

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

Foreign—

At Washington, Ga., the other night, five negro dwellings, one garage and a store building were destroyed by fire of uncertain origin. The fire was discovered just in time for the inmates of the first house to escape as the walls collapsed.

Plans for making public the country's income tax returns have entered their final phase. It was stated when officials of the bureau of internal revenue announced that an outline of the procedure to be followed this year had been submitted to Secretary Mellon for his approval.

Hearings on the Van Sweringen Nickel Plate railroad merger plan will be resumed before the interstate commerce commission. The commission did not indicate its decision on the protests of O. P. Van Sweringen against the course of cross-examination which opponents of the merger have been allowed to take.

Despite an avalanche of applications for jobs under the new regime, together with maneuvers by political leaders in behalf of constituents, Assistant Secretary Andrews of the war department is plowing ahead with his plans to work out an effective enforcement organization.

Domestic—

The practicability of gas as a defense against bank bandits has been demonstrated in the fruitless efforts of several robbers to loot the safe of the Citizens bank at Elkhorn, Ind. The gas is not deadly but its effect is to choke and nauseate.

Admirers of the beauty and grandeur about Neel Gap, Georgia, known to inhabitants of the section as Frog-gap, listened to a very interesting sermon by Dr. J. A. Sharp, president of Young Harris college.

The first bale of new cotton to reach New York this season was received by Bond, McEnany & Co. from Savannah, Ga. It will be auctioned on the floor of the cotton exchange. Fifteen new fires were reported burning in the Nankaku national forest, bringing the total of fires in the forest to 65. More than 200 men are fighting the fires.

An unidentified holder of a \$20 municipal bond issued by the city of New Orleans in 1875, is \$3,000 richer. The city, in a financing issue totaling \$20,000,000, sold "premium bonds" with the premiums to be awarded by lottery in that year.

More leg and less neck will be on few next fall if the conception of an amnion modes for women prevails as revealed at the showing of the National Garment Retailers' association in New York.

A total of 80 arrests was made by secret-service agents at New York in what was described as one of the most extensive counterfeiting plots uncovered in this country. Eleven girls are among those arrested.

Herbert Howard, negro janitor of a French bank in Los Angeles, Cal., while sweeping out the bank found a bundle of currency amounting to \$3,100 and took it to the police station for safekeeping.

Richard Vliet Lindbergh, a prominent lawyer, was found dead in a road near Bernardsville, N. J. Physicians said he had been seized with apoplexy and that his death probably was instantaneous.

Fire destroyed the Alamo theater, the oldest motion picture house of Raleigh, N. C. Loss is approximately \$100,000.

Demand for a straight 5 per cent increase in freight rates for the north-western railroads, instead of an 11 per cent advance previously suggested, probably will be formulated at conferences in New York for which executives of the western roads are gathering.

The destroyers Borie and John D. Edwards are anchored in the Hudson river after a cruise lasting five years. They were in the Black sea during the Young Turk uprising, and also rendered aid to earthquake victims of Yokohama.

Men and women may smoke while riding on the Detroit street railway this month, notwithstanding the united opposition of members of the council.

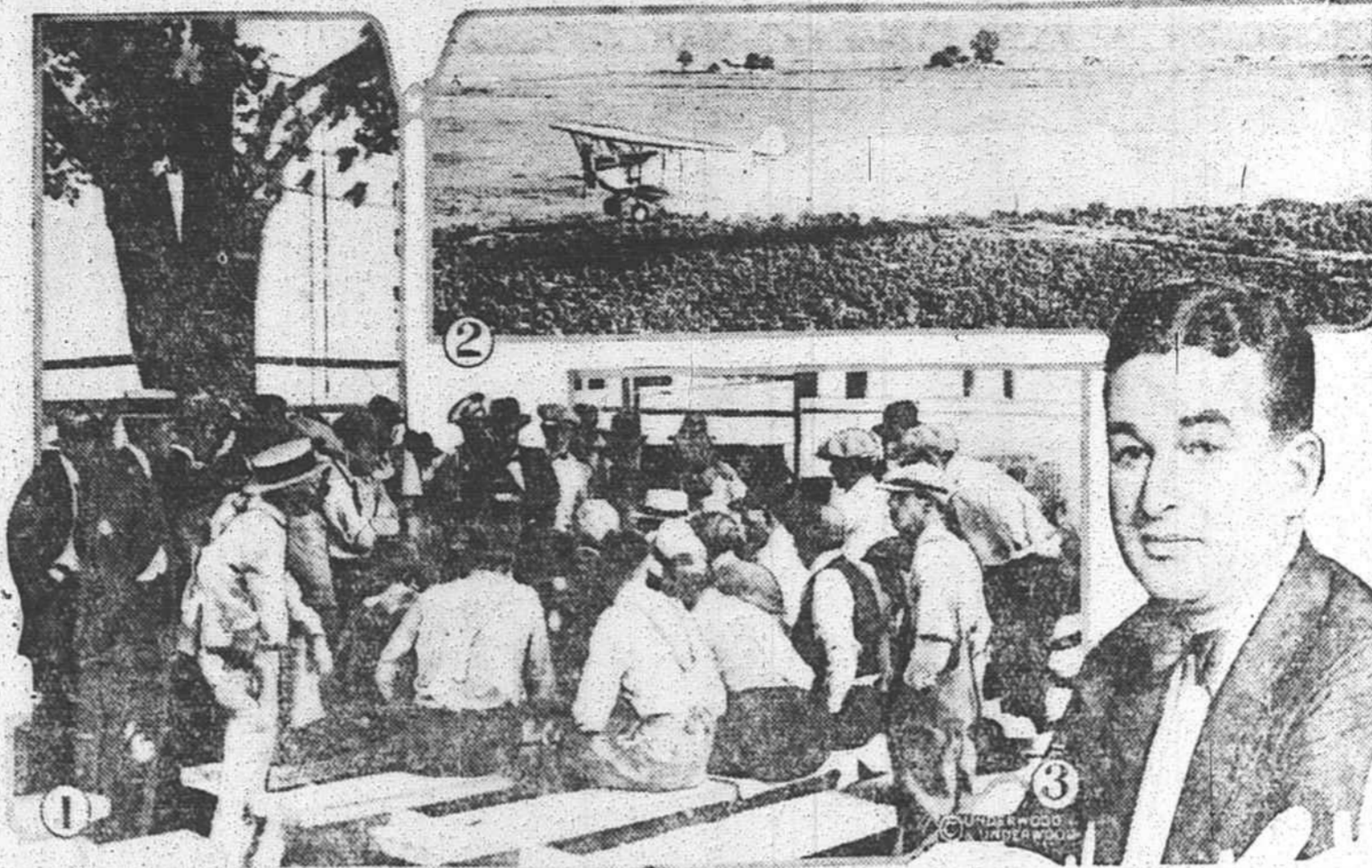
The government's fight for cancellation of leases of the Doherty oil interests in the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California has been transferred to the United States circuit court of appeals on motion of the Doherty company for an appeal, bonds being fixed at \$280,000.

"For scene of trial," writes the mayor of a western city to Attorney General Stewart, engaged in the Scopes case at Dayton, Tenn., "our magnificent climate, incomparable scenery and desert which has been turned in to a garden of gods, will be such as to mellow the soil of even lawyers." That city wants the Scopes trial shifted to its confines.

First Lieut. C. R. Hickey of Brockton, Mass., and A. C. Perry of Marlboro, Mass., were killed when their airplane crashed near Westbury, N. Y.

Bank executives from all parts of the country have arrived at Kansas City for the opening of the twenty-third annual convention of the American Institute of Banking.

Blacksburg, Va., experienced unusual weather on the afternoon of the 13th instant when after a thunderstorm snow fell for a period of five minutes.



1—Tennessee mountaineers discuss a resolution in the Dayton convention during the progress of the Scopes trial. 2—Airplane of the United States Department of Agriculture "dusting" the boll weevil near Tallulah, La. 3—Floyd R. Harrison, appointed director of the War Finance corporation to succeed Frank W. Mondell.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Progress of the Anti-Evolution Trial—Civil War in China Is Renewed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

YOU can't get away from the Tennessee evolution case, if you read the daily papers or listen in on the radio. Although Dayton is disappointed in the number of visitors attracted by the trial, there are swarms of reporters and news photographers there, all exceedingly busy. Considerable progress was made in the first week of the case. The defense made another attempt to stop the trial by asking Judge Raulston to quash the indictment on the ground that the antievolution law is unconstitutional. In denying the motion the judge ruled that the law does not violate the right of free worship or free speech, and does not violate section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution which provides that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property except by due process of law, and that all men shall enjoy equal rights under the law. On every point brought up by the defense was overruled.

Though defeated in this matter, the motion to quash gave Clarence Darrow his first good chance for oratory and argument, and it also laid the ground for carrying the case on up to the Supreme court. The Chicago agnostic made a stirring speech in which he asserted that unless constitutional guarantees were upheld in this case, unless the anti-evolution laws were killed, the liberties of church and press and school would be taken away. He described the theory of evolution as a wonderful conception of the processes of life in which, with a God who did not stop when he made the first man out of dust, but works on forever and forever. He declared the fundamentalists were leading America back to the sixteenth century of ignorance and bigotry and denounced Bryan as "the man responsible for this foolish, mischievous and wicked act."

There were many sharp exchanges between counsel, but during the first days Mr. Bryan generally kept his seat, biding his time. In another matter the defense met early defeat. Judge Raulston started, in by having the day's proceedings opened with prayer. To this Darrow and Malone made formal objection, arguing that the case was one in which the state claimed there was a conflict between science and religion and that prayers might unduly influence the jury. The judge ruled against them, saying this was a matter wholly within the discretion of the court. Attorney Hays for the defense asked that other ministers than the fundamentalists of Dayton be selected to deliver the prayers, and on Wednesday the invocation was by Rev. Dr. Charles Francis Potter of New York, Universalist, who was expected to be a witness for the defense later on. The jury was sworn in and Attorney General Stewart briefly stated the case of the prosecution. Mr. Malone followed with a statement of the defense's case in the course of which he said:

"While the defense thinks there is a conflict between evolution and the Old Testament we believe there is no conflict between evolution and Christianity. There may be a conflict between evolution and the peculiar ideas of Christianity such as are held by Mr. Bryan, the evangelist leader of the prosecution; but we deny that the evangelical leader of the prosecution is an authorized spokesman for the Christians of the United States. The defense maintains that there is a clear distinction between God, the church, the Bible, Christianity, and Mr. Bryan. 'We shall prove our philosophy and principles from the lips of witnesses who are a part of the prosecution.'"

The court here sustained objections of the state to the mention of Bryan by name, whereupon Malone, calling that gentleman "the evangelical spokesman of the prosecution," quoted from an article written by Bryan 20 years ago on Jefferson's ideas of religious free-

dom. In this article Bryan said that religion does not need the support of government to overcome error and that any attempt to compel people to accept a religious doctrine by act of law does not make Christians, but hypocrites. Malone added: "We of the defense appeal from his (Bryan's) fundamentalist views of today to his philosophical views of yesterday, when he was a modernist, from our point of view."

Seven witnesses for the state were called to the stand, some of them being pupils of Scopes. They testified that Scopes taught the theory of evolution, and this being all the state desired to show, it rested its case. The defense introduced the first of its witnesses, Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, former professor of zoology in Oberlin college, Ohio. Attorneys for the prosecution objected to the competency of scientific testimony in the case and, the jury being excluded, the judge had Doctor Metcalf answer the questions the defense desired to ask concerning the nature of the theory of evolution. He outlined the fundamental proofs of evolution and concluded: "The series of proofs are so convincing that any informed man cannot doubt the probability of man's evolution."

Next day the attorneys began their arguments for and against the admission of expert testimony by scientists and others. William J. Bryan, Jr., opened for the prosecution.

Bryan senior followed his son with an impassioned plea for revealed religion, for the Bible's account of creation and for salvation. He lambasted the scientists, most of whom he said did not believe in God and made scathing allusions to Darrow with petty, unwarlike, reference to the Loch Leopold case.

Then came Dudley Field Malone with an eloquent presentation of the case for science and a demand for freedom to search for the truth. He led to words derogatory of the Bible or of religion, and he was fully, as much applauded as did Mr. Bryan.

CIVIL war has really broken out again in China, and this may prevent the calling of a conference to revise the treaties. Although France and Japan seem disposed to stand by Great Britain in her objection to any such revision at this time, President Coolidge's position, made public after a conference with Secretary Kellogg and reiterated by Minister MacMurray on his arrival in Peking, is that the foreign powers and China must scrupulously observe the Washington conference pact and that China must take adequate measures for the protection of foreigners. The President also has more than intimated that it would be wise to hold soon an international conference to revise China's unequal treaties.

Although it was expected the civil war would first appear in the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, where Chang Tso-lin was sending troops to combat the military governor, Sun Chuang-fang, it was in Szechuan province that hostilities broke out. Yang Sen, the government general, attacked rival commanders near Chungking.

Negotiations for the settlement of the Shanghai controversy arising from the riots and killing of students seem doomed to failure because the foreigners themselves are quarreling. Peking refuses to treat with Great Britain alone in the matter. The Chinese charge that the foreigners in Shanghai have attempted to set up an independent state which is not responsible to any foreign government. The Latin and Scandinavian settlements assert that the Shanghai settlement is responsible to the powers, who have the right to remove municipal officers, but the British, Americans and Japanese oppose this view. Municipal officials claim that neither the powers nor the Chinese have any right to interfere in the Shanghai settlement.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL of Italy, according to an announcement by the secretary of the Fascist party, has signed a general amnesty order, effective August 6, which presumably will set free, among many others, the six Fascist leaders who are accused of the murder of Deputy Matteotti. This news aroused the opposition parties to such an extent that sensational measures were planned to influence the king not to include those men in the amnesty. A document was

prepared for presentation to the king asserting that a Fascist terrorist organization similar to the Russian sheka exists in Italy with the approval of Premier Mussolini to get rid of the opposition leaders.

The London Telegraph says there is in existence an energetic international campaign to overthrow Mussolini and the Fascist regime and that "occult forces, from Wall Street to Vienna and from Milan to Moscow, are working to this end." They are said to have adopted the method of "bor-ing from within" and to be well supplied with funds.

DEFIANTLY refusing to resign at the demands of his political enemies, Foreign Minister Strossmann of Germany will stand or fall on the success of his security pact negotiations with Great Britain and France, and he has drafted his reply to the French note, though its contents have not been made public. It is said Strossmann thinks his plan will enable Germany to free itself from the Rappallo treaty and Russia and would go far toward preventing a war between the western powers and Russia fought on German soil.

IN A desperate attempt to break through the Tazi-Fez line and capture the capital before the English and Spanish get their co-operative campaign working, Abdel Krim began an attack with all his forces along a 200-mile front. The Rifians passed the French blackhorse line and were fighting about 25 miles north of Fez and 20 miles north of Taza. Many more tribesmen, hitherto friendly to the French or neutral have been induced to join the Rif chief. France is hurrying reinforcements and has called for volunteers. Premier Painleve has accepted the offer of a number of Americans, formerly of the Lafayette Escadrille and the Foreign Legion, to enter the Sultan's army for the Morocco war and to form an aerial unit. Among these Americans are Commander Parker of Montana, who in the war commanded the American Scaphandre defense along the Italian coasts; Maj. Granville Pollock and Lt. Charles Kerwood of New York; Paul Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga.; and Maj. William Rogers of Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAST week President Coolidge pretty nearly passed up all his best days for rest and diversion. With Mrs. Coolidge he sailed on the Mayflower to Quincy on the Boston south shore, where he inspected the Lyndonville navy's big new airplane carrier now nearing completion, and then embarked to the two old colonial cottages where Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born. Tuesday the President gave a luncheon for Count Alexander Skrzynski, Polish minister of foreign affairs; Assistant Secretary of State J. Butler Wright; James C. White, special secretary to Senator Butler of Massachusetts; John Hays Hammond, and Melville E. Stone, counselor for the Associated Press.

UNCLE SAM is advertising for bids from individuals and corporations for the operation of eight contract air mail routes. These routes are: From Chicago to Birmingham, Ala., by way of Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and return. From Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis by way of La Crosse, Wis., and return. From Chicago to Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, by way of Moline, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Wichita and Oklahoma City, and return. From Chicago to St. Louis by way of Springfield, Ill., and return. From Boston to New York by way of Hartford, Conn., and return. From Elko, Nev., to Pasco, Wash., by way of Boise, Idaho, and return. From Salt Lake City to Los Angeles by way of Las Vegas, Nev., and return. From Seattle, Wash., to Los Angeles by way of Portland, Medford, Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno and Bakersfield.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY of New Jersey has adopted the eight-hour day instead of the twelve in its oil fields, and has readjusted the wage scale so that the men receive only \$2 less for the shorter day. The employees agreed enthusiastically to the new schedule.

FORESEES DRIVE ON 1-CENT MAIL

SENATOR MOSES EXPECTS BATTLE FOR LOWER LETTER POSTAGE.

Washington. A concerted drive upon Congress for a one-cent first-class postal rate is expected by Chairman Moses of the special congressional joint postal commission, which has opened hearings looking to a permanent postal revision in a year.

Senator Moses said that a proposal to reduce the rate is already under way and that a majority of the commission have expressed opinions on the subject through their pressers. The amendment proposed by him, is that the present one-cent postal rate be reduced to a half-cent.

The proposed New law will be brought before the postal commission. He said that the postal rate has not been reduced in 30 years and that the operation of the present law has become a financial burden on the government. He said that the new law will form a workable basis for the revision in the near future. He said that the postal rate is one of the most important parts of the country's economy.

When the new rate is passed upon by Congress, it is expected that it will be a step toward a permanent revision of the postal rate. He said that the postal rate is one of the most important parts of the country's economy.

For this year the joint commission will report to Congress in October, in which time it is expected the postal departments will be in a position to turn in their reports. He said that the operation of the new law will be for a six-month period. Should there be progress then, for further hearings in different sections, the commission may embark upon a second road trip.

U. S. Invests Over Nine Billions.

Washington. American capital flowing into foreign lands for investment, was estimated by the commerce department to amount to \$9,100,000,000 during the first six months of the calendar year 1927. This figure compares with \$7,500,000,000 in the first six months of 1926.

The operation of the foreign investment fund in the United States was estimated to amount to \$1,000,000,000 during the first six months of 1927. This figure compares with \$800,000,000 in the first six months of 1926.

Foreign investment of all kinds, or the borrowing of our surplus, enjoy the government's guarantee account of \$1,000,000,000 of the 1927 foreign investment fund. Foreign corporations depend on this fund for the purchase of securities of the American loans, but this was in the course of one month's operation.

During the first six months of the calendar year 1927, \$27,600,000 of the United States foreign investment fund was invested in Latin American \$14,881,000, in Europe \$11,719,000, and in the national debt of Germany \$1,000,000.

135,000 Gallons of Oil Explode.

Chicago. A fire in a warehouse killed and injured 10 persons and spread over a mile square area of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline and kerosene. The fire, which started in a T-100 oil company warehouse and spread to a branch of the city's water supply, the hose and a tug attached to the company's docks were destroyed by the explosion and subsequent fire. Five men were killed and 10 injured. The force of the explosion blew windows as far as a mile away. Blazing oil on the water set fire to adjacent docks and threatened bridges before its spread was halted. A boys' hut and oil storage tanks added to the hazard. The fire, which burned through the night, was extinguished by the fire department. A boys' hut near the docks was destroyed by the fire. The fire, which started in a warehouse and spread over a mile square area of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline and kerosene, killed and injured 10 persons and spread over a mile square area of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline and kerosene.

Five Persons Dead in Crash.

Yonkers, N. Y. Five persons, including two children, were instantly killed at a public crossing near Brookfield, O., ten miles north of here, when a seven in which they were riding was struck by a New York Central passenger train.

Flood at Seoul, Korea, Kills Many.

Tokio. A few wireless dispatches from Korea say that the flood in Seoul, capital of Korea, is unprecedented, especially in the suburbs of Ryuzan, which is situated along the Han river in the southern part of the city. This district was flooded owing to the failure of the embankment after the river had risen more than 30 feet.

Telegraph communications are apparently completely severed, and it is not possible to ascertain accurate details of the casualties and damage.