



1—French encampment on the Oubera river in Morocco where the Rifians are making fierce attacks. 2—Great quantities of agricultural implements at Leningrad imported by Russian government, which plans on huge grain exports. 3—Twelve-foot statue of Champlain unveiled at Orilla, Ont., on Dominion day.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Evolution Trial in Dayton, Tenn., Draws Attention of the Civilized World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

DESPITE all the jokes, snickers and laughter, the evolution trial that opened last week in the little town of Dayton, Tenn., is bound to attract popular attention, not alone in America but throughout the civilized world. Of course, the statement of William Jennings Bryan that Christianity is on trial is somewhat doubtful. No more accurate is the statement that the theory of evolution is on trial. But if the people read understandingly the evidence to be offered by experts, many thousands of them will learn that their former conception of that theory was utterly mistaken. Mr. Bryan, two days before the case was called, said publicly that the Tennessee anti-evolution law simply prohibits the evolutionists from using the public schools for the purpose of substituting their kind of religion for the religion of the masses. This did not please the counsel for the defense, who seek to make the constitutionality of the law the main issue and religion secondary. Prof. John R. Neal, senior counsel for Scopes, said:

"We regard Mr. Bryan's speech as the most remarkable utterance ever made by a lawyer just before his entrance into a trial of a criminal case. His speech comes as a challenge to the defense not to confine the rest of the anti-evolution law to the existing limitation of the constitution of Tennessee or even the United States, but instead, to put on trial the truth or lack of truth of the theory of evolution; the conflict of belief of conflict between science and religion having demonstrated, as he apparently expects to do, at least to his own satisfaction, that evolution is true and that it is destructive to Christianity."

Mr. Bryan's arrival in Dayton was made the occasion for a great demonstration. He was greeted as a hero, escorted to his temporary home by a long parade and banqueted by the leading club of the village, before which he did a lot of advance arguing of the Scopes case. The attorneys for the defense and some of their experts—scientists and ministers—also arrived in the town. But Baldwin Colby, who was to be associated with Professor Neal, Clarence Darrow, Dudley Field Malone and Arthur Garfield Hays in the defense, telegraphed that he was detained by a case in New York. He may show up later if his services are needed. Earlier in the week the defense made a somewhat perfunctory attempt to get from Federal Judge Stone in Cookeville, Tenn., an injunction to halt the trial, citing the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The judge denied the petition on the ground that he had no power to interfere with state courts except in bankruptcy proceedings, that the allegations were insufficient and that he was not in the district where the alleged offense was committed. Needless to say, this ruling was a great relief to Dayton.

Perhaps fresh ammunition for the Scopes defense is provided in a newly published report of biological researches at Johns Hopkins, in which it is stated that Dr. Herbert Spencer Jennings, director of the biological laboratory, is the first man "actually to see and control the process of evolution among living things." According to the report:

"The evidence of evolution had been read in the rocks and the structures of plants and animals, but under the microscope Doctor Jennings was able to follow evolution not as a theory but as a thing that was actually taking place."

"Intensified study," Doctor Jennings declares, "reveals that the hereditary characteristics do become changed by external conditions. Through such diversities, continuing for great numbers of generations, single stocks, uniform in their hereditary characteristics, gradually differentiate into

many faintly differing hereditary features. "In higher organisms the state of knowledge on this point appears less satisfactory. But the evidence, so far as it goes, indicates that processes here are in agreement with those in lower organisms."

**FOREIGN MINISTER TCHITCHERIN** and his colleagues seem determined to bring about a break between Russia and Great Britain over the Chinese situation, and have been bombarding Downing street with provocative notes demanding the release of Dossor, the Russian strike fomentor arrested in Shanghai, denying the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunal in his case and finally challenging the whole status of British subjects in China under the extraterritorial rights granted to foreign concessions by previous treaties with China. Similar notes of protest were sent to the Chinese government by Moscow. This straining of relations, coupled with a row between Germany and Russia over the arrest and sentence to death of some German students who were convicted of being anti-soviet plotters, gave rise to fears that widespread hostilities might break out shortly. But the British cabinet took things calmly and Foreign Minister Chamberlain somewhat reassured anxious members of parliament by stating that the government was not preparing to break off relations with Russia. He added, however, that it was closely watching the current of events, and reiterated a previous assertion that the government "must retain liberty of action."

The Reds overlook no opportunity to stir up trouble. When a British fleet visited Oslo, Norway, last week the Communists there appealed to the members of the crews, urging them to "rise in revolt rather than to obey your government if you are ordered to make war on Russia."

From Liza comes a story that Great Britain has asked Germany to publish all the documents in connection with the German general staff's transporting of Lenin and his aids from Switzerland in 1917 and to disclose the amount of money paid them to stage the Bolshevik revolution. Moscow is said to be much worried by this, fearing the disclosures would seriously weaken the authority of the Communist party and the prestige of the Soviet government.

Russia also is becoming involved in new difficulties with Poland. Recently there have been a number of attacks by Russian soldiers on Polish frontier posts, and more than two hundred Soviet emissaries have been arrested in eastern Poland within a few days.

**IT BEGINS** to look as if France would have to send hundreds of thousands of troops to Morocco as reinforcements, if Abdel-Krim is to be stopped—and maybe even that would not do it. The Rifian leader, who calls himself sultan of Morocco, has been making a series of fierce attacks on the French line between Taza and Fez and his troops are not far from the latter city, his main objective. His propaganda among the tribes hitherto friendly to the French is taking effect and some of them have joined his standard, while others have been disarmed by the French. Should Krim be able to take Fez and overthrow Sultan Muley Youssef there would almost certainly be a general uprising throughout Morocco in favor of the Rif leader. Realizing this, Marshal Lyautey is hurrying tanks, artillery, cavalry and machine guns to the line north of the capital to hold Krim back until reinforcements arrive from France. Premier Painleve has said the Rifians are aided by Turkish and German officers, and now a government newspaper in Paris gives details of the German, Russian and Turkish intrigues in the Rif. Among other things, it says 100 Moslem officers from Batumi were landed secretly on the Rif coast not long ago from a Turkish ship. Spain and France have agreed on a combined land blockade of the Rif war zone to supplement the sea blockade, and also have reached an accord on political co-operation in Morocco. They will offer Krim autonomy in the Rif under a Spanish protectorate. Gen. Stanislaus Nauin has been made French commander-in-chief in Morocco.

**SUCCESSFUL** bank robberies have become so common that bankers all over the country have been seeking some means to combat the bandits. Those of Cook county, Illinois, have gone to the extreme of offering \$2,500 reward for the death of each bank robber. Meanwhile a device tried in Elkhart, Ind., seems to offer the way out. Lewisite, the most deadly of gases invented during the war, is placed in glass containers which shatter at the least disturbance of the vault. The Elkhart robbers were put to flight by the gas without any plunder.

**FEDERAL** prohibition officers on the shore of Lake Ontario were making all preparation last week to try to drive back a tidal wave of liquor from Canada but admitted they were handicapped by lack of facilities. They had received word that an armada of 17 vessels was loading at Port Colborne, Ont., and would soon make a dash for the United States with cargoes valued at more than \$2,500,000. The chief enforcement agent at Buffalo said his men could do nothing until the liquor was landed.

By order of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews, there will be no more speedmaking by women prohibition agents designed as educational efforts to create sentiment in favor of enforcement.

**THOMAS LEE WOOLEWINE**, whose name was familiar throughout the country a few years ago when he was district attorney of Los Angeles, Cal., is dead at his home in Los Angeles. He was prosecutor in the sensational trials of Madalynne Obenchain, accused of the murder of J. Belton Kennedy, and for a long time he was a prominent figure in California politics.

**BECAUSE** of its inability to comply with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead act, under which it was incorporated, the Grain Marketing company, that ambitious co-operative enterprise which took over several large grain companies of the Middle West, is to liquidate and dissolve. The properties and business contributed by the component concerns will be returned to them and already two of them, the Armour Grain company and Rosenbaum Bros, have been readmitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade clearing house and will resume trading. The Grain Marketing company, it was announced, would pay its bank debt and other indebtedness as it matures.

"The plan to sell the properties to the farmers was too ambitious," said Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, export director of the concern. "There was considerable doubt as to whether the properties were worth \$16,000,000. There isn't much doubt that some of the elevator values were inflated."

Directly resulting from the non-success of this enterprise came the failure of the big Chicago and New York brokerage house of Dean, Oatavia & Company, which handled the Rosenbaum stock in the concern. It went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of approximately \$35,000,000, but it was believed the net loss would not exceed \$5,000,000. Creditors of the company and bankers made a determined effort last week to rehabilitate it.

**PRESIDENT COOLIDGE** plans to spend some of his vacation time in trying to develop a farm legislation program that will satisfy all groups and stand a chance of getting through congress next winter. He has invited a number of Middle West senators, representatives and farm experts to confer with him at White Court. One of the first of these to visit the President will be Senator Curtis of Kansas.

**SPEAKING** of grain and farming, it is interesting to read that the rulers of soviet Russia are planning to export immense quantities of grain from that country next winter, despite the near-famine that prevails every year in various districts. With that end in view the authorities have been importing a vast deal of agricultural implements and are encouraging the farmers to raise large crops. However, the peasants may hang back for they do not relish the way in which the government takes their grain at fixed prices.

## WILL MEET NEXT AT WRIGHTSVILLE

### SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS ELECT E. C. BYERLY AS PRESIDENT FOR ENSUING YEAR.

Raleigh. Wrightsville Beach was selected as the 1926 meeting place of the superior court clerks of North Carolina in the closing day of their eighth annual convention at Salisbury. The following officers were named: E. C. Byerly, of Davidson county, president; J. D. Bardin, Wilson county, vice-president and D. B. McCubbins, Rowan county, secretary-treasurer.

The morning was given over to discussion of topics of special interest to the court clerks. "The Juvenile Court—Law and Problems" was discussed by J. A. Little of Stanly county and others, and "The Clerks and the Bar," was a subject led by L. M. Chaffin, of the Harnett county court. Round table discussions followed, this being led by H. H. Carson, of Polk county.

The principal address before the convention was that by T. A. McNeill of Lumberton, solicitor of the Ninth Judicial district, who spoke frankly on the moral training of children, getting his cue from the large number of children that are appearing as defendants in the courts of North Carolina. He was emphatic in wanting to see something done that would put a stop to this. The clerks were in hearty accord with him, they being made in a great measure responsible for many of these wayward boys and girls by virtue of their office as judge of the juvenile courts.

The superior court clerks have given more thought and attention to matters of this character in this meeting than they have to anything that would be of personal benefit to them. It was stated.

### State is Fourth Among Debtors.

The state government of the United States has increased its bonded debt nearly 50 per cent in the past three years, according to a nation-wide survey of state finances just completed by the Bank of America, New York. The huge debt now amounts to \$1,558,742,433.38 or \$13.89 for every man, woman and child in the country.

North Carolina ranks fourth in the size of the state debt, and third in the per capita rate of this debt.

New York State's population, prosperity and great permanent improvements are reflected in its bonded debt, which aggregates \$329,991,000. The cost of its canal system, highways and bonus to war veterans gives it the largest total debt of any state, although its per capita debt is comparatively low. Massachusetts is second with \$125,046,961.98, of which a large proportion represents the value of its metropolitan district improvements and highways. Following these are Illinois with a debt of \$112,671,100. North Carolina with \$105,847,600. California with \$89,158,000 and Michigan with \$83,500,000. Kentucky, Nebraska and Wisconsin have no bonded indebtedness. Kentucky owing \$5,679,099.58 on outstanding warrants and Wisconsin being indebted only to its trust funds to the extent of \$1,963,700.

The highest per capita debt of any state in the Union is that of South Dakota, the share of each inhabitant being \$93.95, nearly six times as great as the national per capita debt.

### Pavement on Rural Hall Road.

The state highway commission authorized the building of an eighteen foot cement highway between Winston-Salem and Rural Hall. Work has already begun on this highway, but it was first authorized at sixteen feet width. When it was shown to the state highway commission that an enormous amount of traffic would traverse this highway, the addition of two feet in width was authorized.

This will make it a standard highway, equal to any to be found in the state.

### To Borrow Building Program Money.

State institutions were given authority by the governor and council of state to borrow money in anticipation of bond sales for the immediate launching of permanent building programs provided for by the last general assembly.

The legislature authorized the issuance of bonds amounting to \$3,750,000 for the further enlargement of institutional plants. The governor and council of state will await a favorable market before offering the bonds for sale. But the institutions in the meantime, may borrow thru the state treasurer and go ahead with their program.

### Governor Grants Two Paroles.

Governor A. W. McLean granted two paroles, revoked two others and declined to give paroles to four. Those paroled were George Hammock, negro youth, serving a sentence for manslaughter from Surry county, and Claud Penland, young white man, serving a term on the Haywood county roads for violating the prohibition law. Hammock was paroled on the request of many prominent citizens of Surry county, including the father of the child whom he ran over.

### Teaching Cost Under Average

The average per capita cost of instruction in the United States is twice the per capita cost of instruction in North Carolina, according to figures made public by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The per capita cost in North Carolina in 1924 was \$34.06, while the United States average in 1920 was \$64.15. The figures for 1924 for the nation are not yet available, but there has been a material increase in the average for the nation.

The per capita cost of instruction shows a startling comparison as it applies to city and rural schools in the State. The 24 largest cities spent \$41.04 per child instructed. Fifteen smaller cities spent \$34.32 per child, while the State average was \$34.06. Only \$20.10 was spent on the instruction of each rural child.

Although there were \$602,441 children in the rural schools of the State last year and only 104,838 in the 24 largest cities, expenditures for the education of the county children was only three times as much as spent for the education of city children.

In the year 1923-1924 there was spent for all educational purposes a total of \$29,747,626. Of this sum more than \$10,500,000 was spent for capital outlay, that is, for new buildings, equipment and repairs. The remaining \$19,000,000 was spent for the actual instruction of the children of the state.

Figures compiled by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction show that in the county school system New Hanover county stands first in the amount for the education of each child. The figures ranged from \$49.17, the amount spent per child by New Hanover, to \$13.19 per child which Scotland county spent. New Hanover spent more for the education of its rural children than it did for the education of the children of the city of Wilmington. This is the only county in the State where the expenditure for providing educational facilities for country children was greater than that spent for the education of the children in city schools in a county.

### Carolina Cotton Crop Conditions.

North Carolina cotton condition, at 77 per cent of normal, improved 3 per cent from May 25 to June 25, according to report released by the U. S. department of agriculture crop reporting board. The present condition compares with 74 per cent a month ago and 73 per cent at this date a year ago.

A normal or 100 per cent condition at this time would have indicated a yield of 300 pounds lint per acre in North Carolina. However, with a condition of 77 per cent and without consideration of later weather or insect damage to the crop, the present report indicates a prospective yield of 231 pounds of lint per acre. This does not take into consideration the almost certain damage to the crop later from boll weevil.

Last year at the same time 2,099,000 acres were under cultivation, of which three per cent was later abandoned. The acreage under cultivation indicated at present is 2,183,000, or 4 per cent more than was planted last year.

With the prospective yield of 231 pounds per acre and not discounting almost certain boll weevil damages, these figures indicate a crop of 1,015,000 bales for this year. This is too early to rely on cotton estimates.

Influences that have affected cotton in North Carolina during June were weather, cultivation, moisture, temperature, insects and stands. The weather, cultivation, moisture temperature has been ideal for cotton and the plant has practically made its start since June 1. Fields are well cultivated. Though rather dry in the Southern counties and too wet in the northern counties, the average is very favorable for the crop. Root lice have been abundant, especially in the northeastern counties where damages by them have been excessive. Stands average from poor to fair. However, good crop growth is evident everywhere in the state.

### To Erect Electrical Building at State.

The department of electrical engineering at State college is to have a new home. For nearly 20 years this growing division of the college has been housed in Winston hall, along with the department of civil engineering and chemistry. Upon the recommendation of President Brooks, the board of trustees has authorized the erection of a new building out of the permanent improvement fund provided by the last general assembly.

Contract for the new structure will be awarded as soon as Robert Upjohn, the architect, completes the plans and it is expected that work on the building will begin late in the summer. The job will be rushed to completion and the building will probably be ready for occupancy sometime during the spring.

### Stolen Cars Recovered in June.

Thirty-seven cars were stolen and 64, nearly twice that number recovered during the month of June according to the report of the Theft Bureau of the Department of Revenue. Twenty-seven of the 37 cars stolen were Fords, and 55 of the cars recovered were Fords.

The department makes the following request: "Please be certain to send in reports on every car stolen and recovered. This is required by law and is a great help to you and protection to all automobile owners."

## FAT FEE ALMOST LOST TO LAWYER

### But He Recovered Himself in Nick of Time.

In a Missouri town there resided a lawyer who had become rather successful in getting people out of trouble. H. K. Ford tells us in the Dock. Most of his clients were white people and those who were in good circumstances would be charged with the "fat fee" which would be paid to the lawyer. But occasionally an inebriated white person or "dick" whose feet had become entangled in the meshes of the dragnet of the law, would call on him and seek his professional services in getting the unfortunate freed from their miserable surroundings. From these people he sometimes received very small fees, but he went on the theory that "half a loaf is better than no bread at all," so he accepted their business and collected what he could from them.

One day an elderly negro, plainly clad and humble looking, entered his office. The lawyer told him to be seated, and inquired:

"What can I do for you?"

The old darky said:

"Boss, dey's got my boy in jail. What will you charge to get him out?"

The lawyer, sizing up his prospective client as one who was not very prosperous, replied:

"Oh, ten dollars."

Thereupon the negro, who had been away from the community for some time and who had, without the home people knowing anything about it, accumulated a little money, pulled out a large roll of bills and commenced turning them over, presumably in an effort to find one of his small denominations as the fee demanded.

The lawyer saw the bills, and hastily said:

"What jail is it where they have your boy?"

"Why, boss, it's de county jail, dey calls it, up head on de hill."

"Do you mean he is in the big stone jail up there, with steel bars on all the windows?"

"Yes, sah; gas, sah; dat's de place, boss."

"Oh, well when I answered your first question, I thought you meant they had him in the little wooden building down here that they use as a holdover if he's in the stone jail, with the barred windows. It will cost \$20 to get him out of that."

The old darky slowly counted out the required amount, the while muttering:

"But peshions boy can't be satisfied wid no little wooden jail, seems lak he allus picks out dem 'spensive places."

### Imagine

The statistician of a large manufacturing plant states that the time may come when historians will look back on our mechanical age as a curious freak, for he says: "Merchandising our processes undoubtedly lowers the intelligence of all who have to do with production except the experts who make the machines. It also makes possible the rapid depletion of natural resources. We are now going a mile deep for copper here in Michigan, where we used to get it from the surface. Just what our mechanical age will do to the human race is a safe problem. Among other things, the ease with which we get great quantities of natural resources converted into usable supplies appears to make possible the rapid increase of the population of the earth to a point where we seem to be reaching a state of over-crowding."

### Royalty Taken Seriously

Imperial portraits are serious matters in Japan, though the incidents in connection with a certain set cannot appear other than comical to the outside world. Eight years ago copies of the portraits of the royal family disappeared from a schoolhouse near Osaka. The authorities immediately profited from the press from mentioning the fact. Though the mystery has never been solved, the government, doubtless feeling that the danger to the public well-being in the episode has died with time, has lifted the censorship, and the Japanese press may now publish the fact that the portraits have disappeared.

### Her Choice of Suitors

"What a lucky girl you are, Daphne, to be able to choose between two such handsome and stylish young men! Have you made up your mind which is to be your husband?"

"To tell you the truth, I'm in a bit of a fix. If I decide to wear my cream-colored dress at the wedding, I shall take Alphonse, as he is dark-complexioned, you know; but if I decide to go in my blue dress, I rather think that Algy will make the better match of the two."

### Judge With a Heart

Here's a judge with a heart. A small boy was arrested for playing hockey from school on circus day. "I just wanted to see the parade," said the boy. "Sure, you did, and there's no law against skipping school on circus day," said the judge.

### Argentine Government Oil

Oil exploration in Argentina has made such progress that the government is to build an oil refinery. Returns from sales of petroleum in 1924 amounted to \$1,733,000.

### No, No, Merely Shared It

Times of India—America, we are informed, has given up the worship of the golden calf in favor of the silken calf.—Boston Transcript.