

Drs. Moores & Long,
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E. Church St., Union City
Telephone 144.

THE COMMERCIAL

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THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Union City, Tennessee

Still growing. High-water mark for Union City reached.

We thank our friends and the public for their patronage.

We are offering them the cleanest, strongest and best bank for their business Union City has ever known.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Union City, Tennessee

CUMMINS ROASTS CANNON

Declares Central Bank Idea is Bad and Ridicules Cannon

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Denouncing and ridiculing the attacks upon him and other insurgents made by Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, United States Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, in an address before the Marquette Club here to-night delivered his reply to the assailants of his position and incidentally took issue with the Republican "regulars" on many important questions.

He cited particularly the address of Speaker Cannon, delivered at Elgin, Ill., recently in which "Uncle Joe" attempted to read Cummins and other insurgents out of the Republican party and declared that neither Cannon, Payne, Aldrich nor anyone else was qualified to outlaw the insurgents. The efforts of "Uncle Joe" in this direction he characterized as "nonsense of so sublime a degree that it provokes no debate but derision."

Senator Cummins also denounced in unmeasured terms the central bank idea as proposed by United States Senator Aldrich and endorsed by President Taft. "Any plan which subjects the volume of our currency to the power and judgment of a few men," he declared, "is bad and would enslave the financial world as completely as some parts of the industrial field are now held in bondage."

Senator Cummins' address was delivered at a banquet given by the Marquette Club, at which he was the guest of honor. He said in part:

"A month ago a distinguished son of Illinois came to Iowa obviously angry and therefore in one of his hysterical moods. He made a speech ostensibly in defense of the House of Representatives, but which was, in fact, an assault upon those who had opposed the Republican majority in Congress upon the tariff measure. Not content with burning us at the stake, he scattered our ashes to the four winds in order to make sure that we would be lost to the Republican party forever and ever. He excited me to a pre-eminence among the insurgents which I do not deserve, but which I would be proud to occupy, and declared, with a vehemence which you who know him will appreciate, that I had become an ally of a certain eloquent gentleman whose quadrennial business has been to carry the Democratic banner to overwhelming defeat. Warning to his work, he made another speech a few days ago at Elgin, in which he repeated in all the colors of the rainbow phraseology the denunciation of those who committed the horrid crime of voting against the tariff bill, and again consigned them to the lowest depths of Democratic perdition; and then to completely satisfy his lust for blood, he assigned to Senator LaFollette and myself a superheated chamber in this region of the damned. With all these imprecations, expulsions and exterminations still ringing in my ears, I feel like a member of the fated brigade of which the poet sang:

"Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them,
Volleyed and thundered."

Mr. Cummins said the crusade which he intends to strengthen with all for a

tariff commission, a "permanent, dignified and independent tariff commission."

On the financial question, Senator Cummins said:

"There is great unrest, especially among the bankers, with respect to our financial system. It is not all that it should be, and it probably has one serious defect. It seems to be universally conceded that there should be more elasticity in our paper currency, although we have not yet tested the efficiency of the law that was passed in response to the depression of 1907. While I am speaking here, the renowned chairman of the finance committee of the Senate is speaking elsewhere in the city of Chicago upon the subject which the monetary commission has had under investigation. I do not know what his views are, nor am I familiar with the plan that he is now laying before the country. It may be that I will be able to give his plan the support of my vote in the Senate of the United States, and I earnestly hope that I can. I fear, however, that it will involve one of two things, both of which I look upon as hostile to the welfare of the American people. Any plan which subjects the volume of our currency to the power and judgment of a few men who may become selfishly interested in either expanding it or reducing it, is bad, and, if carried into execution, would enslave the financial world as completely as some parts of the industrial field are now held in bondage. Such a scheme, whether called a central bank or any other name, is intolerable."

SOUTH FOR FARMERS

Secretary of Agriculture Declares Garden Spot of Nation

Durham, N. C., Nov. 5.—"The place for the farmer now is the South, where the soil is friendly to nearly every product of the country," declared Secretary Wilson, of the National Department of Agriculture to-day in an address before the National Farmers' Congress during its visit to Durham to inspect the tobacco factories here.

Secretary Wilson said he had nothing against education in schools and colleges of the country, but that their tendency had been to educate away from the farms instead of toward them. He expressed his sympathy with the man who proposed an agricultural school for every county, whether that school be an actual institution or merely a place where farmers met and discussed farming.

"The abandonment of farms has been upon such a scale that the danger of reducing the country to an import rather than an export nation is evident," declared Mr. Wilson.

Issue was taken by a member of the New York delegation when Mr. Wilson declared that in New York State sixty miles from Albany and twenty from Utica, every third house was untenanted.

Secretary Wilson boasted of the freedom of his department from politics. He declared that of the 11,000 men under him he did not know the politics of even eleven of them.

Heating stoves, the best made, at Nailling-Keiser Hardware Co.

"WILL THEY GET A JURY?"



A DOUBTFUL SITUATION

REELFOOT AGAIN IN CHANCERY.

Bill Filed by Attorney Cates Here Monday.

Last Monday Attorney General Cates and assistant counsel, Mayor Hugh Barr, D. B. Puryear, and District Attorney D. J. Caldwell filed with Chancellor John S. Cooper and Clerk and Master Geo. A. Gibbs, of the Chancery Court of Obion County, Tenn., the long-talked-of bill having for its purpose the adjudication of and establishing rights and titles of lands and waters appertaining to Reelfoot Lake.

The suit will be one of universal interest in consequence of recent Night-rider troubles and the trial and conviction of Nightriders recently reversed by the State Supreme Court.

The caption of the bill and the prayers set out are as follows:

To the Hon. John S. Cooper, Chancellor of the Ninth Chancery Division of the State of Tennessee, upon the relation of Chas. T. Cates, Jr., Attorney General of the State, and D. J. Caldwell, District Attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit,

Against the West Tennessee Land Company, W. M. Wilson, of Obion County, Tenn., N. A. Patterson, of Washington County, Tenn., sued as an heir at law of James Patterson, deceased, and representative of all other heirs at law of said James Patterson, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and the unknown heirs at law of George Doherty, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown.

The bill proceeds to relate a general description of Reelfoot Lake, its formation and character and an introduction of claimants and a recital of the claims, in all a lengthy typewritten document, concluding with the following prayers:

1. That the parties named as such in the caption be made parties defendant to this bill by process and publication, according to the practice of this court, and that they be required to answer the allegations of this bill fully, but their oaths to their answers are hereby expressly waived.

2. For a decree declaring Reelfoot Lake to be a public body of water, navigable in law, and declaring the rights, duties and interests of your orator therein, not only as proprietor, but as a representative and trustee for all the people of Tennessee.

3. That the claim of the several defendants to the bill be declared clouds upon the title of your orator to, and her rights in, said lake, and the several grants, deeds, and other muniments of title under which the defendants and each of them claim, be declared void,

and as such be canceled and annulled for the reasons stated in the bill.

4. That the charter of the defendant West Tennessee Land Company be declared void and as such canceled and annulled for reasons stated in the bill, and that the defendant West Tennessee Land Company and the other defendants be perpetually enjoined from setting up any claim to the said lake and the waters thereof and from interfering with the rights of the public therein, particularly the right of free fishery and hunting and free transportation and navigation upon and across the waters of said lake.

5. And if your orator is mistaken in her special prayers, she prays for all such other, further, different and general relief as she may be entitled to upon the facts stated in the bill.

The document is signed by
CHAS. T. CATES, JR., Atty. Genl.
D. J. CALDWELL, Dist. Atty.

H. H. BARR,
D. B. PURYEAR,
D. J. CALDWELL,
CHAS. T. CATES.

A Pleasant Way to Cure Catarrh.

Poor deluded victims!
Continually sprinkling and spraying and stomach dosing.

What are you doing it for?
Trying to kill the catarrh germs?
Might just as well try to kill a cat with fresh milk.

Sticking a piece of chewing gum in the upper left hand corner of the right ear would slaughter just as many germs.

You can't kill the germs that cause catarrh unless you get where they are.

You can get where the germs are by breathing Hyomei, the powerful yet soothing antiseptic, which is prepared especially to kill catarrh germs.

Just breathe it in, that's all. It gives joyful relief in five minutes. It is guaranteed by the Red Cross Drug Store to cure catarrh, or money back.

It is sold by leading druggists everywhere. A complete outfit, including inhaler, costs \$1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. Cures sore throat, coughs and colds.

"I take special pride in recommending Hyomei to asthmatic sufferers, as I know by experience that it is a remedy that cures. I have not since using Hyomei had any recurrence of asthma."—Mrs. Wm. Burton, Owosso, Mich., June 22, 1909.

Red Cross Drug Store.

MI-ONA

Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach distress or money back. Large box of tablets 50 cents. Druggists in all towns.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Coming Message to Congress Will Give President's Endorsement.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7.—President Taft will begin the preparation of his message to Congress soon after his return to Washington on Wednesday. He has indicated clearly enough in his speeches what that message will be. It will recommend an unusually long program for Congress, and one that is likely to revive a good deal of the hostility shown to the Roosevelt administration on the score of railroad rate legislation.

That the President has been looking forward to the possibility of serious opposition within the ranks of his own party is indicated by his recent speeches. On several occasions he has warned the public that Congress, not the President, is to be blamed for failure to enact laws clinching the Roosevelt policies.

At Macon, the other day, he said: "I intend to recommend a good many measures at the next session of Congress, and I take this method of indicating to you where the responsibility will be if these measures do not pass."

WILL KEEP THE PROMISE.

The President has indicated the idea on which his message will be based, in this statement:

"The administration was elected on the platform that we proposed to carry out the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, and we propose to keep that promise."

Mr. Taft has declared that he, better than any other man, is able to say what those policies are. He has described Mr. Roosevelt's chief policies as the determination to make the great corporations of the country obey the law.

One of his most important recommendations to "clinch the Roosevelt policies" will be for the establishment of a court of five members to expedite litigation over the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. President Taft holds that the delays have largely nullified the effectiveness of the commission. Under the new reductions the President will seek to establish a court of experts. When the Interstate Commerce Commission holds that a rate is unreasonable, this court may decide upon a reasonable rate without delay, with no appeal on the part of the railroads except to the Supreme Court. There will also be a recommendation in the message that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given supervisory power over the issuing of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads. This is a safeguard against the watering of a stock.

The President will recommend also that no interstate railroad after a certain period be allowed to own stock in

any other railroad. As a further step in his so-called program for clinching the Roosevelt policies, Mr. Taft will suggest a reorganization of the bureau of corporations, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice.

CONSTANTLY ENCROACHING.

The three under present conditions are constantly crossing each other's trail and duplicating each other's work. The President in all of his speeches has made it clear, however, that the legitimate corporations have nothing to fear from him; that he proposes no campaign against them. His message will contain something reassuring along this line, as in his addresses:

"We could not get along without corporations. They are a necessary instrument in the business of the country. But we give them privileges so they must recognize the responsibility with which they exercise power and we must take the means of compelling them to recognize that responsibility and to keep them within the law."

The narrowing of the scope of the Sherman anti-trust law is another recommendation that will be charged with the possibility of trouble in Congress. Mr. Taft will recommend that its application be limited to commissions and conspiracies to suppress competition and establish monopolies. He would draw the line between reasonable and unreasonable restraints of trade and enable business men to continue.

"What is legitimate business and what is not?" The President has acknowledged that such an amendment of the anti-trust act as he proposes will exempt boycotts from its operation. The President will point out in his message that he would be the last person to recommend special legislation in favor of the labor unions, but that he does not believe that Congress intended originally to include them in the operation of the law.

ON INJUNCTIONS.

The message also will contain a recommendation for legislation relating to the issuing of injunctions as promised in the Republican national platform. The President will make several definite suggestions for the continuance and extension of the administration's conservation and reclamation policy. He will recommend relief for some of the projects that have been suspended because of the illegality of the undertaking. His conservation program also will include continued control by the government of its water-power sites and of the coal, oil and phosphate lands in such a way as to prevent the use of these natural resources by monopolies.

The President will urge the establishment of postal savings banks. There will be no definite recommendation in this message for monetary legislation, and it is uncertain yet whether Senator Aldrich's commission will be ready to report at this session. President Taft has indicated on his trip that he is not in favor of leaving the postal savings bank question to be considered and worked out when the general monetary reform legislation comes up, as Senator Aldrich and others suggest.

The President has indicated that he favors Senator Aldrich's central bank idea, but he will not be ready to give it his full endorsement until all the details are before him.

As to inland waterways, there is no likelihood of any radical recommendation. The Mississippi River boosters will be disappointed, for the President in his message will go no further than he did in his speeches that he delivered on the memorable cruise down the river. Mr. Taft will insist that no inland waterway improvement shall be undertaken until engineers have approved its feasibility and determined its cost. He will insist, too, that the improvement shall stand the test of business common sense; and second, whether the business men would avail themselves of the opportunity of water transportation if it were offered. In other words, the President will emphasize his stand against "the pork barrel" method of distributing water improvements. When the conditions warrant the improvements the President will be in favor of issuing the necessary bonds and pushing the work to completion as rapidly as possible.

SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The President will recommend ship subsidies, especially for the development of lines on the Pacific and on the Atlantic between American and South American ports. He has suggested that the \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 annual profit on foreign mails might be applied to subsidies as an experiment.

A reorganization of the Alaskan government will be another in the long list of recommendations. The President will propose a government by commission, similar to the Philippines government, for this territory.