

**DR. E. M. LONG**  
DENTIST  
Over White & Burchard's Drug  
Store, Union City, Tenn.  
Telephones—  
Office 144-2, Residence 144-3

# THE COMMERCIAL

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Union City Commercial, established 1890 / Consolidated September 1, 1911  
West Tennessee Courier, established 1897

UNION CITY, TENN, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911.

VOL. 20, NO. 9



**DAY DREAMS  
NEVER COME  
TRUE WITHOUT  
A BANK ACCOUNT**

**MANY** people see the things they desire in their imagination but few attain them, because they do not set about accomplishing their desires in an intelligent manner.

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**OLIVER'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE.**

**Key at Vanderbilt.**

Frank Key was the representative of the Training School at the Ninth Annual Inter-scholastic Declamation contest held at Vanderbilt May 12, having qualified from the preliminary contest. He is one from only ten who qualified in this contest. Key deserves great credit for the success and honor he has brought the Training School. The Training School has been unfortunate in not having their representatives for two previous years to qualify.

Welch represented the Training School in the Sixth Annual Oratorical contest at Dyersburg on the same date. He came second to the medal offered by the U. D. C., J. L. Chapter. The Training School was also represented in the West Kentucky and Tennessee Track meet at Dyersburg by Welch, captain, Wilson, Honeycutt and Kinkle, who were suc-

cessful in taking away three of the seven prizes. Honeycutt took the medal for the 75-yard dash, with Kinkle second, and for the 75-yard hurdle, with Wilson as second. The team won the pennant for the relay race and came second for most points of the meet, 27.

It must be admitted that the Training School has been very successful in school work, public speaking and also in athletics; and above all, "baseball." The Fulton people said after the game there Monday, which resulted 4 to 3 for Fulton, they would have to take their hats off to the Union City Training School baseball team. Any one who has seen the team play this year will say that it is the best amateur team in the State, and that "Kid" Johnson and "Judge" Smith can't be bested.

Everybody's coming to the Tiptonville games on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23 and 24 at 4 p. m.

## DISSOLUTION ORDERED.

### Summary of Decision in Standard Oil Case.

The Supreme Court holds: That the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade. That this giant corporation must be dissolved within six months. Corporations whose contracts are "not unreasonably restrictive of competition" are not affected. Other great corporations whose acts may be called into question will be dealt with according to the merits of their particular cases. The court was unanimous as to the main features of the decision, Justice Harlan dissenting only as to a limitation of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law. President Taft and Cabinet will consider immediately the entire trust situation and the advisability of pressing for a Federal incorporation act. A decision in the tobacco trust case, which was expected simultaneously, was not announced Monday and may be handed down May 29.

### Standard Oil Litigation.

The suit which called forth Monday's decision was instituted in 1906 in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. It was brought in the name of the United States. The immediate object was to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

From the very beginning the business and the legal worlds recognized that the suit put the Sherman anti-trust law to the most severe test which it had been subjected. The law had been on the statute books since 1890, and had been the basis of some eighteen suits finally passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. That the law was constitutional was accepted as settled by these decisions, but simple as the words of the statute seemed, there was an absence of unanimity in regard to its interpretation. With that situation confronting the Government and the defendants, the suit was begun with the general belief that the entire business world would feel the effect of the outcome of the gigantic struggle.

The Government claimed that two sections of the Sherman anti-trust law had been violated. The first section read as follows: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

The second section reads: "Every person (which subsequently was explained in the statute to include corporations) who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize, any part of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, some seventy subsidiary corporations, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, and Charles M. Pratt, all defendants in the suit, denied the charges. Months were spent in gathering evi-

dence. The general line of attack, as shown by evidence presented by the Government, was this: It claimed that about 1870 the Rockefellers and Flagler conceived the idea of controlling the petroleum trade of the country, and a little later entered into a conspiracy with Rogers, Archbold, Payne and Pratt to gain a control of the oil business. To carry out this alleged conspiracy, it was claimed they first "pooled" their interests, then put them into the hands of trustees, or "trusts," and finally when the trust of 1882 was declared "void" in a decision by the Ohio Supreme Court in a proceeding against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, reorganized the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to take over their interests and to secure monopoly. Evidence of rebating, of price cutting and of the organization of secret concerns to pose as independents was elicited to show that the Standard was seeking by unfair means to restrain trade and to procure a monopoly.

Standard Oil introduced evidence to show that there had never been such a conspiracy. It sought to prove that the Ohio Supreme Court did not hold the trust agreement of 1882 void, but merely required the Standard Oil Company of Ohio to withdraw from the "trust."

Evidence was produced to show that rebating had been the order of the day among all commercial concerns; that price-cutting and secret concessions were the rule, and were used as legitimate instruments of competition.

The Circuit Court held that the reorganization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899 was not only a violation of the first section of the act, which referred to restraints of trade, but also of the second section, which applied to monopolizing. The Standard Oil had argued that there could be no additional restraint as a result of the reorganization because the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was owned by a common body of owners in exactly the same proportion that all the subsidiary companies taken over by this same common owners for years past. The court held otherwise, and said that the combination in a single corporation or person, by an exchange of stocks of the power of many stockholders holding the same proportions respectively of the majority of the stock of each of several corporations engaged in commerce in the same article among the States, or with foreign nations, to restrict competition therein, rendered the power thus vested in the corporation or person greater, more easily exercised, more durable and more effective than that previously held by the stockholders. In these effects, the court found a restraint on commerce.

The court then proceeded to evolve a plan to remedy the situation. It entered a decree, enjoining the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from exercising any control, by reason of its stock ownership, over the subsidiary companies. Furthermore, it enjoined these subsidiary companies from paying any dividends to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It put a provision in the decree to enjoin any possible evasion of the decree by the organization of a similar combination or the conveyance of the property to one of the defendants. Unless the defendants should sever the relations and cease the combination within thirty days they were to be enjoined from engaging in interstate commerce until they did cease the combination.

From the Circuit Court the case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States. The record laid before the higher tribunal probably was the largest ever prepared in an American case. The petition, pleadings, testimony, opinions and decrees constituted twenty-two large volumes of more than five hundred pages each.

The case was first argued before the Supreme Court in March, 1910, but it was restored to the docket for reargument. The case was heard the second time in January, 1911, the latter time before a full bench. Noted attorneys appeared on either side. For the Government, Attorney General Wickersham and Frank S. Kellogg, special assistant to the Attorney General, addressed the court. For the Standard Oil there appeared John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia; John G. Milburn, of New York, and D. T. Watson, of Pittsburgh.

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We do not canvas, but people come to us constantly and ask for the best Life Policy covering their needs. We always recommend the kind that is least profitable to us and the company—an **Income Bond**. It costs least and protects best. For life and accident we always recommend the best—**The Travelers**.

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¶ Loans made on farms of fifty acres or more on five years time with privilege to borrower of paying same after one year in full or making any size partial payment desired at intervals of 6 months after one year from date of loan, interest being stopped on partial payments made.

**O. SPRADLIN**  
Union City, Tenn.

**Alfalfa in Fulton County.**

Hickman, Ky., May 14.—Alfalfa is comparatively a new crop in Fulton County, but one of the most successful, especially on the lower bottom farms. It is now over a foot high, and almost ready for the first cutting, and the farmers always get five crops from a field of alfalfa. It is cut from five to seven times a year, and even in off years makes from three to four crops each season. It fattens cattle almost like corn, enables farmers to keep horses and mules with little or no grain, is eaten by all kinds of poultry, and makes a kind of hay that hogs will eat. It is now being used for household purposes, chopping it as fine as flour and making alfalfa cake and bread for family use, and it is also said to make a fine soup, and that a ton of alfalfa will keep a family of six in soup for one year, it is said.



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Gives nicer, better food than baker's.  
There is no baking powder like it  
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Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.**