

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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IT MAKES THINGS
SAFE
TO HAVE MONEY
IN OUR BANK

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Attorney At Law

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UNION CITY, TENN.

WILSON'S VIEWS ON CANAL TOLLS.

Letter Declaring Exemptions a Mistaken Policy.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—President Woodrow Wilson, in a letter to William L. Marbury of this city, which is published in the Baltimore Sun to-day, says the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama Canal tolls "constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view," and "benefits, for the present at any rate, only a monopoly." The President also pays a high tribute to Secretary of State Bryan, who, he says, deserves "not only our confidence, but our affectionate admiration."

"With regard to the question of canal tolls," says the letter, "my opinion is very clear. The exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view. It is economically unjust; as a matter of fact, it benefits, for the present at any rate, only a monopoly; and it seems to me in clear violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. There is, of course, much honest difference of opinion as to the last point, as there is, no doubt, as to the others; but it is at least debatable, and if the promises we make in such matters are debatable, I, for one, do not care to debate them. I think the country would prefer to let no question arise as to its wholehearted purpose to redeem its promises in the light of any reasonable construction of them rather than debate a point of honor."

"Your reference to the Secretary of State shows how comprehensively you have looked on during the last few months. Not only have Mr. Bryan's character, his justice, his sincerity, transparent integrity, his Christian principle, made a deep impression upon all with whom he has dealt, but his tact in dealing with men of many sorts, his capacity for business, his mastery of the principles of each matter he has been called upon to deal with, have cleared away many a difficulty, and have given to the policy of the State Department a definiteness and dignity that are very admirable. I need not say what pleasure and profit I myself have taken from close association with Mr. Bryan, or how thoroughly he has seemed to all of us who are associated with him here to deserve not only our confidence, but our affectionate admiration."

For Divine Sarah.

Paris, Feb. 7.—At last Sarah Bernhardt's past has been forgotten, and she has got the Red Ribbon of the Legion D'Honneur. The coveted honor was conferred upon a number of other French actresses since Sarah achieved greatness, and of course none of the other actresses compared with Sarah in ability and in genius. But they didn't have a past, at least none on which the Chancellor of the Legion D'Honneur could base a protest.

Several Ministers of Cult proposed Sarah for the Red Ribbon, but her past always stood in the way of fulfillment, that past being crystallized in a scurrilous book, supposed to be an autobiography. The book, entitled "Memoirs of Sarah Bernhardt," was written by one of Sarah's ex-friends, Marie Colombier, with whom she had quarreled. Marie got three months in goal for her pains and Sarah bought up all the copies of her alleged memoirs she could get hold of. But she couldn't get back the copies deposited in the various state institutions and libraries, and these copies stood in the way of ultimate vindication. Whenever her name was proposed for the role of honor, some enemy of hers printed a few chapters from the memoirs, or hinted at them. Now that she has got the red ribbon, the memoirs and the past will be forgotten; let us hope so, at least.

Dog and Poultry Show.

The Great Nashville Poultry Show will be held in that city March 9, 10, 11. It will be one of the biggest and best shows ever staged in the State. It will be followed by the Nashville Dog Show which will be held under the rules of the American Kennel Club. The two shows will be held in a spacious show room in the center of the city where an immense attendance may be expected. Dog or poultry fanciers interested in either of the two events should send at once for premium list and entry blank to John A. Earkin, Nashville, Tenn., Secretary Nashville Kennel Club.

LULL IN FIGHTING.

Huerta Expects Torreon and Tampico Will Hold.

Mexico City, Feb. 8.—President Huerta in the past week has succeeded without much fighting in reopening the lines of communication in Tampico and Laredo and between Saltillo and Torreon. This apparent advantage is explained to some extent by the fact that rebels have received instructions to cease operating in small bands in those districts, where they had been persistently cutting the lines, and join the concentration movement near Torreon and Tampico.

Indications are there will be a lull in military operations until the rebels have supplied themselves with additional arms and ammunition and that when Gen. Carranza and Villa and other rebel leaders have completed their preparations for an advance, several important engagements will be fought.

In the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in regions adjacent to the capital numerous rebel organizations are operating. Perhaps the most dangerous rebel operation comparatively close to the capital is that directed by Gen. Juan Francisco Lucas, popularly called "The Patriarch of the Sierra Indians." These Indians control a large area for the most part in the State of Puebla. They are well equipped and have received among them a force of about 200 northern rebels, who serve to link their movement with that conducted by Gen. Carranza.

President Huerta has 6,000 men at Torreon and 4,000 at Monterey. At Tampico the Federal garrison is approximately 2,000 and always there remains the waterway from Vera Cruz to reinforce Tampico. Huerta has declared he will continue to send troops to Torreon until the garrison there numbers at least 10,000.

Military men profess to doubt whether the rebels can take Torreon, even after they obtain ammunition. Not a few are convinced that the rebels are likely to be checked both at Torreon and at Tampico.

President Huerta's calm attitude after the lifting of the embargo on arms seems to have gained him some sympathy, and in local financial circles it is believed he has more favorable prospects of obtaining money. Even without foreign assistance he will be able to extract from local sources many millions. Of this he has made no secret, repeatedly saying if the worst befel he would take money where he could.

Patterson's Speech.

Malcolm R. Patterson said enough in his address at the First Baptist Church last night to answer every argument made by him in his days of error and to refute every anti-prohibition harangue made since Epicurus taught that pleasure is the only good and the end of all morality.

In his change from an advocate of liquor selling and personal liberty to a preacher of prohibition and curtailment of a liberty which wrecks homes and ruins men he has not lost one particle of his natural ability as an orator. On the contrary, he seems to have taken on more brilliancy and to have added logic to his former talent of argumentation.

It would have been impossible for anybody to have heard him as he went broadside after broadside of forensic eloquence and biting sarcasm against the traffic which he knows so well and not to be aroused to the reality of his prediction that nation-wide prohibition will be accomplished within the life of the present generation.

Patterson's greatest asset has always been his personal fearlessness and that commendable egotism which makes him indifferent to the opinion of the world as long as he himself thinks he is right. His defiance to the scoffers who charge him with insincerity and inconsistency was a master stroke. Clearly he does not possess the little mind to which inconsistency is a hobgoblin.—Jackson Sun.

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UNION CITY, TENN.

Strawberry Growing.

By R. T. DeBerry.

Strawberries grow well on a number of different soils, ranging all the way from sandy loams to heavy clay soils which are underlaid by gravelly, white clay sub-soils—this latter type of soils producing fine berries, but giving a good deal of trouble in developing a stand of plants under the matted row system, if there should be much dry weather during the growing season.

Taking everything into consideration, easily worked clay loams are probably the best soils for berry growing as this class of soils hold moisture well, are fairly easy of cultivation and produce good crops of sound, firm berries except in seasons of excessive rainfall, but no soil will give high grade berries under these conditions.

Whatever soil is used should have immediately preceding the berries, some leguminous crop like clover, cowpeas or soy beans turned under, unless the land is already fertile. Where this is the case, the crop may be removed for hay, as too much nitrogen, which these plants add to the soil, is not desired, as this condition tends to produce foliage at the expense of the fruit.

Whether the legume is cut off for hay or turned under, the land should be deeply and well broken in the fall—as early as October if possible—and allowed to lie flat until about January, at which time it should be bedded up into rows 3½ or four feet apart and left in this shape until spring.

All berries are set here in West Tennessee in the spring, as there is less danger of their freezing and lifting out than if set in the fall, and no advantage of any sort seems to be gained by fall setting.

Plants may be set any time from the first of march up until the middle of April, but the earlier setting will usually go through our early summer drouths the best.

When ready to begin setting the plants out, the rows bedded up in January may be reversed and reworked entirely or a narrow shovel plow may be run in the top of the ridge and a 14-tooth cultivator run behind the shovel to fill up the furrow and provide loose soil enough in which to set the plants. This latter method seems to be preferable, especially if there should be an early dry spell, such as we frequently have in March or April.

Plants formed from the runners of the preceding season's growth only should be used and all roots should be carefully straightened out and the soil packed firmly around each plant set out.

Distance given the plants in the drill may vary to suit the judgment of the grower, growers here allowing all the way from 18 inches to four feet, but for satisfactory results not over three feet nor under two feet will be about right.

The object is to get a solid set of plants about one foot in width on top of the row along its entire distance and

this accomplished by training the runners along on top of the row where they take root and form new plants. This system of growing the plants is called the matted row system and nearly all commercial growers adopt this method.

Another system is to set the plants not more than one foot apart in the drill and keep all runners cut off, leaving the plant set out to finish the crop. This is called the hill system, and large yields of fine berries may be obtained in this way, but it requires more hand labor than the matted row system, so that unless a man has only a limited amount of ground to devote to berries the matted row system is preferable for growing berries on a commercial scale.

After setting the plants in the field, cultivate shallowly and often unless there should be an excessive rainfall after the plants are put out, in which case it will be well enough to give one deep, thorough plowing and then shallow cultivation afterward.

Cultivation must be kept up late enough in the fall to prevent the runners taking root in the middles and to keep down all weeds and grass.

Men intending to go into strawberries for market will do well to consult growers from the nearest point where they are already grown as to varieties, as it sometimes happens that a berry that gives good results at one point will be an absolute failure at reasonably nearby points, where soil or climate conditions are only slightly different.

In the Humboldt, Tenn., district the Klondyke is grown more than any other, though a few Grand, Lady Thompson, Excelsior and other varieties are grown to some extent.

In the Chattanooga territory the Aroma is the market berry, though others are grown. When the berries are ready to begin picking great care should be exercised to see only that sound, firm, ripe berries are packed in the crates, and the standard crates that the market to which you are shipping demands should be used. Most of those supplied from this point want their berries in the standard American full quart crate.

Growers at any given point who are thinking of going into strawberry growing should agree to all grow the same berry, so that all of them may be loading at the same time and load car lots. This will enable them to take advantage of the car load freight rates and will also attract buyers who will take their output f. o. b., which is a distinctly safer way than consignment and nephew, who

A word of growers. Desires was a welcome making me Elder attend the Jack-in and out carried off—unnecessary; succeed with De the goods put them year in H. B. discouraged of N. market may A. of the

Big Mud—Mr. Ba file every slip for cooking family. These slips Coal Co. rowsvi