

# THE COMMERCIAL

Marshall & Baird, Union City, Tenn.  
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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### For Sheriff

**GLOVER**—We have the authority to announce Jim Fate Glover a candidate for Sheriff of the County of Obion, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**HICKMAN**—We have the authority to announce Jas. M. Hickman a candidate for Sheriff of the County of Obion, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**FINCH**—We have the authority to announce John E. Finch a candidate for Sheriff of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### For Trustee

**SANDERS**—We have the authority to announce John Sanders a candidate for the office of Trustee of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**KENNEY**—We have the authority to announce G. R. Kenney as a candidate for Trustee of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**LATTIMER**—We have the authority to announce W. H. Lattimer as a candidate for Trustee of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**HORNBEAK**—We have the authority to announce Pleas Hornbeak a candidate for Trustee of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**CHEATHAM**—We have the authority to announce J. R. (Pud) Cheatham as a candidate for the office of Trustee of Obion County.

### Tax Assessor

**NOAH**—We have the authority to announce Will P. Noah a candidate for Tax Assessor of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

**HOWARD**—We have the authority to announce I. J. Howard as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Obion County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### The Texas Election.

The whisky interests and the anti-Prohibition have no great victory to boast of in the Texas election. There is very little encouragement to the opponents of Prohibition in this fight. The Memphis Commercial Appeal indicates this fact and arrives at some very rational conclusions with the exception that it is not willing to admit the influence of the whisky organization and the saloon in the battle of ballots. This organization is stronger and its influence as great if not greater than that of the women in securing votes. An impartial opinion must concede the relative strength of the two forces.

Looking at the matter, if possible, from a disinterested point of view, Prohibition is gradually and substantially gaining strength. From all the grounds of calculation this becomes the most reasonable conclusion. Five years ago it is more than probable that the vote for Prohibition in Texas would have been much smaller than it was last Saturday. In 1887 in Tennessee the amendment, which meant State-wide Prohibition, was largely defeated. The sentiment has grown in this State, and it is to be safely estimated that the same amendment now would be much stronger if not altogether in favor with the majority. As it is, Tennessee has State-wide Prohibition through the extension of the four-mile law, and while it has not been as thoroughly effective in the cities as it should be by any means it cannot be denied that the sentiment has grown.

As far as local option is concerned, The Commercial took the ground from the start that local option, although a Democratic view, is not a satisfactory means of securing the desired result. The local option proposed by the followers of Governor Patterson was in reality local government with very little option or local self government, because it abridged the rights of the citizen to a single election, and practically it was not local option. The local option of Democracy means the rights of local self government, and the rights of local self government cannot be limited to one election. The voice of the people may not be properly registered in a single election. Either one side or the other may control through irregularities, and the right to correct this mistake is denied by the local option feature proposed to the four-mile law.

The local option practiced in Kentucky and in other States, known as genuine local option, is the Democratic idea of local option, and yet, with its continual turmoil and strife it is a very unsatisfactory solution of the Prohibition question.

The idea has always been very clear to us that Prohibition is not necessarily a political question, that the existence of the saloon is a crime and a menace to the peace and happiness of mankind and therefore Prohibition is not amputary legislation. Hence the conclusion that State-wide Prohibition does not interfere with the tenets of Democracy.

Accordingly, to our thinking there is only one Prohibition and that is the Prohibition that permanently withholds the saloon license and complete Prohibition will be the withdrawal of the Government license. Local option is not Prohibition. It is only a crust.

The evil that whisky does—whisky and its kindred beverages—is attrib-

table primarily to whisky, but this evil has grown to immeasurable proportions through the abuse of its manufacture. Twenty years or more ago a traveling salesman, representing a wholesale whisky house, told us that more than nine-tenths of the whisky was compounded in the rear of the saloon, that it was not made in a distillery. The drugged article, which Dr. Wiley has been trying to separate from the pure, has become so common that Dr. Wiley's work has encountered the hostility of the whisky interests. The chain of circumstances therefore leading to the disrepute of the whisky traffic has been brought about through the instrumentality of the whisky interests as much or more perhaps than through the teachings of Prohibitionists. The whisky people have by their own indiscretions and disreputable practices invited censure and condemnation and turned sentiment against them. They have done this through the use of unwholesome and poisonous drugs in the adulteration of whisky; they have also openly and willfully defied and disobeyed the Sunday laws and other regulations of the traffic. This has created the sentiment against the traffic, we say, as much so as the advocacy of Prohibition.

Alcohol is an enemy to the human race, but the things we have enumerated in connection with the sale of intoxicants has made it a criminal practice, therefore the Democracy of the man who favors absolute Prohibition is not impaired, neither is it the legitimate or proper subject of criticism.

The whisky advocates, having either been driven or frightened from their former positions, are offering the argument that if whisky is not publicly sold the use of drugs will increase, and have increased through the operation of Prohibition. A more unreasonable ground than this could not be advanced. Whiskies and wines have already been drugged to an alarming extent; perhaps beer has not. But if this were not true, everybody who knows the history of the drug habit understands that its beginning was with the opium smokers in the Chinese quarters of the cities and that the habit was more prevalent in the large cities where whisky was freely sold. Statistics will show that this is true—that the larger number of people addicted to the drug habit are residents of localities where Prohibition legislation has never reached. It is one of the concomitant evils of whisky, not a substitute. This argument is hardly worth serious reflection.

But to resume the original premises, the sentiment for State-wide or absolute Prohibition is growing as witnessed in the returns from the Texas election; it has not frightened nor deterred Democrats from their honest convictions, and it will bear the most rigid analysis from a Democratic standpoint. Perhaps the majority of Democrats will not concede this, but if the present rate of education along these lines increases the day is not far distant when the majority will stand for Prohibition, State-wide and nationwide.

The Commercial about the first of the year made a slight change in its advertising rates, affecting only that part of the advertising aggregating in measure thirty inches and over. In other words, it effects only the large display advertising. There is some difference, it is true, but the increase is very light. But when the advertiser takes into consideration the fact that The Commercial ten years ago with only 1,000 subscribers charged the same rate it now charges for the bulk of its advertising with 2,500 subscribers, the fact is that he is getting the same amount of work done for half the price, or reaching twice the number of subscribers at practically the same cost. The Commercial's rates are made alone in its own office. There is no combination of prices with anybody. It reserves the right to govern its own rates, but does not feel warranted in doing work for less money than it does at present. The rates are the lowest probably done by any of the newspapers with the same number of subscribers in the State, and as low as numbers of papers with one-half or one-third the number of subscribers. We know this to be a fact because we have had cause to use advertising in a number of papers in West Tennessee. Then there is another matter in which the public is not much interested, of course, but the cost of composition is very much greater than it was ten years ago, blank paper and other materials are higher in price, and the cost of publication is very much higher. The merchants of Union City are very liberal advertisers, extremely liberal, and that is one reason of the fact that our rates have not been increased to a larger figure. While this is so the merchants of Union City can rest assured that they are getting as good newspaper service as can be obtained in the State for the same money and better than a majority of places.

### How They Advertise.

It is interesting to note the difference between cities which have boards of trade and advertising boosters and those who do not.

Secretary J. F. Carter, Jr., of the Mobile (Ala.) Progressive Association has compiled very carefully some interesting data on the subject. Writing in The Tradesman under the caption, "What Some Cities Are Doing in Advertising," he says of his own city:

Speaking for Mobile, this city never had done any advertising through newspapers or magazines until the past year, when publicity was given through this body's work. Heretofore a few booklets had been published, the money being raised by charging for advertisements of merchants which appeared in the booklets. During the past year we published three booklets, one on the city as a place of residence, one concerning the farm lands about the city, and one which dealt with nothing else but the manufacturing situation. There were no advertisements in the booklets. They were paid for out of the general fund, as was also the display advertising. Another form of advertising which we carried on was that of a display at the United States Land and Irrigation Exposition at Chicago last year, and our preparations are now being made for another exhibit this year. This money was taken from the general fund.

We are glad to know that Jackson has as live a Merchants' Association as any city its size in the country and that an opportunity to boost Jackson and Madison County is never lost.

It will be of interest to know what three other Tennessee cities are doing to advertise themselves and their advantages. Here is the exact status in Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga: Memphis, Tenn., Business Men's Club: J. S. Warren, manager. Advertising fund of last year was \$27,500, and this year will be \$25,000. Issues "The South To-day," a monthly publication of the city.

Nashville, Tenn., Board of Trade: E. S. Shannon, secretary. Is raising fund of \$200,000 to advertise city; \$70,000 of this sum was raised in one night.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce, J. P. Winn, secretary. A fund of \$6,500 was raised this year for the purpose of advertising and entertaining conventions.—Jackson Sun.

### The Stolen Garments.

Upon a mossy woodland slue,  
Up on a dappled limb,  
I hung my clothes, when I was due  
To take a swim.  
When from my swimming I arose,  
Although I sought  
Full much for that suit of clothes,  
I found it naught.  
I found it naught; it made me sad,  
I shouted deep in vain,  
For ever who my garments had  
To fetch them back again.  
It was no use, and full of woe,  
I dove into the slue,  
Ah! deeply I would love to know  
For clothes what I would do.  
I scratched my head, I scratched it well,  
There in that slimy slue,  
A-wondering as the darkness fell  
What I would have to do.  
And colder yet, and colder still  
That gnathish water grew,  
Till all at once a sudden thrill  
Thrilled me through and through  
Well would I wait, with all this woe,  
Till all the sunshine went away,  
Then off to homeward I could go  
Dressed in the close of day.  
—S. W., JR.

### DON'T WAIT.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A UNION CITY CITIZEN'S EXPERIENCE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.

When the back begins to ache,  
Don't wait until backache becomes chronic;  
Till serious kidney troubles develop;  
Till urinary troubles destroy night's rest.

Profit by a Union City citizen's experience.

Mrs. E. M. Duncan, Todd and North Home streets, Union City, Tenn., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have proven themselves worthy of the highest praise and I do not hesitate to publicly endorse them. For years I was bothered by pains in my kidneys and bladder and I was also annoyed by too frequent passages of the kidney secretions. My back ached and I knew that I needed a kidney medicine. When I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, I made up my mind to give them a trial and got a supply. They soon made me well and since then I have told other people of their curative powers."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

# You Can Save

Time, Worry and Money, Madam, by doing away with home baking and serving

## .....Dahnke's Delicious Cream Bread.....

The purest, cleanest of all breads. Sealed in dust-proof, germ-proof waxed paper. It's made clean, sold clean, delivered clean, from our ovens to your grocer.



### MID-SUMMER VACATION TO

# Mammoth Cave

**\$3.90** Round Trip from **Wednesday** AUGUST 16, 1911  
McKENZIE and Way Stations Regular Train 4.45 p. m.

All expenses at hotel only \$6.50. This includes your board and admission to the several routes in the Cave. One evening for a promenade or dance. A grand three-days outing. Write or phone L. & N. ticket agent at McKenzie.

# The Building Season NOW ON

We have every sort of building and finishing lumber you're apt to need, including

**FRAMING, FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING**  
Doors and Windows, Shingles

A visit to our yards will be appreciated. Come and inspect our stock for your own satisfaction.

## C.T. Moss & Co.

Yards south of Presbyterian Church.

First Street, UNION CITY, TENN.

# HAVE YOU TRIED

# JERSEY CREAM FLOUR

Ask Your Grocer for it

NONE BETTER

## Dahnke-Walker Milling Co.

Ask us for prices when selling your grain.

### A Gifted Barber.

"The barber told me a very interesting story as he shaved me."  
"Indeed."  
"Yes; and also illustrated it with cuts."

### Even to Marry.

"I hear they were married in the professor's laboratory."  
"Yes; the professor could only spare half an hour."



### TIME OF TRAINS AT UNION CITY.

**NORTHBOUND.**  
No. 2—Express (daily), lv. 10.50 a.m.  
No. 4—Express (daily), lv. 12.02 p.m.  
No. 6—Accom. (daily), ar. 7.15 p.m.  
**SOUTHBOUND.**  
No. 1—Express (daily), ar. 4.07 p.m.  
No. 3—Express (daily), lv. 3.82 a.m.  
No. 5—Accom. (daily), lv. 7.50 a.m.  
R. J. BARRETT, Agent.  
R. V. TAYLOR, JNO. M. BEALL,  
V-Pre's and Gen'l Mgrs. Gen'l Passenger Agent,  
MOBILE, ALA. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Illinois Central RAILROAD.

**GIBBS—SOUTHBOUND.**  
No. 1—7.08 p.m. No. 105—3.46 p.m.  
No. 3—7.58 a.m. No. 133—5.51 a.m.  
Trains Nos. 105 and 133 are accommodations and stop at Gibbs to receive or discharge passengers.  
**GIBBS—NORTHBOUND.**  
No. 4—4.40 a.m. No. 106—12.07 p.m.  
No. 4—11.48 p.m. No. 134—8.28 p.m.  
\*Flag stop under special orders. See agent.  
\*Stops on flag only to receive passengers holding tickets for points north of Carbondale where 2 or 4 stop.  
Trains Nos. 134 and 106 are accommodations. Tickets and particulars as to specific fares, limits and train time of your home ticket agent at Gibbs.  
F. W. HARLOW, D. F. A., Louisville.  
A. J. McDUGALL, D. F. A., New Orleans.  
S. C. HATCHE, G. P. A., Chicago.  
JNO. A. SCOTT, A. G. P. A., Memphis.

### N. C. & St. L. TIME TABLE.

Arrive Union City:  
**EAST BOUND.**  
No. 55—7.46 a.m. No. 53—3.06 p.m.  
No. 58—11.15 p.m.  
**WEST BOUND.**  
No. 52—6.44 a.m. No. 4—12.46 p.m.  
No. 54—7.52 p.m.