

# Opening Session Of The Baptist State Convention

Introductory Sermon Preached by Rev. Smith of Chapel Hill—W. C. Dowd Presided—Rev. C. H. Durham Unanimously Elected President.

Other Officers Elected—Seating Capacity of Church Taxed—Important Preliminary Conference of Pastors Discussed Church Problems.

Winston-Salem, Dec. 6.—The opening session of the Baptist State Convention was held last evening. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. W. B. L. Smith, of Chapel Hill, his text being these words: "Speak unto the Children of Israel, that they go forward."

W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte, president of the state convention for the past two years, took the chair. He appointed an enrollment committee and the delegates were enrolled. He then announced that the convention was ready to elect a president and other officers and thus organize for business. He stated further that he thought the example set by his predecessor, and the one before him, in retiring from the presidency of the convention at the end of two years was excellent, and that he should follow in their steps.

He then expressed his conviction that the plan he had had in mind, and his appreciation of the universal address and courtesy from the members which he had received.

W. L. Potat, Rev. C. H. Durham, Rev. A. A. Brown, and C. M. Beach were nominated for president, but upon their request the nomination of all except that of Mr. Durham, of Lumberton, were withdrawn, and the secretary of the convention was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for Mr. Durham as president, and he did so.

The other officers were elected, as follows: Vice Presidents—Rev. A. I. Justice, of Hendersonville; Rev. C. W. Scarborough, of Woodland; Gilbert T. Stephenson, of Winston-Salem. Recording Secretary—N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Livingston Johnson, of Raleigh. Auditor—F. H. Briggs, of Raleigh. Large Audience Present.

The large audience present last evening filled the seating capacity of the Brown Memorial Building to its limit, and all of the space available for standing was in use.

A most cordial address of welcome to Winston-Salem was delivered by Gilbert T. Stephenson. The response in the name of the convention was delivered by Rev. Charles R. Waller, of Asheville. He said that above all else the convention wanted to impress Winston-Salem with that for which it stands, the doctrine which is its own. He said that while he was glad to see the result of the spirit of liberty now enjoyed among the churches, at the same time he saw a danger that was avoided in this connection, and that was the danger that doctrinal points would be too nearly obliterated. He said also that he did not like to hear any one say that just so a man belonged to some church, it did not make any difference to what church he belonged because it does make a difference.

Pastor's Conference. The morning session of the pastors' conference was called to order by Rev. W. R. Collins, D. D., and the first hour was given to a devotional study, conducted by Rev. J. B. Weatherspoon, of Oxford. He based this study upon the words found in Hebrews 4: 4-6.

The first topic for general discussion presented to the conference was, "The Pastor and Church Finances," and Rev. Charles E. Maddry, of Raleigh led the discussion.

Mr. Maddry spoke of the importance of the relation of the pastor to the financial problem of the church. "All through the years of the history of the Baptist denomination as a whole," said he, "the preacher has been evangelistic, and it is this evangelistic activity which has made possible the great conventions we have had and that we have at the present time. I would not see the evangelistic spirit grow less, but what we need especially in the Baptist denomination at the present time is the cultivation of insurance work."

"Much of the success which we have attained as a denomination is due to preaching to the masses, but the problem for us to solve is how to enter the church in the financial obligations resting upon us as a denomination. There are hardly fifty per cent of our people enlisted in the work of insurance benevolence at the present time, and more than one third of our people contribute to these benevolent societies; and two thirds of them give practically nothing."

Lack of Interest Condemned. Mr. Maddry named this lack of interest upon the part of the bulk of the membership of the denomination as the primary cause for the increasing debt of the state mission board, the foreign mission board, and the home mission board, in order to carry on their work. He said in this connection that the state mission board is free from debt at the present time, but that it is likely that this board will be compelled to borrow money in the near future to pay the missionaries, and that the amount borrowed will be sufficient to require the payment of three hundred dollars or more as interest, annually. He deplored the fact that the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention is so much in debt that the interest on the debt is \$12,000 each year.

Plan Suggested. The plan which Mr. Maddry suggested to be followed in the solving of the problem of the cultivation of insurance work is the weekly offering from every member of the church. He recommended this plan first because it is Scriptural and that no improvement can be made upon a Scriptural plan; then because it is systematic, and will avoid the strain of securing all the money for the benevolences at the close of the year. The pastor, he said, must take the lead in this matter; he must acquaint himself with the plan and must work it.

Adherence to the budget system Mr. Maddry said, will result in securing more money than the average Baptist gives to benevolences each week, the contribution of the average Baptist at present being less than two cents per week. He urged also the importance of remembering that God is the preferred creditor of the church, that he wants His part of the money first and wants it to be given cheerfully.

He showed also that material blessing is promised to the cheerful giver, that the plan of the weekly contribution is business like, saves the waste of money now paid on interest, and it inspires confidence from the world. Men on the outside, he said, watch the slack business methods of the church.

"Absentee Church Members." Rev. F. D. King, of Raleigh, followed Mr. Maddry, and the subject which he discussed was "Absentee Church Members." He said that many church members fail to recognize their duty to take their church letters with them when they change their place of residence. He gave figures to show that the past year at least 3,000 Baptists in this state had their membership in churches away from where they lived. These people, he said, failed to realize and recognize the real meaning of the kingdom of God.

President Potat Speaks. The last speaker of the morning session was President W. L. Potat, of Wake Forest College, and his subject was, "The Preacher as Prophet." Dr. Potat said in beginning his address that he never had brought himself to believe that the sermon is a mere incident of divine worship, but that on the other hand, he believed the sermon to be the chief feature of worship.

The distinguishing feature of the prophet in the Old Testament, he said, was that he spoke the words of God and not his own words, that his spiritual insight was back of his message.

"The preacher of today," he said, "is a prophet, with a message to proclaim and a vision to portray."

At Afternoon Session. During the afternoon session the first subject discussed was, "The preacher from a layman's view." (Continued on Page Two.)

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# SELECTING A JURY TO TRY MEAT PACKERS

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6.—Selection of a jury in the United States district court to try the 10 indicted Chicago meat packers on the charge of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was expected to begin today before Judge George A. Carpenter.

The packers are: J. Ogden Armour, president Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice-president Swift & Co.; Charles E. Swift, director Swift & Co.; Edward J. Swift, president National Packing Co.; and the government contends is the illegal corporation—the trust.

Arthur Meeker, general manager Armour & Co.; Edward Morris, president Morris & Co.; Francis A. Fowler, director Swift & Co.; Thomas J. Connors, superintendent Armour & Co.; Louis E. Heiman, manager Morris & Co.

Rumors of new moves by the packers were many. One was that the packers would appear and plead guilty. This would make useless all the results of months of investigation and preparation on the part of the government would place the packers in no greater jeopardy than an unsuccessful outcome of the case, which otherwise will drag on for months, and many contend, would put the packers in a better position than they would be in if they lost their suit.

Fines, it is believed, would be the extreme penalty imposed by Judge Carpenter. The extreme penalty which can be given the defendants in case of conviction is a fine of \$5,000, or one year in jail or both.

# CHAS. HOUSTON AND WILL BOYD ARE PARDONED

Raleigh, Dec. 6.—The governor grants pardon for Charles Houston and Will Boyd, who have served one year of a four year sentence for manslaughter in Mecklenburg county. It is declared by the prosecuting attorney and others now, that there is grave doubt as to whether the two men really took part at all in the fight that resulted in the killing for which the two were convicted.

# Senator Tillman Kicks on Cab Fare

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, declared today he would not let any Washington cabman impose on him; and when it comes to making rates for traffic from the postoffice to the white house he intends to be his own interstate commerce commissioner.

The senator arrived at the white house this morning by way of a rather dilapidated cab. As he stepped out he turned to the driver and handed him a quarter. The cabman looked at the quarter and then at the senator.

"The rate is fifty cents," he said. "What? What?" said Senator Tillman. "Do you mean to say it is fifty cents from the postoffice to the white house?" "Yes sir," said the cabby. "You can look at the rates inside for yourself."

"Well," said Senator Tillman, "it is too much and I won't pay it," and walked into the white house office. The cabman turned away laughing but kept the quarter.

Sugar Reduced 10 Cents a Hundred. New York, Dec. 6.—All grades of refined sugar were reduced ten cents a hundred pounds today.

TO-DAY, THE DAY; PAGE SEVEN, THE PAGE

SOME valuable city and county real estate advertised for sale, under execution. Clip these ads from the paper and jot down the date of sale. Some bargains are sometimes gathered in at these "under-the-hammer" sales.

PAGE EIGHT EVERY DAY

Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, Stolen and Opportunities.

# TODAY IN CONGRESS.

By Associated Press. Washington, D. C., Dec. 6. SENATE.

Not in session; meets Thursday, 3 p. m. Lorimer senatorial inquiry resumed. Anti-trust legislation discussed at senate committee hearing.

HOUSE. Met at noon. John D. Rockefeller and Rev. F. D. Gates invited to appear Monday before Steel Committee.

Government estimates attacked as misleading by appropriations committee chairman. Diplomatic recalls urged by Representative Berger, socialist, on account of Russian passport trouble.

World's sugar prices probed by sugar inquiry committee. Tariff plans discussed by demagogues on ways and means committee. Congress probably will not act on Persian incident.

# House Inquiry into Prices Of Sugar

Washington, Dec. 6.—Prices of sugar in all parts of the world were inquired into today by the house sugar trust committee.

W. P. Willett, a sugar expert, was again summoned to tell the committee what he knew of sugar prices in foreign countries and foreign markets. Chairman Hardwick, of the committee, received through the state department statistics on sugar from some foreign nations.

The committee arranged to hear western beet sugar men at the conclusion of Mr. Willett's testimony.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The first meeting of the democratic members of the house committee on ways and means since adjournment of congress last August was held today.

Chairman Underwood and his colleagues discussed the general tariff situation and considered the plan of action for the session.

The committee will begin at once the preliminary work of revising schedules. Included in the program for tariff revision will be wool, cotton, iron and steel, sugar agricultural implements and foodstuffs.

# Says McVeagh is Fooling Congress

Washington, Dec. 6.—Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House committee on appropriations today charged that Secretary McVeagh had sent to congress misleading estimates of the needs of the government for the next fiscal year. Instead of constituting a saving as indicated by the face of the figures, Mr. Fitzgerald says the Treasury Department's estimates call for aggregate appropriations of \$20,733,922 more last year.

The total of the Treasury estimates according to Mr. Fitzgerald should be \$1,019,822,728 instead of \$745,834,563. Secretary McVeagh's figures do not include anything for the postal service, estimated to cost \$260,938,463, although this department is expected to be self-supporting and Mr. Fitzgerald said the figures do not include \$13,109,701 to continue construction of public buildings authorized by previous congresses.

# NAMES HARLAN INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—President Taft announced today that he would send to the senate the name of James S. Harlan, interstate commerce commissioner, to continue in that position. Mr. Harlan, who is a son of the late Justice Harlan, of the supreme court, will be re-nominated for a seven-year term.

# ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM BETTER.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Attorney General Wickersham, who suffered an attack of indigestion while attending the cabinet meeting yesterday, was reported improved this morning.

# TO PROBE NATION WIDE DYNAMITING CONSPIRACY

Los Angeles, Dec. 6.—The stage was set today for a federal grand jury investigation in Los Angeles of an alleged nationwide dynamiting conspiracy.

The town, vexed and torn by the newly concluded murder trial of James B. McNamara and the events leading to it, would be glad to let go of the whole affair, prominent citizens declare. But it is felt that this is out of the question. Among the reasons necessitating the investigation here, in the opinion of federal authorities, are:

The presence of Ortle McManigal, who by his own assertion was a participant in many dynamiting plots; the presence of James B. McNamara and his brother, John J. McNamara, pending their departure for San Quentin penitentiary where they are sentenced to life and fifteen years imprisonment respectively.

And the amazing quantity and completeness of evidence gathered against the McNamaras which led their chief of counsel to seek eagerly for terms upon which his clients might plead guilty.

It is known that they resent status of the McNamaras has arisen as an obstacle to their appearance before the grand jury. The evidence of James B. McNamara, a confessed murderer, it is said is not admissible in a court of law and there is some doubt as to that of John J. McNamara. The rules of grand jury procedure, however, are of the same as those which govern the taking of evidence in court.

Detective Burns Talks. Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The McNamara brothers were responsible for explosions in this city which damaged structural iron works on several building operations according to William J. Burns, the detective who arrived here today.

"Yes," said the detective, "I am positive that both of them were responsible for all the explosions in this city on structural iron work during the last few years and others are implicated."

Mr. Burns says the probe in this city involved the explosion which occurred about a year ago in the safe of Harry Edwards, light promoter, which was being reconstructed, and another that damaged the iron being placed in position for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's elevated road on Delaware avenue and on Market street.

This work was being done by the American Bridge Company. In these explosions no person was killed or injured. After the explosions sticks of dynamite were found in an alleyway near the building of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in the center of the city.

Detective Burns says he has knowledge that one of the McNamaras was registered at a local hotel the day of the explosion in Edwards' place.

The detective further said that Ortle McManigal told him that he came here under instructions to blow up a railroad bridge but when he found the structure was close to a number of tenement houses he feared there would be loss of life and he went away without dynamiting the bridge.

Will he say if any further arrests would be made in what the prosecution at Los Angeles alleges to have been a big conspiracy, Mr. Burns replied in the affirmative but he would not mention any names.

"Will the arrests include any past or present member of the structural iron workers union?" "I do not care to say but I will say this—the national board of the association appropriated certain sums to John J. McNamara and in my opinion they knew the money was to be used for dynamiting purposes."

# Four Men Killed In Train Wreck

Pittsburg, Dec. 6.—Five trainmen were killed and a score injured, a number of them seriously, this morning in a wreck of two freights and an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Devil's Bend, one half mile east of Manor, Pa.

The dead are: Engineer Frank Dally, of the express train, and three unidentified men who were in the express cars. Fireman John Myers was perhaps fatally injured while several other members of the three crews were seriously hurt. Many others sustained bruises.

Twenty-six out of twenty-seven valuable horses which were being carried in one of the express cars were killed.

# Three Negroes Burned To Death By Mob Of Land Tenants

Chicago, Dec. 6.—"Too much water is as much a blight to land as none at all," was the pith of addresses given before the 19th annual session of the National Irrigation Congress today by delegates who argued interested in reclamation of swamp lands.

That the overflow lands, located chiefly in the southern and some of the Pacific coast states should be drained and made habitable and that the river courses should be regulated has, according to B. A. Fowler, the president, become as much a part of the propaganda of the congress as the irrigation problem.

"Drainage as a basis for national development," was discussed by W. L. Park, vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad and other speakers, including George S. Maxwell, executive director of the Pittsburg flood commission. Delegates from foreign countries were to discuss conditions abroad at this afternoon's session.

# Chnas' Regent Abdicated Throne

Peking, China, Dec. 6.—Prince Chun, the regent and father of the child emperor abdicated today.

His place as guardian of the throne is taken jointly by Shin Hou, a Manchu prince and former president of the national assembly and Hsu Shih Chang, vice-president of the privy council.

Prince Chun has been the chief figure in China since the death of the emperor, Kwang Su, and the Empress Dowager in 1908. From the dark days which followed the death of those rulers emerged the ruler of China.

At no time was Prince Chun's regency a smooth one. He tried to hold to a middle ground, which pleased neither the Manchu reactionaries nor the native progressives. He has handled the present crisis with something less than his old time vigor and recent reports have hinted that his mind was weakening.

Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister at Washington, who is now one of the revolutionary leaders in Shanghai, issued an appeal to Chun in favor of the republic. It was reported later from Peking that Chun was willing to accept a pension and retire to Je Hol if his personal safety was assured.

Russia's Attitude Suggested. St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—Commenting on the declaration on Mongolian independence at Urga, Mongolia, the Novoe Vremya, which is used frequently to give a forecast of Russian government's intentions says that Russia should accept the accomplishment of an independent state. In this connection the newspaper emphasizes the Dalai Lama's friendship for Russia.

French Troops For Peking. Hong Kong, Dec. 6.—A detachment of French troops consisting of 200 men of the colonial infantry and a battery of four guns arrived here today and have since sailed for Peking.

Crude Cotton Seed Oil. Atlanta, Dec. 6.—Crude cotton seed oil 31 1-2a32.

# CASE IN WHICH NORTH CAROLINA IS INTERESTED NOW BEFORE HIGHER COURT

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The right of the states to penalize railroads for refusing to receive goods for shipment in interstate commerce was argued today before the supreme court of the United States.

The question presented to the court concerned particularly the state of North Carolina. A direct attack was being made on the constitutionality of the statute, enacted in 1905 in that state, imposing a penalty of \$50 a day on a railroad for every day it refused to accept goods for transportation.

The principle involved was before the court in two different cases. One arose out of the shipment of a car load of shingles by Reid & Bean, of Rutherfordton, N. C., to Scottville, Tenn. When they loaded the shingles onto a car and asked the station agent at Rutherfordton to ship it to Scottville, it was declared that he replied he knew of no such place. It proved to be a flag station on the Knoxville and Augusta railroad, to which no published rate existed. After several days delay, the goods were shipped. No damages were proven to have resulted to the shippers, but they recovered \$350 as penalty imposed by the statute for refusal to receive the goods.

The second case arose out of Mrs. D. L. Reid's attempt to ship household goods from Charlotte, N. C., to Davis, W. Va., no published rate, as authorized by the interstate commerce laws, existed between Charlotte and Davis, and the shipment was delayed five days before a rate was obtained. A jury awarded Mrs. Reid \$25 damages and \$250 as penalty.

# Lynching Party Waylaid Negroes and Burned Two Men And One Woman Alive—Details of Crime are Meagre.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Two negroes and one young negress were burned to death by a mob of white land tenants who object to the occupancy of land by colored people, near Savannah, Tennessee, yesterday, according to meagre reports received here today.

The lynching is said to have occurred ten miles from Clifton, Tenn., in the vicinity of Bobs Landing.

The three negroes were traveling in a gin with a load of seed cotton. They were waylaid, held up and tied to the wagon load of cotton, it is said, and the mob after building a fire beneath the wagon stood until the wagon was consumed. The negroes' team consisted of two mules. One animal was permitted to burn to death, according to the reports received at Savannah while the other was shot to end its misery.

# CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER.

Americus, Ga., Dec. 6.—Mert S. Childers, under indictment for the murder of his young wife with poison, was brought here this morning from Leesburg to await the opening of his second trial next Monday.

# UNCERTAIN WHETHER REYES HAS LEFT UNITED STATES

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 6.—Reports were still conflicting early today as to whether Gen. Bernardo Reyes had left United States territory. At his residence here the statement was reiterated that the general was confined to his room by illness. Other reports say he crossed into Mexico at Amapulitas. Mexican secret service men are more than ever on the alert.

# WILL TRY TO PASS HOME RULE BILL

London, Dec. 6.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the government would use all the constitutional means at his disposal to pass a home rule bill for Ireland during the life of the present parliament.

# Federation of Labor Meets.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The ways and means committee of the American Federation of Labor met in the office of Samuel Gompers here today. The meeting may continue through the day and into tomorrow.

# Death of Col Hawkins.

Upper Sandusky, O., Dec. 6.—Col. E. A. Hawkins, 68, who as a private in the signal service of the union army was the first to telegraph to Washington the news of the completion of Sherman's march to the sea, died here last night.

# hold goods from Charlotte, N. C., to Davis, W. Va., no published rate, as authorized by the interstate commerce laws, existed between Charlotte and Davis, and the shipment was delayed five days before a rate was obtained.

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In both cases the defendant was the Southern Railway Company.

The law is attacked largely on the ground that it was an interference by the state with interstate commerce. The supreme court of North Carolina sustained the law as constitutional. The court took the position that congress had not legislated in reference to railroads receiving goods for shipment, and therefore that the subject was open to regulation by the states, until congress exercises such a right. A dissenting opinion, however, was heard in the court.

In the case arising out of the shipment from Charlotte to Davis, the supreme court said that it was not expected that the railroad should have on file published rates from Charlotte to every place in the union, and while the railroad might be prohibited by the interstate commerce laws from shipping without such a rate being published, yet the laws did not prohibit the railroad from receiving the goods.