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ONE YEAR OF THE WAR.

Briefly Summed Up it Shows That Germany Has Gained Far More Than She Has Lost.

On the first anniversary of the Great War there is an inevitable temptation to estimate in terms of achievement and result the meaning of twelve months of world war.

In this period not less than 10,000,000 men have been killed, wounded, or have gone into foreign prisons; a territory exceeding in area Ohio or Pennsylvania has been ravaged. Cities known through the centuries as the treasure-houses of art or in the last century become the centers of modern industrial life have been destroyed.

Written history has no record to compare with the tale of recent months of suffering, slaughter, destruction, human misery, and human grandeur. But what now is the result?

The simplest answer to make to this question is to take the premise that peace would come tomorrow on the basis of things as they are. Such a settlement it is instantly apparent would mean that Germany, helped rather by her use of the resources of her two allies than by any capacity of theirs, has won more European territory than any state has acquired by a single war since the Treaty of Westphalia, a more complete victory than any people since the Napoleonic episode.

Today her armies occupy practically all of Belgium and 8000 square miles in France, that region which before the war was the center of French industry and French mineral production.

In the East victorious forces have pushed deep into Poland and approached Warsaw, Riga, and Brest-Litovsk.

WON MANY BATTLES.

On the field of battle Germany has won mighty and memorable triumphs. Her defeats have been repulses, when her foe was in his last ditch. They have resulted in the interruption of an advance, the recoil from the extreme point of progress.

But at the close of a year German armies are fighting on French, Belgian, Russian soil; only a tiny corner of Alsace has the foe retained a foothold in the Fatherland.

Allied offensives in the West, after terrible losses, have invariably been beaten down within sight of their starting-places. Since Von Kluck recrossed the Aisne in September, Germany has suffered no material loss, despite the masses she has sent to the East. The "Spring Drive" of the Allies has dwindled to a gallant but only locally successful push of the French at the edge of the Lorette hills.

In the East the amazing victories of Tannenberg, Lodz, the Mazurian Lakes, and in the recent terrific campaign in Galicia have checked, repulsed, routed Russian advances and today (late in July) Russian hosts are clinging desperately to the permanent line of fortifications about Warsaw, against which German masses are steadily driving with still unchecked vigor.

The greatest battles of modern warfare have been won between the Baltic and the Rumanian boundary by generalship and military efficiency in men as in commanders that has only the Napoleonic parallel.

At the Dardanelles German-led Turkish troops have for months held back Allied fleets and army corps. Around the Gallipoli peninsula the troops that lost Lule Burgas and Kumanovo are making a fight unsurpassed at Plevna, unrivaled in the long history of Osmanli power in Europe.

More English and French troops than perished in the long Crimean campaign have found their graves in the few weeks of fighting north of the Dardanelles; and five Allied battleships have been sunk in the narrow waterways.

Serbian efforts have declined to mere passivity. Italy, bringing new and eager masses into the field against the shaken regiments of Austria, directed by German officers, has, as yet, made but small progress in emerging from the constricted field in which the Austrian fortified mountains confine her. To hold France, England, and Belgium at bay in the West, to sweep

Russia back over hundreds of miles in swift defeat, to give Austria and Turkey the necessary support to withstand tremendous attacks,—this has been within the resources of German genius in the past months.

SEA LOSSES.

Only on the water has she suffered real defeat. There her few free ships have been sunk; her commercial fleets have been scattered, sent to prize-courts, or interned. Beyond the seas Kiaochau, Southwest Africa, Togoland, Kamerun, and Samoa have been conquered.

Sea-power has dealt with her as with Napoleon. But as Napoleon conquered the Continent, Germany has successfully defeated Russia, France, Great Britain, Belgium.

The victory for the first year is then hers. Such difference of opinion as exists must be over the extent of the victory, which, however great, is nowhere yet decisive.—From "One Year of War," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews.

WISHES HE LIVED HERE.

Edward E. Proctor Has a Longing for This County as His Home Again.

Many in this county will remember Edward E. Proctor, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Proctor, who lived here for many years and both of whom were born and raised in this county. Edward E. Proctor was for several years a clerk in the postoffice at Salisbury, N. C., but a few years ago was promoted to a clerkship in the postoffice at Philadelphia, Pa. A recent letter from Mr. Proctor contains the following:

"Mr. S. C. Bishop, Crossville, Tenn. Kind Sir: There is \$2.50, evidence that I must have the Chronicle. Continue sending to above address. I fail to remember amount due on my subscription, you have it though. I thoroughly enjoy reading the Chronicle and always expect it here every Friday morning. Wish the Philadelphia postoffice was located there so I could live in Cumberland county."

There are a good many people in this county, especially Crossville, who would be much pleased to have Mr. Proctor and family as residents of this county again for they remember him with much pleasure as a young man of splendid habits, industrious and worthy the respect of all who knew him.

BECKER PAYS PENALTY.

Was Killed by Electrocuton Thursday Morning at 5:45 at Sing Sing, New York.

Charles Becker, the one time New York police lieutenant, was electrocuted at Sing Sing prison, New York, Thursday morning. The first electric current was sent through his body at 5:45 in the morning. Three shocks were given before he was pronounced dead.

Becker makes the fifth man who was executed for the killing of Herman Rosenthal, a gambler, in the early morning hours of July 16, 1912. Rosenthal had charged Becker with selling police protection to gambling houses and the theory evolved for the death of Rosenthal was that he would make damaging revelations that would ruin Becker.

The evidences showed that Becker hired four gun men to kill Rosenthal, which they did.

Becker maintained his innocence to the last and declared that he in no way conspired at or knew of the proposed killing of the gambler. Becker was cool to the last.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

It Must Be Done 30 Days Before Election or You Cannot Lawfully Vote.

An act was passed by the last general assembly which makes it necessary for voters to pay their poll tax not less than thirty days before any election.

That will take a big burden from the shoulders of candidates or if they will only wait until thirty days before election to announce the grafting voters will find they cannot depend on the candidate paying his poll tax

RURAL SCHOOLS OPENED.

The Bell Was Rung for "Books" Monday Morning in Most Schools of the County.

The rural schools over the county opened Monday morning in most instances with the teachers present who will preside for the next few months. Following are the schools, names of teachers and salary paid:

Woody, James Anderson \$40.
Mayland, Fred Hamby, \$45; Nota Hamby, \$40.
Burgess, Cora Richardson, \$40.
Tolletts Chapel, Alta Martin, \$35.
Big Sandy, Calvin James, \$35.
Linaria, Vioal Rhea, \$35.
Crab Orchard, J. S. Cline, \$80; Maude Swicegood, \$40; Burke Manning, \$40.
Daysville, Theodore Hedgecoth, \$40.
Meridian, Everett Martin, \$40.
Westel, Cornell Chne, \$35.
Taylors Chapel, Harriett Taylor, \$35.
Creston, Gertrude Needham, \$40.
Pilot Knob, Charles Taylor, \$40.
Liberty, Vivian Dunbar, \$30.
Ozone, O. T. Headley, \$40.
Elmore, Ollie Jones, \$30.
Pugh, Minnie Jones, \$30.
Neverfail, Minnie Chastain, \$30.
Browntown, Mae Stanley, \$30.
Flat Rock, Effie Morgan, \$35.
Newton, Ollie Kerley, \$35.
Mt. Union, Ollie Siever, \$35.
Flynn's Cove, Willie Hedgecoth, \$30.
New Era, Violet Siever, \$30.
Hickory Grove, Edgar Snodgrass, \$35.
Bakers Cross Roads, Nancy Morrow, \$35.

Howard Springs, Maud Stanley, \$30.
Fredonia, Clarence Dixon, \$35.
Forest Hill, Willie Elmore, \$35.
Slate Springs, Dillard Peek, \$30.
Orme, Ermine Miller, \$40.
Cave Springs, Everett Henry, \$35.
Dogwood, Susie DeRossett, \$30.
Byrds Branch, Joe Anderson, \$35.
Oak Grove, Emmet Miller, \$40.
Grassy Cove, Helen Dixon, \$50; Naomi Bristow, \$30.

Cold Springs, Grace Hyder, \$40.
Hebbertsburg, Mattie Norris, \$35.
Millstone, Sarah Turner, \$35.
Jewett, Geo. Reed, \$40.
Mill Creek, Nannie Peek, \$30.
Lantana, Edna Tanner, \$35.
Hales Chapel, Thos. Kerley, \$40.
Pomona, Dora Hamby, \$40.
Fairview, Clarence Hedgecoth, \$40.
Thomas Springs, Nancy Anderson, \$35.

Pine Grove, Carrie Shadden, \$35.
Shloh, Liza Norris, \$30.
Smiths Chapel, Hassie Brown, \$30.
Cross Roads, Geo. Gamble, \$30.
The Crossville schools will open the last Monday in this month with Prof. H. H. Vincent as principal, assisted by Mrs. C. E. Keyes, Crossville, and Misses Camilla and Catherine Manier, of Marshall county. Miss Bessie Potter, who taught last year, could have had the place again but declined it as she intends to take some special work either in the high school here or will go away. Prof. Frank March is again at the head of the High School here with John Rose and Miss Frances Waters as assistants. Mrs. Olive K. Barnes will have charge of the Domestic Art Department again this year and Miss Ethel Keyes the music department. The High School will open the first Monday in September.

CRUSHED LIME ROCK.

The committee that has in charge the lime crusher is arranging to furnish crushed lime rock for the farmers at Crossville in any quantity from car loads to wagon loads.

Judge G. P. Burnett is trying to induce the Tennessee Central railroad to put in a switch at some easy accessible point here in town so a bin can be built for storing the crushed rock so as to accommodate the people with small quantities as they may want it. If you expect to need any lime in small or large amounts turn your order in to Trustee James Smith.

HOME TALENT SHOW.

The Sunday School and members of the M. E. church have been practicing on a play called, "The Aid Society Getting Ready for the County Fair." The play will be given at the Mecca Saturday night. Considerable time and effort has been expended on the preparation and it promises to prove a very entertaining affair. Admission price 10 and 20 cents.

WORLD FOOD SUPPLY.

Hunger No Where Threatens Any Nation and the Bread Crop Is In Excess of Any Ever Known Before.

Much German land formerly used for pasturage, for sugar-beets, and for non-agricultural purposes, has this year been devoted to potatoes, cereals, beets, and garden crops.

The total value of food thus produced will probably prove much greater than in any former year. The same thing seems to be true of Austria.

All reports from Vienna refer to the harvest season in Austria and Hungary as unusually bountiful.

The Hungarian plain has always been famous for its wheat, and it is leading the region in the production of our great American staple,—maize, or Indian corn,—to be found outside of our hemisphere.

The very old, the very young, the women, the war prisoners, the city folks, and the soldiers on furlough have all helped in the raising and harvesting the crops.

Very little information has come from France regarding current crops; but France is a farming country and ordinarily produces ample bread materials. This year's supply seems to be on a normal basis.

The British islands never produce food enough for the whole population. They will in one way or another have maintained their average this year, and Germany's submarine campaign has not impaired to any appreciable extent the facility with which England can import all that she needs from North and South America, Australasia, India, and parts of Africa.

Stimulated by the high price of wheat and the European demand, American and Canadian farmers increased their acreage of cereals for this season's crop to a very marked extent. The result is that, according to the estimates of the Agricultural Department early in July, the wheat yield of the United States will be far the greatest in the history of the country, going well beyond the unprecedented crop of last year and reaching a total of almost a thousand million bushels.

There were, however, in many parts of the country, very bad conditions during the period of the ripening and harvesting of the winter wheat, which will have caused a shrinkage of millions of bushels in the final outcome.

In any case, the United States will have a large wheat surplus to export to Europe as needed.

The Canadian wheat crop, particularly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, will be harvested from a greatly increased acreage, but estimates of the total crop, as compared with that of last year, are not as yet to be regarded as sufficiently accurate for final acceptance.

It is probable that the crop will go beyond two hundred million bushels, equalling that of the Dakotas and Minnesota.

There has been unwonted agricultural effort in the Empire of the Czar. The Russian wheat crop, accordingly, is reported as the greatest, both in acreage and in yield per acre, that Russia has ever known.

It is presumable that rye and barley (the "black bread" cereals) are being harvested in augmented quantities. There is a large surplus of the 1914 crop in the Russian granaries and storehouses. This is partly due to the cutting off of facilities for export, and also in part to the use of the Russian railroads by the government for military purposes.

This summer, large amounts will perhaps have gone out by way of Archangel and other northern ports. It is alleged that until within a few weeks past considerable quantities of Russian wheat found their way into Rumania, where they were in part transhipped to Germany.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews.

WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee: The weather will be generally fair during the week, with temperatures slightly below the normal for two or three days, followed by a slight rise thereafter.

TELLS OF THEIR TRIP.

H. R. Webb Gives Brief Account of Their Western Trip as Far as Los Angeles.

The following letter from H. R. Webb, written when he and family were in Los Angeles, will prove of interest to many in this county. Mr. Webb and family are on their way to San Francisco to attend the Panama Exposition. They are expected home in a few weeks.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23.

"S. C. Bishop, Dear Editor:—Some of our friends wished for us to give an account of ourselves. Everything has worked fine since we left Crossville; the start was the only trouble we had when we, in our excitement, left our lunch of toothsome fried chicken, etc.

"We left Rockwood at midnight and we woke up in western Kentucky. Nearly all the way through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas we found broad level fields, with thousands of acres under water; not 50 per cent of the corn will be saved in that flooded country.

"We arrived in St. Louis that night and the next day at 2 we arrived in Topeka, where we stayed one week and visited my brother. Topeka is a beautiful city, with broad clean streets. Our next stopover was Denver, Colo., that large and wealthy city. We took an auto and took in all the beautiful sights.

"Our next stop over was Colorado and Manitou Springs. Manitou is at the foot of Pikes Peak and is noted for its soda water. A part of our party went up the incline 2600 feet to an elevation of 9000 feet; then on 1000 feet higher by a path to within one mile of the Peak and close to the snow line. There was snow all around the peak and we drank ice water of the stream that furnishes Manitou and Colorado Springs with ice water. They told us that a hotel near the peak got all its ice all summer from an old abandoned mine.

"Our next stop over was Salt Lake City, Utah. That city is cool and well kept and from the looks of the handsome girls they have the argument in favor of Mormonism. We went out to Salt Lake about 20 miles and it is a most beautiful place. We took a plunge in the salt water, so salty that a person can not sink. The water is about 4 feet deep and if you take your feet off the ground you come up to the top in spite of yourself and float like a board. While in the city we visited the Temple and heard the great organ recital and went to see all the other places of interest.

"We took the Salt Lake route here over the mountains and the Grand Canyon was simply wonderful. We arrived here at night. From there we went to San Diego, where we stayed about a week, sight seeing and taking in the great Exposition, which was grand. Sunday some of our party went to Ocean beach and into Mexico to see a big bull fight. There were six bulls in the fight and one by one the last big bulls were killed. It seemed cruel to us and some of the crowd went away at the critical time, while others turned their heads, although the Mexicans with their whole families thoroughly enjoyed it at that point. I thought Uncle Sam ought to go in there and make them talk United States. They need spanking.

"Los Angeles is a city of 500,000, and we have been to several of the beaches and seeing the sights. We have seen some of our old Cumberland county neighbors, the Kearleys and Monroes. We will be here about a week longer and visit the Catalina Islands, then we go to San Francisco, then via boat to Portland and Seattle and on our way home. We are all enjoying good health and having the time of our lives. Hoping all are well, Yours truly,

"H. R. Webb."

TROUBLE IN HAITI.

In Haiti, what is known as the Black Republic, last week they assassinated their president and things are in a critical condition. United States troops are on the scene and comparative quiet prevails in Port Au Prince, the capitol.