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Letter to President H.A. Morgan from John R. Weathers with News Article Enclosed

John R. Weathers

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JOHN R. WEATHERS
17 IOWA CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 6, 1923.

Hon. W. A. Morgan,
Pres. of Trustees of Univ. of Tenn.
Knoxville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

I have just read of the action your Board have taken in refusing to encourage the teaching of evolution in the University of Tennessee. I congratulate you and thank God for the brave and commendable stand you have taken.

I am 76 years of age, and served in an Indiana Regiment, in 1862, at

(12)

JOHN R. WEATHERS
17 IOWA CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cumberland Gap, with the Union forces. I am, however, still active in opposing the enemies of our flag, and fighting those who strive, in the name of science, to discredit the Christian's Bible.

Enclosed herewith you find a brief statement of mine, appearing in this morning's Washington Post. It will indicate to you what I think of evolution as some try to apply it.

With great respect, I am
Very truly yours,

John R. Weathers.

P.S. For twenty years - 1866 to 1890, I
was engaged in public school
work in the State of Indiana, and
in School Journal Editorial work in
Arkansas.

J.W.

Here's Where We Let Our Readers Talk

All letters for publication must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Letters must not exceed 250 words. If too long, they will be cut down or omitted.

Concerning Wells' Outline of History.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Since at least two communications have appeared in this section of your paper approving H. G. Wells' "Outline of History," I request the privilege of presenting to patrons of The Post a few candid remarks concerning said publication. But first let me thank you for printing it in installments, thereby enabling all your patrons to read it and form deliberate opinions as to its merits.

Inasmuch as the term history is commonly and appropriately applied to systematic records of known past events and facts, I fail to see how the initial chapters of this work, made up chiefly of an indefinite and confusing mass of geological conjecture, can be properly labeled "history." The scientist, not the historian, may theorize and conjecture.

After a critical ramble through Wells' labyrinth of geological conjectures and assumptions, I am convinced that this work is but an additional scientific (?) attempt to discredit the Mosaic account of creation, as set forth in Genesis of the Bible. If man is an evolution from protoplasmic slime and not a being perfected in the original creative period, the Mosaic account is false, and it is plainly the duty of the scientists of today to prove their theory by evolving from protoplasm a new creation of animals. A bird comes from an egg and an oak tree from an acorn, according to God's plan. This is experience, not conjecture.

We that believe in the truth and divinity of the Bible challenge the skeptical scientist to give something more than a wabbling theory of his own existence and power to know his Creator.

JOHN R. WEATHERS.

Washington, July 5.

A New Labor Supply.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: It is by no means surprising that the lure of the high pay now to be had in mills and factories is attracting boys fresh from high school and young college graduates away from the so-called white-collar jobs. Every one knows that "money talks," and when it speaks it speaks with no uncertain sound. Very often the highly educated youth who has won his way to a profession has a heartbreaking experience of weary waiting before he can turn into dollars and cents the knowledge and training he has with so much difficulty and at the cost of so many sacrifices acquired. If he has not qualified for a profession, he does not always find it easy to secure a position he is competent to fill, and when he does secure it the weekly pay envelope is generally of rather exiguous proportions. No wonder then that he turns to the job that pays him well at once, if it means the donning of overalls and the soiling of his hands.

There has been of late a complaint that

supply of labor was not as great as the demand and that the quantity of production was accordingly injuriously affected. Here, however, is a source of labor supply which will go far toward meeting the requirements. If handled aright, it can be increased almost indefinitely and will act as an offset to any dearth of employes caused by immigration restrictions which are now in force or may in the future be imposed.

The exodus from the office or the store to the industrial plant will also have a wholesome moral effect, because it will serve to show the inherent dignity of honest toil, and this, perhaps, was a lesson that needed to be taught in these latter days. Upon the toilers themselves the presence in their midst of bright, wide-awake, educated young men can scarcely fail to exercise a salutary influence. The new departure will, of course, be regretted by many who are wedded to old ideas and ideals, but on the whole it will bring with it its own compensations.

D. L.

Washington, July 5.

On Labor and Capitalism.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: There is no necessity to put any plank in party platforms for open shops. The Constitution, if honestly and correctly interpreted, provides against any class distinction. Unions as well as organized capital must not obstruct human rights in pursuit of livelihood. Unions are the natural result of capitalism that has necessitated organization of labor for protection. Both organized capital and labor unions are subject to regulation by laws. If not, then we will drift into conditions that are now destroying Europe. Human selfishness must be eliminated, and not until we get a correct understanding of life will individuals recognize what pure Christianity is and not make a Sunday show of it only. Modern discoveries regarding physical life and future life will give the world a more correct idea of life.

F. ALLOSON.

Washington, July 3.

The South Still "Dry."

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Norman E. Mack has this to say in an interview yesterday: "The Southern Democratic dry States will go Democratic even if the party pledges for a more liberal alcoholic content." Mr. Mack said this after stating that Gov. Smith would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

As a lifelong Democrat of Georgia, I think it is high time to cease mentioning as prospective candidates names of men who would have no chance whatever of being elected. Does Mr. Mack imagine for one moment that Gov. Smith would have the remotest chance of carrying the Southern States, even were the Democratic party to nominate him? No wet candidate for any office has the slightest chance in Georgia or the other Southern States.

R. E. P.