

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTE FROM JUNE 26 TO JULY 6

Teachers in This County, Who Do Not Attend Summer School, Expected to Attend.

The Cumberland County Teachers' Institute will be held at Crossville, June 26, to July 6th inclusive, sessions beginning daily at 8.10 A. M. All teachers not attending regularly organized summer schools elsewhere are expected to attend this meeting.

State Superintendent J. B. Brown will be with us some time during the institute and will address the teachers and citizens on the problems of country schools. This address should be heard by every person in the county who is interested in schools. The public is cordially invited to attend and hear this address by Superintendent Brown, and any person wishing to do so may attend any of the sessions and will be heartily welcome. Watch the Chronicle for the date when Superintendent Brown will be with us.

We are eager to secure the strongest corp of teachers this county can possibly afford. Applications are coming in daily and I am filing them in the order in which they are received. I shall gladly present them to the Board. There are well qualified teachers in the county who have not indicated their desire for election or re-election as the case may be, I cannot take for granted that teachers not applying desire to be considered when the Board meets to elect teachers.

If there are any who desire to present their names through the office of the county superintendent, please do so soon. Be sure to give the following information: (This form may be used if it is so desired.)

Name
Address
The number of your certificate
Kind of Certificate when issued
What schools you have attended, and whether or not courses were completed
Your professional training, including Summer School work
No. of months taught
Where you taught last
What school you prefer (if any preference)

ETHEL WALKER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

A MARKED CHANGE.

Editor Chronicle:—Monday I had the pleasure of attending a banquet at Nashville, given by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Los Angeles, California. There were a number of agents present, and a man who is connected with the head office at Los Angeles. Of course the man from the head office brought an encouraging message showing the importance of men and women insuring their lives, and also giving the growth of this large institution, but that is not what prompted me to write this article. It was this:

Some twelve years ago I had the pleasure of attending a similar meeting. What impressed me most was such a contrast then and now. When I attended the meeting twelve years ago, on the table were glasses filled with wine, (of course I turned mine down then) some of the agents filled up with stuff stronger than wine, tried to raise a rough house and came near doing so. This time glasses were filled with iced tea and water. More attracting was the occasion this time as the meeting was opened and closed with prayer. Yet, some old TOPER will have the audacity to say there is more liquor drank now than before we had prohibition. Poor Fellows! When you hear a man talk that way he is simply ignorant of the change, or he is so far gone that he does not want to know the facts, or he just does of want to believe what a change prohibition has wrought.

O. B. RECTOR.

Before the World War the Austrian crown was worth 20 cents; now a thousand crown are worth seven cents.

It is claimed that unless the coal strike is settled soon there will be an alarming shortage of coal for the coming winter.

Maryland is the only state in the union that has no state prohibition laws; Rhode Island having "joined the Union" recently.

ENSILAGE UNSAFE FEED FOR HORSES AND MULES

One Man Lost 25 Out of 60 Feeding Young Mules; All Right for Cattle.

As a safe and economic feed for cattle, ensilage has few equals and no superiors. What is said derogatory to ensilage feeding in the following article has no reference whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, to feeding this product to cattle.

That ensilage is an unsafe feed for horses and mules has almost weekly—for several months—been brought forcibly to my official attention by livestock owners in each of the three grand divisions of Tennessee. These unfortunate owners have been the innocent victims of ensilage feeding and have frantically appealed to the state department of Agriculture for assistance. Our field inspectors have answered many of these calls. The inspectors have invariably directed that the ensilage feeding be discontinued and in all instances the deaths at once ceased.

About ten years ago—as State Veterinarian—the writer went on record as strongly condemning the feeding of ensilage to horses and mules. In fact at that time, went so far as to send out a warning to live stock owners of Tennessee admonishing them to avoid feeding ensilage to horses and mules. At that time we considered ensilage an unsafe feed for this class of live stock. Since then no facts have been developed that are in any way calculated to cause me to reverse the opinion then expressed. In spite of our former warning, hundreds of valuable animals have been sacrificed each year by owners persisting in feeding ensilage to horses and mules.

Self constituted authorities have in some instances—through the press and otherwise—wrongly advised the horse and mule owners. Such so-called authorities have advocated ensilage feeding to this class of animals even in spite of the fact that it is a hazardous procedure. I here recall one amusing incident even though the owners suffered heavily financial losses by following the advice given. A prominent farmer in one of our Middle Tennessee counties purchased 60 weanling mules. A strong enthusiast of ensilage persuaded him to build and fill two silos for the purpose of feeding these 60 mules through the winter cheaply and profitably. The owner followed the advice given by building two silos and filling them with what was believed to be first class ensilage. Soon after the beginning of winter one silo was opened and the feeding started. Within a few days the mules began to sicken and die in spite of a qualified veterinarian's efforts to save them. The state Department of Agriculture was appealed to and the writer visited the farm. At the time of my visit 18 mules were already dead and 7 others desperately sick from what was then known as Forage Poison or "Blind Staggers".

The owner was very much disheartened and discouraged and asked me for my best advice. I suggested to him that the feeding of ensilage to the remaining mules be discontinued; that he write the party who persuaded him to feed ensilage to his mules, to the effect that his advice had been followed, the two silos had been built and filled, the 60 mules had been put on ensilage feed, to date 18 were dead and seven others were desperately ill with no chance to save them. From present indications the mules would give out before the ensilage was consumed, and he wanted to know what disposition his former adviser would suggest for the balance of the ensilage.

We are gratified to know that the State of Tennessee Department of Agriculture is on record as opposed to this practice. The disease produced by ensilage is Botulism.

Cattle, sheep, and goats are to a large degree immune to Botulism. Ensilage that is known to have killed many horses and mules has been fed to cattle without any bad results.—By George R. White, State Veterinarian.

(This article will be followed next week by one on Botulism, by the same author.)

Between the knowing how to do a thing and the doing of a thing is where failure is made.—Bishop Woodcock.

We may know all about life, save the living of it. We may know all about war save the stopping of it. We may know all about peace save the making of it.—Bishop Woodcock.

BIG STRAWBERRY YIELD FROM A SINGLE ACRE

H. J. Dunbar Gathers 147 Crates of Marketable Berries and 13 Crates of Culls.

Strawberries in this section did unusually well this year and those who attempted to grow them for the market met with much encouragement in both quality and quantity.

H. J. Dunbar and G. M. Martin were the main people who offered berries on this market. Mr. Dunbar kept a careful account of what he gathered and what the crop cost him. The results show that he made a net profit of \$151.00 after meeting all legitimate expenses.

The soil here being of a loose, sandy loam seems particularly adapted to the growth of berries. For a while the average last year for berries from an acre for the entire state was 89 crates. Mr. Dunbar has this year gathered and marketed 147 crates, and at the same time secured 13 crates of cull berries that would be suitable for jam and such uses but he did not attempt to market them along with the general crop.

He used second year cleared ground, which would have produced about 30 bushels of corn. In March, 1921, the ground was thoroughly prepared and laid off about three or three and a half feet a part as he would have done for corn, using 200 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre in the row. Plants were set two feet apart in the row and cultivated carefully from March until August. Nothing more was done to them until March of this year when they had another application of 200 pounds of acid phosphate on top of the row. Mr. Dunbar paid three cents a box for picking, which he regards as excessive for almost any person could easily make from \$1.50 to \$2.00 in less than a day. Next year he expects to pay only two and one-half cents for picking. The berries were picked by Mrs. Treadway. He was fortunate to some degree in that he was able to use some of his crates several times over; that reduced the expense some. Following is the number of crates sold with the price received:

Berries Sold.	
10 crates @ \$4.00.....	\$ 40.00
20 crates @ \$3.00.....	60.00
50 crates @ \$2.50.....	125.00
40 crates @ \$2.00.....	80.00
21 crates @ \$1.87½.....	35.38
13 crates @ \$1.00.....	13.00

Total\$355.38
The 13 crates sold at \$1.00 a crate were culls. The 21 crates sold at \$1.87½ were fine berries and were consigned to a commission house in Nashville and there is every probability that he failed to receive what was justly due him, quality considered. Following is the

Expense Account:	
Picking 147 crates at 72c	\$105.84
80 crates at 33c	26.40
Work of team.....	12.00
Plowing and hoeing.....	20.00
My time directing work.....	24.00
400 pounds acid phosphate.....	4.00
4,000 plants at \$2.50 per M.....	10.00

Total expense.....\$202.24
Net Profit.....\$151.14
Mr. Dunbar now has three and a half acres of berries, but he has decided to plow up half an acre and put the ground in late potatoes to determine if such a course is profitable. Next year he will have three acres of three varieties, which will give early, medium and late berries, which will prolong the picking season about two weeks.

It will be seen by the above figures that there is no fortune in berries even in a good season and those who have tried growing them almost anywhere will tell you there is much close and hard work connected with the crop from the time one starts until the berries are cashed, however, the crop is a paying one even on a small scale and if the industry should be developed to such proportions as to make it possible to load a car a day here, the growers will find a much more profitable and stable market as they would be able to deliver to buyers at the railroad station here and thus much bother be avoided and collections easier.

England plans to pay your Uncle Sam some \$200,000,000 in interest money this fall.

The Supreme court has decided that the Child Labor Law is unconstitutional.

Indications are that coal prices will be considerably less the coming winter than for several years.

COURTNEY DANIELS CLEARED MRS. TREADWAY CONVICTED

Jury Returns Verdict of Voluntary Manslaughter, Which Is Two to Ten Years in Penitentiary

Circuit court adjourned Saturday evening after the jury had returned its verdict in the case against Courtney Daniels and Mrs. Quill Treadway on the charge of murdering Lewis Brendle. Court will convene again the fourth Monday in August. The grand jury also adjourned and will not meet in August unless especially called to hear specific cases.

Brendle Killing.

The case of the state against May Treadway and Courtney Daniels, charged with the murder of Lewis Brendle, occupied most of three days of the present term of the Criminal court. Thursday afternoon and a short time Friday morning was taken in empanneling the jury; the balance of that day and until 11 a. m. of Saturday was used in the presentation of the proof, and the argument and charge following in the order mentioned, the case going to the jury at 4 p. m. and at about 8:30 that night the jury reported their verdict, which was that the defendant, May Treadway was guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and the defendant Courtney Daniels not guilty. This verdict if approved by the court, imposes a penitentiary sentence of from two to ten years in the state prison. A motion for a new trial was made and consideration of said motion was set for the third Monday in August, next, when the court re-convenes to finish the docket of the present term, all cases on the civil docket having gone over until that date.

In the said murder case the State was represented by Attorney-General J. R. Mitchell, E. G. Tollett and Carlisle Tollett, and the defendants were represented by C. E. Keyes and Frank B. McElwee.

The deceased was shot twice on the early night of April 12, last, and died on the night of the 19th of the same month, as a result of the shooting. The shooting occurred at the home of Mrs. Treadway. Courtney Daniels being there, the woman's husband, Quill Treadway, not being at home at the time.

The deceased in his dying declarations said that he was merely passing the Treadway home when he discovered, as he thought, his brother, Bevy Brendle's hat in the front window of the house and stepped in to make inquiry of his brother, whereupon he was ordered to leave by Mrs. Treadway, but delaying to light a cigarette by the lamp light, and while in the act of lighting same with lamp in hand, he was shot from behind by Mrs. Treadway, the whole contents of a load of shot passing through his right arm, tearing off the muscle of his arm, severing the large blood vessels and scraping the bone of his arm, thus rendering it limp and powerless at his side; that he then ran out at the front door and turned east and went around the rear end of the house and on to a distance of about ten feet past the north west corner, and when about midway between the house and fence and while he was against a clothes-line, he was again shot from behind, the shot taking effect in his back, shoulder and left side of his face, which latter shot knocked him helpless upon the ground; from which position he was taken up and carried to the home of his father, Mathew Brendle, where he died. His cries were heard by Vance Hinch, at his home about 400 yards away, and he was the first to reach him and minister unto him.

The medical testimony of the attending physician, as well as the physical facts, and that of other witnesses seem to substantiate the contention of the State as to the way in which the shots entered the body of the wounded man, and as he claimed was the case. He thought both the defendants were acting together at the time he received the second shot from the same shot gun.

Mrs. Treadway stated on the witness stand that she fired both shots, and that the deceased was advancing upon her at the time each shot was fired, and that he was within about one foot of the muzzle of the gun when she fired the first shot and about twelve feet away when she fired the second time; that the deceased was threatening and abusing her in the house when she shot him the first time, and was in the act of taking hold of her.

The defendant Courtney Daniels denied that he moved from his seat in the kitchen during the entire time all the above was taking place, or that he

\$20,000 IMPROVEMENT FOR CRAB ORCHARD

Southern States Lime Corporation Will Install New Hydrating Plant Within Few Months.

A very important development will be carried out at Crab Orchard within the next few months. The Southern States Lime Corporation has decided to install a modern hydrating plant. When completed it will entail an expenditure of approximately \$20,000.

N. D. Walker, superintendent of the Lime Corporation, plans to leave tomorrow for Chicago, Milwaukee and Barton, Wisconsin, to inspect machinery and view a test on hydration. Mr. Walker will be met in Chicago by Mr. Walbra Crow, president of the Walbra Crow engineering firm, who is doing the engineering work for the Lime Corporation, and he will accompany Mr. Walker on his inspection tour. The hydrating plant is expected to be installed and ready for work by September.

Mr. Walker will go via St. Louis and pass a few days with his brother, A. Russel Walker, who is engaged in the livestock business. Mr. Walker plans to be absent about two weeks.

or the 16 year old son of the other defendant said a word or moved from their seats while all was taking place.

The above are the main points of contention of the parties, and lack of space prevents further comment by us.

Criminal Cases.

J. W. Smith, violating the bone dry law, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Mrs. J. Sedivak, unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, not guilty.

George Ford, carrying pistol, submitted and fine \$50 and six months in jail.

Floyd Wilson, public drunkenness, not guilty.

Darius McFall assault, etc., mistrial nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Tom Moppins, Hestel Knight, disturbing public worship and public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Asberry Barnes, violating bone dry law, not guilty.

G. W. Roberts, public drunkenness, not guilty.

C. B. Wilson, violating bone dry law not guilty.

Balam Smith and Wm. Talley, violating bone dry law, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Lewis Brendle, carrying pistol, abated by death of defendant.

Melvine Godsey, unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, not guilty.

Melvine Godsey, violating bone dry law, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Dewey Boston, carrying brass knuckles, mistrial, eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Jere Elmore, carrying pistol, not guilty.

Elisha Norris, Lottie Norris, unlawful cohabitation, not guilty.

Mack Lowe, Lind Lowe, hunting without license, nolleed on costs and taxes.

John Rector, violating bone dry law, submitted and fined \$100 and six months in work house.

Ridley Tabor, public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Doyle Hembree, public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Carl Dunbar, Public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Charley Alley, public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

Oscar McCampbell, public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

William Durham, violating bone dry law, nolleed on costs and taxes.

W. J. Brooks, violating bone dry law nolleed on costs and taxes.

J. C. Wallick, violating bone dry law fined \$100 and costs.

John DeRossett, violating bone dry law, not guilty.

F. D. Martin, Contempt, discharged on clerk's and sheriff's fees.

Jumbo Garrison, public drunkenness, nolleed on costs and taxes.

J. C. Wallick, public drunkenness, guilty, fined \$25 and costs, appealed to supreme court.

Ben Smith, contempt, discharged on clerk's and sheriff's costs.

Deet Adams, contempt, discharged on clerk's and sheriff's costs.

A. J. Howard, contempt, discharged on clerk's and sheriff's costs.

Cordell Stewart, public drunkenness, submitted, fined \$15 and costs.

Wm. Burgess, assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree, not guilty.

George Phillips, charged with the murder of his step father, John Webb, in the Isoline neighborhood some months ago. The case was continued until next term of court.

The civil docket was continued until the third Monday in August.