

up early - wrote letters
continuously - out for groceries
- write again - read & **18**
retire

1925-2025

un an avec Howard Phillips Lovecraft

#197 | 18 juillet 1925

TWO CENTS IN U.S. THREE CENTS IN CANADA FOUR CENTS New York Within 200 Miles Elsewhere in the U. S.	
JUDGE SHATTERS THE SCOPES DEFENSE BY BARRING TESTIMONY OF SCIENTISTS; SHARP CLASHES AS DARROW DEFIES COURT	
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TEXT OF JUDGE'S RULING	
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He Holds Law Makes Clarification by Scientists Unnecessary.	
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INSISTS ENTENT IS CLEAR	
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This, He Explains, Is to Prohibit Theory That Man Descended From Lower Animals.	
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SEES JURISDICTION LIMITED	
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Court Holds That Proof of Theory and Question of Policy Are Matters for Legislature.	
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<i>Special to The New York Times.</i> DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.— The test of Judge Rausdon's ruling today in the Scopes trial, barring expert testimony on evolution and the Bible, was as follows:	
This case is now before the Court under a writ of error from the Attorney General, to review from the consideration of the jury certain expert testimony offered by the defense, and to determine if the verdict was an effort to explain the origin of man and life. The court held that such evidence is wholly irrelevant and tends to distract and impair the issues before the court.	
Upon the other hand, the defendant insists that this evidence is highly relevant and that it should be admitted, and should be admitted.	
The first action of the state's attorney was to file a motion for a directed verdict.	
"It is enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee that it is unlawful for any teacher in any of the universities, normal schools, or other educational institutions which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the state to teach any theory that denies the story of the Divine creation as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead thereof, in any of such institutions, a lower order of animals."	
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Rush for Evolution Books Clears Tennessee Libraries	
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<i>Special to The New York Times.</i> DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.— The law requiring teachers to withdraw from evolution has been merely a word and where only the most cursory reference is made to evolution in school textbooks, has just begun, it seems, to feel the effect of the prohibition. In an attempt to find within its borders a greater questioning than that one it has already, the state is the "turnpike" from other states.	
Visitors to Dayton from other cities have been coming in at the rate of 100 a day, and even school libraries for books on evolution until some libraries have had to order dozens of additional copies.	
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AUTHOR OF THE LAW SURPRISED AT FUSS	
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John Washington Butler Thought All "Right-Thinking" Men Believed the Bible.	
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THE CALMEST MAN IN COURT	
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Regrets Barring Scientists, Pending Evidence Would Be a "Right Smart" Education.	
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<i>Special to The New York Times.</i> DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.— There was much quietude in the courtroom here today when Judge Raulston ruled, first, that scientific evidence could not be admitted, and second, that the question of the defense that evolution does not contradict the Bible must be left to the legislature. Mr. Clarence Darrow, the Mason of Chicago, who has been representing the defense, last March the Tennessee Legislature last March the bill which has become the law which he opposed.	
There was some excitement in the room, the fundamentalists flushed with rage, and the Masons, the Methodists, and the Baptists cheering. The crowd pressed forward, shouting, "Hallelujah!"	
The defense, however, was not put on by the defense in the absence of the jury, for the purpose of making a record, so that it could be referred to be used on appeal, and later his application for a new trial.	
This decision of Judge Raulston and the Tennessee Legislature that he would permit the State to prohibit the teaching of evolution by the defense in the absence of the jury, for the purpose of making a record, so that it could be referred to be used on appeal, and later his application for a new trial.	
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AFFIDAVITS TO BE READ	
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Six Scientists Must Explain Evolution in 12,000 Words.	
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DATA ALLOWED FOR APPEAL	
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Darrows Faces Contempt Charge as He Criticizes the Proceedings of the Court.	
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CASE MAY END TUESDAY	
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Adjournment Is Taken To Monday, Which Will Be Devoted to Statement and Arguments.	
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<i>Special to The New York Times.</i> DAYTON, Tenn., July 17.— The trial of John Thomas Scopes, which was to enlighten the world on evolution, has up to now been a quiet affair. The defense had expected that expert testimony on evolution was not admissible. The only question was whether the defense could get Mr. Scopes taught evolution, and experts were not needed to prove that.	
It was the defense's contention that the defense that a little evolution would do them good. Then the "right-thinking" men, Mr. Clarence Darrow and Mr. W. E. Stewart were summoned about against the instance of this doctrine, which Mr. Stewart said was taught in the schools of the State.	
There was no need left of the case as far as the court but nevertheless decided that Clarence Darrow would employ the aid of his brilliant lawyer friend in settling in contention when it comes time for the trial to be held.	
There will be no trial of the State for the offense of teaching evolution in the schools of the State.	
This decision of Judge Raulston and the Tennessee Legislature that he would permit the State to prohibit the teaching of evolution by the defense in the absence of the jury, for the purpose of making a record, so that it could be referred to be used on appeal, and later his application for a new trial.	

*Procès Scopes : l'affaire ne concerne pas les scientifiques, dit le juge.
Et tant pis pour la défense.*

[1925, samedi 18 juillet]

Up early — wrote letters continuously — out for groceries — write again
— read & retire.

Levé tôt. Écrit des lettres en continu. Sorti pour des courses. Écrit encore. Lu et couché.

Dans sa lettre hebdomadaire à sa tante, Lovecraft utilise le même terme que pour faire le ménage : « *cleaning up all my correspondence* », avec ce qu'il y a de rituel dans cette tâche — et manière aussi de nous rappeler que nous n'avons retrouvé encore qu'une si faible partie du continent épistolaire, même pour cette année 1925. Et si passionné par ce qu'il doit en dire à Lillian, Lovecraft, qu'il se trompe sur la date : « pour ce samedi 17 », écrit-il... Dans la journal : ce micro-tsunami à Coney Island, ce n'est pas ça qui va donner à Lovecraft l'envie d'apprendre à nager. Les fédérations de clubs féminins, dont l'association des Femmes d'affaire, demande une loi pour prohiber la guerre : et c'est seulement ce petit entrefilet ? Et le marquis Boni De Castellane demande à ce que la France revende ses colonies, tout comme Napoléon avait revendu la Louisiane pour 60 000 francs de l'époque (soit 15 millions de dollars pour le « Louisiana Purchase », mais les USA doublent leur surface d'un coup — « de toute façon, il l'aurait perdue », dit le *NYT* de Napoléon). Et Knapp toujours en fuite.

New York Times, 18 juillet 1925. Une vague géante a surgi de l'océan, hier à 5 heures de l'après-midi, recouvrant les vingt-cinq mètres de sable sur les plages de Coney Island, au niveau d'Ocean Parkway. Quand le mur d'écume s'est abattu dans un rugissement, son rapide retrait a créé un violent courant sous-marin, et une centaine de personnes, sur les milliers qui étaient dans l'eau ou sur la plage, se sont vues entraînées au large avec lui. Les sauveteurs de la ville et ceux du Corps des volontaires se sont précipités à l'eau pour rattraper les nageurs en danger. Les autres baigneurs ont aidé les personnes restées plus près de la côte. Pour la plupart, les baigneurs s'en sont tirés sans autre conséquence, quatre d'entre eux ont dû être secourus, dont deux par Mike Carris, sauveteur le jour et portier de nuit au Manhattan Supper Club la nuit, qui est devenu l'homme du jour. Carris a secouru plus de cent personnes depuis qu'il travaille à Coney Island. La vague a surgi sans prévenir en plein temps calme. On suppose qu'elle a été créée au large par un soudain tremblement de terre.

Giant Wave Crashes on Beach at Coney; 4 Bathers Rescued; Scores Sent Spinning

A huge wave swept in from the ocean at 5:30 yesterday evening, raced seventy-five feet over the sands at Coney Island at the foot of Ocean Parkway, and broke with a roar. As the wall of foaming water collapsed its quick recession produced an unusually powerful undertow. About a hundred persons of the thousands who were in the surf or on the beach were bobbing or spinning helplessly in the spray with it.

Men of the Municipal Life-Saving Station and of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps plunged from the beach and raced to deep water to help the flustered swimmers. Other bathers helped persons in difficulty nearer shore. For the most part the swimmers reached the beach little the worse for their sudden experience. Four required rescue, and of these two were saved by Mike Carris, life-saver by day and a Manhattan Supper Club doorman at night. Carris has saved more than 100 persons at Coney Island in his years of work there.

Well out from the shore he caught Jonas I. Dubenstein, 65 years old, of

3,024 Ocean Parkway, and a man who first said that he was William Klein of 232 South Third Street, Brooklyn, and then said he was David Schaffner of 9 Oak Street Manhattan. Carris had a hard struggle before he brought them in. He turned them over to Dr. Messer of the Coney Island Hospital. They were treated and went home.

Other bathers brought to shore Reuben Salinger, 55 years old, of 188 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, and Ethel Yonover, 13 years old, of 3,027 East Third Street, Brighton Beach. Dr. Gabers of Coney Island Hospital attended them.

The wave broke without warning out of comparative calm. It is believed to have been piled up at sea by a sudden squall.

A checkup at Hammonton, N. J., of the damage in South Jersey by Thursday's storm showed the loss about \$250,000. A church was struck by lightning at Folsom, N. J., but firemen saved it. A wind wrought damage at Riverside and hundreds of telephone poles and fruit trees were leveled. Damage at Moorestown was estimated at \$50,000.

SELL FRENCH COLONIES, URGES DE CASTELLANE

He Says They Drain France and May Later Be Lost, Citing the Louisiana Purchase.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, July 17.—The Marquis Boni de Castellane, former husband of Anna Goudi, now the Duchesse de Talleyrand et Sagan, head of one of the oldest French families, has joined the ranks of those Frenchmen who think France ought to sell her colonies if she is to recover her strength as a nation. In today's *Eclair*, a Nationalist Conservative paper, de Castellane publishes a long article filled with historical precedents for such a course.

Napoleon's sale of Louisiana for 60,000,000 francs is, of course, his best argument. By that sale, he says, Napoleon strengthened France and sold what he would eventually have lost.

Faced as she is with the problem of a dwindling population, enormous debts, crushing taxation and a too powerful neighbor, France, in his opinion, cannot afford to dissipate her strength by holding colonies.

He adds that, with Africa in revolt and Asia seething with animosity against European peoples, France's position as a colonial power is one of greatest danger. Especially is this the case, he says, since she is deprived of her naval strength.

If the Chinese anti-foreign movement reaches Indo-China, he argues, France could do nothing to protect this possession.

It is much better, therefore, to seek to recover her financial and economic power and strengthen herself at home by the sale of these perilous possessions than to seek to hold them only, most probably, to have to abandon them later.

To his article, which publishes a reply from Ernest Outre, a lawyer from Cochin-China, who declares that there is no danger whatever of a Communist or other anti-foreign movement gaining in his colony, and that France must never surrender that possession.

WOMEN ASK ANTI-WAR LAWS

Business and Professional Clubs Also Favor a World Tribunal.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17 (AP).—Resolutions calling for the abolition of war and for adherence of the United States to a world arbitration tribunal were adopted today at the closing session of the seventh annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The resolution said in part:

"The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs hereby reaffirm its conviction that we must establish 'law, not war' (1) by outlawing the use of aggressive war in the settlement of international disputes through declaring its use a crime under the law of nations, and (2) by requesting Congress to take early action toward establishing and a world tribunal as can substitute international adjudication for the armament of arms."

Other resolutions adopted upon recommendation of the National Legislative Committee of which Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., is chairman, favored ratification of the Child Labor amendment, support of the Education bill, which includes the creation of a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet; a permanent Federal Employment Service, and the Pocahontas amendment to the Smith-Hughes act which provides for placing training and home economics on the same basis as that in trade and agriculture.



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