

Start Trial of Evolution Case At Dayton, Tennessee

Jury Easily Selected in Tennessee Court—Nine of Jury Are Farmers

Dayton, Tenn., July 10.—Evolution was written into the records of a court here as a legal issue today when John Thomas Scopes was placed on trial on a charge of violating the Tennessee law prohibiting the teaching of theories of evolution in the public schools of the state.

The first day of the trial moved swiftly on its way, bringing into the open in the courtroom the first legal battle to be fought Monday, the question of admission of scientific testimony in regard to evolution. The discussion was started in a small way at the first session but gained enough momentum to show that it will be bitterly contested before it is side tracked for the moment to permit the selection of a jury to proceed.

With little effort, the 12 seats in the jury box were filled at the afternoon session.

Twelve of the 20 prospective jurors examined became jurors in fact after being passed in the main without questions from the state.

The defense propounded a number of questions to each man but used only two of its three peremptory challenges. One objection was made by the state, the court ruled four possible jurors incompetent and one was excused on account of his age.

The first move of the day was to swear a grand jury and present a new bill against the 25-year-old school teacher. The indictment returned May 25 was considered of doubtful legality on account of an oversight in elapsed time before the summons to the grand jury and the actual meeting of that body. Attorney General A. T. Stewart, saying that it was the desire of all concerned to have a record that would bear thorough inspection if the case reached a higher court, presented a new bill and the defendant was re-indicted in almost the identical language used in the first document.

A statement by Clarence Darrow, of counsel for the defense, showed the first issue at hand. Speaking on the expectation of the defense to bring witnesses from a distance, he said that the defense considered scientists competent within the case to explain what evolution is, saying defense counsel considered such witnesses competent on both sides.

Attorney General Stewart, replying to Mr. Darrow's announcement that the defense would insist on introducing scientists and Bible students to give their views of the Tennessee law, said that the state would take the position that it was not competent to bring scientists into the case to testify as to what the theory of evolution is, or interpret the Bible or "anything of that sort." The brief preliminary skirmish ended the incident for the day, the afternoon session being devoted to selection of a jury.

The first of the jury panel called, W. F. Robinson, was accepted by the state and defense with only a few questions but Clarence Darrow went into an exhaustive examination of the second prospective juror, J. W. Dugley, and followed this course with the others until the jury box was filled.

The defense lawyer asked the tallismen if they knew anything of evolution, had discussed it, heard sermons or lectures on the subject and read of it in newspapers or magazines. He also asked as to their church membership, their familiarity with the Bible and ideas, if any, as to the consistency of the theory of evolution and the story of Divine creation as told in the Bible. The jury, as completed, included nine farmers, one school teacher and farmer combined, one fruit grower and one shipping clerk.

High Tax on Saloons May Bring Prohibition

Vera Cruz, July 6.—The state of Vera Cruz is on the verge of "going dry" without the necessity of a prohibition law, due to the high taxes levied on saloons by the government.

The saloon keepers are threatening to close their shops unless the government lowers the tax, and complain further that their receipts are less than what they should be because their saloons are forced to close on Sundays.

DISCOVERS GRAVES OF MURDERED CHRISTIANS

Heads of 11,111 Buried in One Tomb and Bodies in Another in Islands of Japan

New York, July 11.—Earl R. Bull, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church in charge of the work in the Loo Choo islands district of Japan, reports that in his travels about the island of Amakusa, he recently came across a huge grave marked by a large stone boulder on which it is stated that the heads of 11,111 Christians lie buried there.

The grave dates back to the year 1637, when the Japanese practically wiped out all the Christians who had been converted to that faith by Roman Catholic missionaries. The inscription over this grave tells that 33,333 Christians were slain, beheaded and buried. Their heads were buried in graves many miles distant from the rest of their bodies. Only one-third of the Christian heads were buried in this particular island.

When Dr. Bull made inquiries as to why the heads were buried in graves miles distant from the other parts of the bodies, he was told, "When the Catholic priests preached about the resurrection, they said that Christians would rise again. Fearing that it might be true, the officials of the persecuting Shogun determined that they would make it impossible for them to rise again by separating different parts of the bodies of the dead Christians. If their heads were buried in one township and other parts of their bodies in another township, they concluded that the resurrection was then impossible."

Smithtown Clans Threaten Renewed Old Gun Battles

Danbury, July 11.—In the northern part of Stokes county, the Smithtown section is going through some of the scenes of killings and fighting of the old days. For several years the community has lived peacefully, peaceful law-abiding citizens tending to their own business. But in a week's time residents of famous Smithtown section have taken to carrying their guns and no one is able to estimate what it will mean.

One day of the past week a boy in a drunken stupor drew his gun and threatened to annihilate a whole family which resulted in his shooting and seriously wounding a neighbor; the killer went to the jail and the wounded to the hospital, and now the whole of Smithtown threatens to take it up, which may result in further killings.

In Smithtown as well as other parts of the county, revenue officers have been busy of late, striving to cut out moonshining and transportation. Their labors have been rewarded, yet have caused much fighting and reporting among the people there. In one instance it is reported a man drew a gun, pointed it in a fellow's ribs and threatened to kill him; by some good fortune the trigger was never pulled and the man whose life was threatened returned to his home, took his shotgun and pistol and lay in ambush by the side of the road, waiting for that fellow to come along. Using his wisdom the other fellow returned another route, thus preventing another killing.

Years ago Smithtown was famed for its liquor and gunmen; it is known far and wide for all this, and probably in no other section of the county has more feuds existed among the families, or rather clans they would be called. It was a dread field for "reventues," who valued their lives when they went there. The good roads and the automobile opened up these sections to the outside world, whereas heretofore it was hardly accessible.

The bad impression that the word Smithtown once bore to the listener and speaker, has through the past few years borne a better impression; moonshining has diminished to a minimum, and gun carrying had about passed, but the minds of the people have been deeply stirred by the recent shooting. There may be more killings, and a warfare may result between the different factions there. As one officer states: "There will be a real battle and several killings."

The "sawdust trail" to better soils is being hit by many "barbed farmers" who are growing soy beans and other legumes this season as a result of activity on the part of county agents.

LETTER FROM JAPAN

Again I crave space in your esteemed paper to inform our Mount Airy friends that we are still doing business at the same old stand. We claim to be in good health. In weighing yesterday I barely tipped the beam at two hundred twenty-five pounds, which was a reminder that I am off a little. This is not intended to alarm anyone, for I have plenty left for this season of the year. Besides, my friends, including Bishop Boaz, are strongly advising me to diet, with the prospect of adding something like five years to my mundane existence. My trouble is digestion, while some of my friends are complaining of indigestion. Evidently the genial postmaster of Mount Airy has long since been overtaken with my trouble; but his corpulence may not be as expensive to him as mine is to me. Yesterday I gave the tailor an order for a pair of pants, the cost of which will be considerably more than the Japanese pay. The tailor said one and one-fifths yards would make a pair of pants for himself, and the price of mine would be in accordance with the excess of that amount needed for me. A few years ago, before public automobile lines were operating here, I was accustomed to travel a certain mountainous route by one-horse stage-coach. At first the ticket seller sold me a ticket at the regular price, but protested on account of my weight. The next time he charged me the price of a ticket and a half, a precedent which might have been followed till now had it not been that Buick and Ford automobiles came to my rescue. I now have the joke on my Japanese friends, in that one of the auto companies sells me tickets at reduced prices when bought at the Uwajima office. Moreover, I get thirty per cent discount on steamboat tickets, whereas many Japanese weighing less than half as much as I do pay full fare. But my weight affords more ballast for the steamers these times when cargo may be light.

But to go back to the disadvantages of good digestion and its resultant obesity, the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company is penalizing me to the extent of four hundred dollars on a twenty year life policy for two thousand dollars, because my weight is greater proportionately than my height, largely the fault of my neck in failing to lengthen out more in the shape of the obelisk in Central Park, New York City, called "Cleopatra's Needle." An official of the company later remarked to me that they had had unfortunate experience in insuring fat folks. I am glad that their experience with me thus far has been otherwise. The same year a great New York company insured me at normal rates, allowing that heredity had something to do with my tendency to overweight.

Again, my size makes me very conspicuous here by contrast with that of the Japanese. An elderly couple have lived in our gatekeeper's house ever since we have been here. The man weighs about ninety-one pounds, and his wife weighs less than eighty-five pounds. Both are robust and work hard, and I have never thought of them as being exceptionally small. I know of only one person in this whole section who outweighs me.

Our work here is fairly prosperous. On the 7th instant I baptized seven girls at Yoshida whose training began when very young, some of them in the Christian kindergarten. They are now members of the Wesley Endeavor Society, which takes the place of the Epworth League in the Japan Methodist Church. We are to have special services in six or seven places during the remainder of the month. Rev. S. A. Stewart, a native North Carolinian, will accompany me tomorrow on a trip thirty miles south of here to conduct evangelistic services. Rev. T. Kuzimiya, who was educated at Trinity College, Durham, will also assist me in meetings this month.

Uwajima, Japan, June 19, 1925.

J. W. FRANK

Hats Off to Arizona

It's Heat Hatches Eggs.

Yuma, Ariz., July 2.—While the Middle West thinks temperatures over the century mark are high, southern Arizona hatches chickens by its natural heat—without either incubators or brood hens.

A feed store manager reported today that three eggs which he left on a shelf three weeks ago, cracked today and that three husky chicks emerged. The temperature has been above 100 here for many days.

AGE OLD FIGHT TO FIX TRUTH

Struggle Between Conventional Opinion and Free Thinkers Dates Far Back

New York, July 12.—The age old effort to define truth is revived in the trial of John T. Scopes, Tennessee evolutionist, now in progress at Dayton.

His indictment for teaching the Darwinian theory in public schools contrary to the statute has precedent which reach back for centuries. In America they date virtually from Plymouth Rock; in the world at large from the dawn of the Christian era.

The now nationally known "Scopes case" is recognizably akin to prevailing differences between modernists and fundamentalists which have increased with the rise of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

The last actual trial occurred in Cleveland, O., in May, 1924, when William Montgomery Brown, former Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, was pronounced guilty by a church court of holding beliefs at odds with the accepted doctrine of his denomination. He publicly avowed communism and so-called atheism.

In the 90s, Charles A. Briggs, a Presbyterian seminarian of New York city, was charged with having expressed himself at variance with the Westminster confession. The New York presbytery cleared him, but the general assembly of the church reversed the decision and pronounced a verdict of suspension.

Dr. Richard Heber Newton, a New York Episcopalian of the same period cut short charges against his "broad churchmanship" by demanding a formal trial. His demand was met but the plaintiffs failed to appear.

Back in 1870 David Swing, of Chicago left the Presbyterian faith to preach independently in the '70s when those citing him for alleged heresy refused to abide by his acquittal at the hands of the Chicago presbytery and threatened Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Sunday School worker, was hailed before the Presbyterian authorities in San Francisco in 1870.

Theologians to survive heresy proceedings and gain what was reported as a firmer position were Horace Bushnell, Congregationalist of Hartford, Conn., in 1849; Prof. Philip Schaff, whose acquittal in the German Reformed church in 1845 was echoed for 35 years in the "Mercersburg controversy"; Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher, and Presbyterian pastor in Cincinnati, in 1835; and Rev. Elbert Barnes, Presbyterian of Philadelphia, 1837.

The witchcraft delusion in Salem village was the tragic climax of conservatism in colonial days when 19 were hanged and one "pressed to death" in 1692.

Henry Dunster was forced to resign as the first president of Harvard college in 1654 after he publicly doubted validity of infant baptism. He was also indicted by a grand jury as a heretic and sentenced to "a public admonition" and placed under bond for good behavior.

Samuel Gorton, religionist, about 1640 was virtually deported to England because of the unpopularity of his temperament and views. He returned to America under letter of safe conduct issued by the Earl of Warwick to the Massachusetts magistrates. Gorton's trouble started in Plymouth colony when he came to the defense of his wife's servant who had smiled in church. He suffered successive banishments from Plymouth, Newport, Rhode Island and Boston. A sect which adopted his antinomianism survived him 100 years, records show.

England was stirred in 1407 when Master William Thorpe, priest, was "examiné of heresy" before Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury and lord chancellor.

The first heretic of Christian times was Simon Magus, the magician, of Samaria, according to the writings of St. Alphonsus M. Ligouri. Simon was cited in Acts of the Apostles as having attempted to buy the secret of the laying on of hands from the Apostles Peter and Paul. The sale of holy things afterward became known as "simony."

A QUESTION OF SUFFICIENCY

"You seem troubled about your gardening proposition."

"Yes, I am wondering whether I can raise enough to take care of the exceptional appetite the outdoor exercise will give me."—Boston Transcript.

Border Cooperative Association to Open on August 4

Cultivate Orchard But Use Clover Crops Too

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—To have success with the fruit farm, the bearing trees need to be cultivated; but, since continuous cultivation burns out the vegetable matter in the soil, it is necessary also to plant and turn under cover crops.

"In the profitable upkeep and management of an orchard, cultivation and cover crops have not yet received the attention which they deserve," says C. D. Matthews, Professor of Horticulture at State College. "These two practices should not be considered separately, but should go hand in hand, as the value of one is dependent upon the other."

"Cultivation in itself will improve the physical condition of the soil, save moisture needed by the trees, and will encourage chemical activities in the soil. These results are secured by increasing the water-holding capacity of the soil, by checking evaporation, by destroying weeds, and by hastening the decomposition of organic matter. It must be remembered that on all soils the moisture problem is important, and this year especially has it become a limiting factor. Growth of trees and size of fruit have been reduced by lack of moisture because of poor cultivation. The apparent failure to get results from fertilizers in some orchards this year can be traced to the low moisture supply as result of poor cultivation."

Prof. Matthews states that most fruit growers know that cultivation helps to conserve moisture, yet it is a proven fact that continued cultivation burns out much humus; therefore, clean cultivation year after year without the addition of humus in some form, is ruinous. Maintaining and increasing the supply of humus can best be accomplished by using green manure crops such as cowpeas, soybeans, rye and clovers. These all have advantages and each may be used where the condition of the soil and climate may dictate.

In the lower Piedmont, Sandhills and Coastal Plains, satisfactory results can be secured by planting soybeans as a green manuring crop between the trees during the last two weeks of July. Success with the soybeans will depend on moisture conditions. However, if moisture conditions become favorable, Prof. Matthews states that it will pay orchardists to plant soybeans. Several varieties may be used profitably he states, but the Laredo will prove best if planted at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre. At this late date it is probable that soybeans will be the best crop to use in increasing the humus supply in the orchards. In August and early September crimson clover or a combination of hairy vetch and Abruzzi rye, is recommended.

Twenty-eight Warehouses Will Start Business Then, Fetter-son Announces

Florence, July 10.—The fourth season of the Tobacco Grower's Cooperative warehouses will begin receiving the crop of 1925, according to the announcement by Richard B. Patterson, general manager of the association, received here today.

The association appears certain to receive a large proportion of the South Carolina crop this year, which is one of the largest and most promising ever produced in the State, according to the present activities and spirit of the members who have largely taken into their own hands an intensive campaign for new contracts. They are meeting with increasing success in swelling the ranks of the 15,000 organized planters in this State.

Contracts are reaching the State headquarters of the association here by every mail and many acres have been added to the association's holdings at this week's meeting of the volunteer canvassers in Marion and Dillon counties where contracts were also handled in.

Members of the association at most points visited by the field workers this week appear to be elated over the fact that calculations following the recent distribution of \$650,000 make it appear certain that they will receive more than the outsiders for their deliveries of the 1924 crop. In their campaign for new members the tobacco coops, are pointing with pride to the fact that tobacco has averaged twenty cents or better for the past three years in this State but they do not fail to declare to their neighbors, that they are holding up the umbrella which protects all alike.

Another aid to the present sign up of new members is found by the member canvassers in the unqualified statement of the tobacco association's directors that no penalties will be deducted from deliveries of the 1925 crop to meet claims or damages for the failure of members to deliver tobacco to the association during past seasons.

The campaign of economy by which the tobacco association is curtailing expenses by several hundred thousand dollars in cutting down the number of employes and warehouses will eliminate comparatively few of its receiving points in South Carolina during the coming season. It is definitely known that the following co-operative warehouses will be open for the season on August 4: Andrews, Chadbourn, Conway, Darlington, Dillon, Fairbluff, Fairmont, Hemingway, Johnsonville, Kinstree, Lake City, Lamar, Loris, Lynchburg, Marion, Nichols, Olanta, Pamlico, Sumter, Summerville, Tabor, Timmons-ville, Whiteville, Clarkton, Manning, Florence, Mullins and Lumberton.

Tells How 'Possums Outwit Bees and Take Their Honey

Kinston, July 11.—A. Z. Pollock, of Trenton, reports having seen "possums outwit bees in wild hives near that town. According to Pollock several of the animals invaded the hives and were chased away by the honey-makers. "The bees settled in great numbers on the opossums' tails. Apparently they were stinging them, but a "possum's tail is reputed to be without feeling," he stated. "The animals trotted off to some place in the woods. Shortly they returned without the bees." It was surmised that the marsupials managed to drown the buzzers. "Finally the hives were completely empty of bees, and the 'possums robbed them undisturbed."

The chagrined bees returned and buzzed angrily about the hives, but the thieves were gone by then.

Guilford Farmers Want Legislative Session

Greensboro, July 12.—A special session of the legislature is desired by Guilford people in order to have the county game law repealed, provided the county commissioners will not declare it must not be enforced.

Meeting here Saturday, 18 men, two from each township, representation of more than 1,000 who met in a mass meeting a week ago, asked the commissioners not to enforce the law, and in the event the commissioners are not able to order it a dead letter to petition Governor McLean to call a special session in order to repeal it.

The law, passed at the last session of the general assembly, was strictly "local legislation," and the farmers, practically all of whom are opposed to it, claim that it was passed while they were not looking, for the benefit of a few hunters, with drastic provisions working hardships on land owners and their dogs and caused injury to their crops.

Klondike Stock Farm Passes To New Hands

Elkin, July 11.—Thurmond Chatham, of Winston-Salem has recently purchased from H. G. and R. M. Chatham the valuable Klondike farm located on Highway 26, three miles north of Elkin. This farm consists of several hundred acres of the farming and grazing land in western North Carolina, and is to be converted into a stock farm for raising pure-bred cattle, sheep, hogs and possibly horses. Mr. Chatham has secured as manager for Klondike Farm Ruohs Pyron, an expert stock breeder, and for the past several years associated in a similar capacity with Leonard Tufts at Pinehurst.

Pickle Factory Does A Rushing Business

Wilmington, July 11.—The pickle factory opened a few weeks ago in the buildings on the old Liberty Shipyard site, now is putting up an average of five cars of cucumbers daily, it is stated by C. W. Weller, manager of the local plant of the J. Weller Pickle Company, of Oak Harbor, O., which established the plant here in order to take care of surplus of the cucumber crop locally.