

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

THE COMMERCIAL

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Union City Commercial, established 1897
West Tennessee Courier, established 1897

UNION CITY, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914

VOL. 23, NO. 51

**SOME STRIKE IT RICH
BUT A SURE WAY IS
TO PUT A LITTLE
IN THE BANK
EVERY WEEK**



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Attorney At Law

Phones 143 and 589

UNION CITY, TENN.

Fourth Annual Banquet— Union City Business Men's Club

Largest Gathering of Business Men in Union City—Speakers
Include Men of Prominence in Tennessee.

The largest gathering of the Union City Business Men's Club was held at the Elks Home on the occasion of the fourth annual banquet last Thursday night.

Men of prominence from different portions of the State were present. The speakers included Hon. J. H. Thompson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prof. H. A. Morgan, Director of the Agricultural Department, University of Tennessee; President J. H. Peyton, of the N., C. & St. L. Railway, and the local speakers, J. P. Verhine, president of the club; Mayor T. R. Reynolds, F. J. Smith, Geo. Dahuke. There were a number of additional speakers not included in the program, who were called upon by the toastmaster.

President Peyton, on a special car from Nashville, was accompanied to Union City by a number of his associates of the road, as follows: J. H. Ambrose, Secretary and Treasurer; Hunter McDonald, Chief Engineer; Charles Barham, General Freight Agent; R. R. Cole, Director; Percy Warner, Director; John M. Scott, Secretary; H. F. Smith, Vice President and Traffic Manager; Will S. Thompson, Traveling Freight Agent; J. T. Perkins, Division Superintendent.

There were in all assembled in the club rooms 210 banqueters. The entertainment committee met the visitors and escorted them to the rooms. The committee on arrangements looked after their comfort and everyone was given special attention.

Quite a number of the citizens from the various parts of the county were also present including representatives of the agricultural interests and good fellowship prevailed.

The menu came from Dahuke's Cafe, and in serving it is quite a pleasure to note that the proprietors of that institution were assisted by their competitors in business, Messrs. Ed Kirkland and Brother DeGraffenreid, an instance of the get-together movement signalized by the banquet. It is also proper to note that there was a larger attendance than the caterers had expected and this accounts for any lack of service, which we understand was not at all noticeable.

The toastmaster, D. P. Caldwell, was in good fettle, and opened in his best vein introducing the speakers. Prayer was offered by Rev. Armstrong, then the president of the club was introduced.

Mr. Verhine explained that he was not accustomed to making addresses and that he was hardly equal to the emergency, but it was his duty on behalf of every member of the club to extend the welcome, and that Union City indeed and in truth welcomes the visitors to this banquet, the men from the county as well as those from other parts of the State. He was proud of the large attendance and bade them a hearty welcome.

Mayor Reynolds said it was a pleasure to be present and to welcome so many distinguished guests and a greater pleasure that they have honored us by their presence. It is an inspiration to our young men to reach for the top of the ladder. The club was never before so signally honored by distinguished visitors. He was especially pleased to welcome Mr. Peyton, of the N., C. & St. L. Railway.

Hon. S. H. Thompson was the next speaker introduced. He expressed appreciation of the opportunity to be present. He was glad to see so many of the farmers present. That is the right sort of team work. It is co-operation of the right kind. Referring to the schools Mr. Thompson said that there were 761,000 children of school age in Tennessee and of these 100,000 were not in school. He was glad to know that we had an attendance of 95 per cent, very far above the average. The new compulsory school law had increased the attendance 48 per cent; and the attendance would be better still but for the lack of room in the buildings or the lack of buildings and accommodations altogether. It was more than a hundred years ago that the public school system had its origin, and out of this system had come the right sort of problems and the best sort of nationalism.

To England goes the credit of founding the public schools. They were started by Horace Mann, and have been in progress onward and upward ever since. He believed in some of the Latin and Greek, the mythology and metaphysics of the universities, but more time should be given for practical training, the vocational work—the things that teach us how to make a living. There is just as much culture in farming and manual training as there is in mythology and metaphysics, and the time is not far when practical training will be given more attention. We are going to see the best schools of the world preparing men and women as practical and useful citizens, where boys and girls learn how to use their hands. He told the story of four boys employed to do office work. Two were selected from the high schools and two from the university. The university boys would sit about and plan for the chiefs. The high-school boys went to work with practical things and the Harvard boys had to go; they were not needed. One of the mistakes in education is the habit of getting in a hurry—in a hurry for the child to begin, in a hurry to pass the grades, and in a hurry to get through university. All John needs is a good high-school course. That is the reason why there is so much room at the top. So few properly qualify themselves. They fail because they do not want to succeed, and then he referred to the young man who gave his time to thorough preparation in both American and foreign universities, and when he had finished he was prepared to enter special fields of far more remuneration than those of the student who hurried through school.

Instead of a few high schools five months of the year we should have high schools everywhere nine months of the year.

The speaker spoke of Cecil Rhodes and the magnificent country he gave to England—a pity that he could not live to see the result of his work. The great man remarked when death was near, "So much to do and so little done." Cecil Rhodes was one of the world's greatest civil engineers and industrial giants, planting through Africa one of the greatest modern railroad systems. It should be the ambition of every father to prepare his son and every boy to prepare himself for the work of a lifetime, to lay before him the plans that will require a lifetime to accomplish. It is better to make the effort of a lifetime and fail than to go through life without a purpose.

F. J. Smith, one of our attorneys, was the next speaker. His subject was "The Nation's Greatest Asset," and it was an essay of the highest conception, delivered with fervor and eloquence in language chaste and beautiful.

"Come and go with me and let's look down into the real, active arena of life and face some of its realities and see if we can learn a lesson from them. I have seen the vile, loathsome serpent of lust strike down the fragrant, youthful flower of virtue and steep the dread dagger of agony and grief into a mother's true and tender heart. And methought for sure the great God of Vengeance would destroy him for his sin, but—not yet. There were some who even accounted him a hero. God pity their conception, base as it is. But what about the sweet young girl who is just blossoming into the fragrant flower of womanhood? All the gold that glitters beneath heaven's blue vault cannot atone and answer for that girl's fair name. In the bloom of youth her life has been blighted, her star of hope has fallen, never to rise. Pride abashed and blasted is withered and dead. Ambition, weary of her abode, has at last taken her flight. Her honor, famished and forlorn, yields to dishonor. Her only solace, her only comfort, is the finger of scorn, the flash of shame. And thus it will be to her eternity.

"Again, on the same stage of life I saw young manhood, buoyant and glowing with youth and rejoicing in his own strength. On his countenance was stamped the image of his maker, for man was created in the image of God. And then—I saw the red demon of hell, with the fires and

fumes of rum, strangle this same strong youth—strike down the image of his Maker from his countenance and paint the red visage of hell and shackle him with the bonds and fetters of Satan, and drag him down—down into the filth and mire of vice, crime, degradation and infamy, there to eke out a most miserable existence; and the world mocked him and moved on. And then, in the good year of 1913, I saw not when but where the great God of the Universe had looked down from the battlements of Heaven and had witnessed this unequal conflict, and he said, Satan shall not prevail, and he touched the brain of one of the nation's most brilliant intellects and mentalities and garnished and embellished and enriched it with his own Divine Grace; and said, Son, arise and go lead the hosts of righteousness and in her name destroy this red fiend of hell, and I will ever guide, sustain and stay thee. And I tonight, with thousands upon thousands, thank God for the life and conversion of Malcolm R. Patterson."

Again he drew the picture of childhood unrestrained and its lesson of life, and the speaker was freely applauded.

The next speaker was Prof. H. A. Morgan, Director of the Agricultural Department, University of Tennessee.

Mr. Morgan stated that he didn't know that he was to make an address, that he was rather in statue quo. The farmer asked his groceryman the news of the Mexican trouble. The groceryman remarked that it was in statue quo. The farmer went home thinking, and returned next day to ask the same question. The war was still in statue quo, and the farmer asked what it meant to be in statue quo. The groceryman replied it was in a devil of a bad fix. Mr. Morgan proceeded to say that he was glad to find co-operation between the city and country existing here. Back to the country is the slogan of the times. The organization of the country clubs is one of the signs of co-operation. Back in the country is where you do your business.

One of the most remarkable aspects of co-operation was witnessed by the speaker last summer in Hungary. Militarism had robbed Hungary of its national life and almost wiped out the farm industry. Hungarians left and saw freedom in America. They hadn't felt the hand of the co-operating business man. Here they were imbued with the spirit of Washington, and from that inspiration they lifted a monument of Washington in Hungary. That monument marked a new era in Hungary. Last summer Mr. Morgan visited a peasant village, where the roofs are thatched with straw, and all the buildings covered with straw with the exception of a single roof covering the co-operation building. There was a meeting of the natives in a little garden. The people met to celebrate the new freedom. Word was passed that the visitors wanted to hear them sing

"America." This they did with all their might and they sang it well. Then they sang their national hymn and great tears rolled down their faces. It was a new song then. Since the erection of the Washington monument co-operation in Hungary means mixing with the people.

We stand, if not in the first county of Tennessee, certainly one of the best. If I lived here I would be jealous of your soil fertility. Something is happening here. The last ten years your tenancy has decreased. One of the distressing indications is the falling off in fertility. What is fertility? Not commercial fertilizer. We should be business men enough to know what resources we have to maintain it. On every acre there is \$10,000,000 worth of the needful nitrogen. The burden to-day of the Obion County farmer is to utilize this nitrogen. It can be restored in plant life and in the raising of stock. Another element of fertility is phosphorus. Tennessee is one State in the Union that has an abundance of this property. It is one thing you can get and Tennessee should be very jealous of her supply. It must be constantly applied. Another element of fertility is potash. The South has enough potash for generations to come. The only thing, then, to keep in mind is phosphorus. If he had control of the State the speaker stated he would hold the supply until the soil in Tennessee had been supplied for generations. He threw this out in order that farmers may see to it that they have a sufficient supply of phosphate in reach for years to come.

The business man can't do without the farmer and the farmer without the business man.

President Peyton, of the N., C. & St. L. Railway Company, was next introduced. Mr. Peyton is a native Virginian. The characteristics of the Old Dominion State are indelibly impressed in his accent and manner, and there is a homely honesty in his speech. He is plain but very sincere and fair in his expressions. He pleads the cause of transportation agencies, at the same time he would not have the people surrender any of their rights.

Mr. Peyton recalled the time when there were no railroads and why it was that three hundred years after the discovery of America population had increased in a very small way. The methods of transportation were primitive. No large colonies were established because of difficult transportation. There were only ordinary sea vessels, small in size and not very seaworthy. It was difficult for colonies to get their supplies. Settlers had located along the coast for the lack of transportation inland. Then the canal system served its day in getting goods from market and shipping produce. That was thirty or forty years before steamboat transport-

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the Deering Building. Will
be glad to show you. . . .

R. F. Tisdale & Son

UNION CITY, TENN.

(Continued on last page)