of Carolina farmers are in Augusta tonight.

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Conditions with us display a three-fold need.

"We need to make the better use of what we have. We need a surer and wiser knowledge of things. We need a higher degree of ability to perceive and appreciate the ideal."

"The mistake is made not in calling attention to the material benefits to be reared for an educated people, but in producing more and more educated people without any regard to the quality of the material they are to receive."

"God's sunshine has been poured out in a bountiful flood, helping to make red, strong muscle, sturdy men, but man's sunshine has been darkened. Physical light has been abundant, but that which is the need for mental strength has scarcely been the twilight of dawn. The simple society of a quiet life have delivered us from temptation. We have existed in the innocence of isolation, but there has been no stretching forth of hands and no growth into the kingdom attained by him who overcame."

"Nature has given her panorama, but the green of springtime and the varied hues of autumn have meant to us nothing more than the signboards of her changing seasons. The true spirit of life is lacking. There must be inspiration, there must be the things which will make us strain our eyes to see beyond the encircling hills, and muscles swell to burst the shackles of unhappy habit."

"We have seen something of all this and in response the educational wave is sweeping over the State. A new sunshine is breaking into dark places, new hopes are budding where flowers have never grown before, we can feel the quickening of a new manner of thought and perceive the public attitude assuming more of reason and less of blind impulse."

"And yet in the name of education many sins are being committed, many truths falsely told, many good impulses undirected. We are preaching education largely as a money-maker to the exclusion of the great end of making. We praise it not for the larger life it may give, but for the better income it may yield. We have systematized the steps of mental development into the table of United States money. We have hitched the spirit of education to a chariot of Mammon, the patron saint of scholarship. We talk for education in terms of the dollar, we illustrate it with pictures of money, and we can do so only after the creation of a fortune."

"Already we seem to have caught the fever. Our advice and motto would seem to be, get rich, young men! Go west, go north, go south, but get rich! Every little village has its number of incipient Wall Street magnates who take a fly in cotton futures whenever they can scrape up the necessary margins and between times and all the time talk cotton, think cotton, and do everything but make cotton. We have made a great business, we are letting the idea creep more and more into our social life, but let us do all things to keep it out of the child life."

"In our advocacy of education we appeal most to that very passion which it is the aim of the education to transform, and instead of telling the whole truth and the higher and better truth, we start and stop with the lowest order of impulse."

"The effect of a thing is not dependent upon our recognition of the cause. A man may be moved or he may pass upon a great painting and understand nothing of its power. A child may be bent and influenced by its surroundings, but never be able to tell how or when. It took John Bunce to gaze upon the cathedrals of Europe and light for the world his seven lamps of architecture. All men had taken notice of their beauty. Thousands had lived and died within the reach of their shadows and in life had loved

(Continued on Page Six.)