

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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**DON'T KEEP YOUR
MONEY IN THE
HOUSE**



**PUT IT IN THE
BANK**

When your money is burned up, regrets won't bring it back to you. It is very unsafe and it worries you a whole lot to have money in your house or in a hole in the ground. Besides "looking" time after time to see if it is safe teaches people where it is and makes it very unsafe.

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Wholesale and Retail

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Blue Grass, Orchard Grass
and all kinds of Field Seed

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Meal and Hulls
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Union City, Tenn.

Telephone No. 51

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Let me figure with you on your feeding this winter.
I am in position to give you some close prices on

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As I am associated now with the Lake County Manufacturing Co., both at Tiptonville and Dyersburg, Tenn.; am representing them on a salary and can give you

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Call either at office or by residence phone at night.
We are also paying the Highest Market Price for
COTTON AND COTTON SEED.

Custom Ginning—after this week, Wednesdays and
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Office Phone 346. Residence Phone 514

LAKE COUNTY MFG. CO.

F. L. PITTMAN, Manager

Union City, Tenn.

JAMES PALMER TALKS MUCH ABOUT GOOD ROADS

Legislature Should Provide for
Convict Labor on Roads.

The great question that is confronting the people of Tennessee, is to find "ways and means" to build good roads. The necessity for them is known to every one, and is disputed by none. They put the farmer in closer touch with the world. They will bring the auto truck to his door, taking to market such things that he has to sell and returning, bringing him those things necessary for the welfare of the family. They will bring graded schools, and their influence will be felt in the churches by increased attendance, and by having better paid preachers, the moral conditions of the community will be much improved. The question of government aid is one for future statesmen to solve. Aid from this source is far in the distance and we should now direct our activities looking for, and devising ways and means to build them ourselves.

The system that seems to be giving universal satisfaction is, building public highways by convict labor. The States of California, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, New York, Oregon, New Mexico, Virginia, Wyoming, Colorado, who have been experimenting with this system for a number of years, are very enthusiastic about it, and are now planning for great things along this line, the coming year.

"Now, as Warden Tynan remarks, the Colorado convict is no saint, and about 25 per cent of them are dangerous and should be confined. Of the 75 per cent, some really should not be where they are and all can be trained to better citizenship for the return to freedom by treating them as men. In accordance with this theory, which has been confirmed in practice, the men who are allowed to go out to work are treated, housed and directed in their work like any well arranged railroad camp outfit. They constructed their own temporary living quarters, but there are no bolts on the doors nor bars on the windows. True, they all retire to bed and arise at the same time, but so do soldiers. The men are worked in rural districts; they do not go to town, and unless a man breaks a rule he need never return to the prison. He can serve his full term in the open air, and when his time expires he has become proficient in something, surveying, blacksmithing, farming or other occupations for which there is a demand. Not only that, but by earnest, faithful work of eight hours daily and observance of the rules he can reduce a five year term one half."

The State of Virginia says to any county that wants to build a good road (this applies to the building of permanent roads only), "If you will furnish the tools and material, the State will furnish the brains and labor." The brains are furnished through the engineer of the State Highway Commission and the labor furnished is that of convicts. Should a county decide to engage in the building of good roads an application is made to the Highway Commissioner, who visits the place and makes a complete survey, just as for a railroad. A blue print is struck off and the county furnished with a detailed estimate of the cost of the road, so that it will know beforehand the exact expense. If they agree on the kind and character of road to be built, a requisition is made upon the superintendent of the penitentiary for so many men of the State Convict Road Force. The superintendent then drafts the required number of men and sends to the point of work without cost to the county."

The men are not clothed in the usual prison stripes, but have a uniform of Khaki or blue. The men as soon as put on the road gain rapidly in flesh and their appearance is much improved.

It would be humane and just to pay the convicts while at work so much per hour for their labor to enable them to take care of those depending upon them.

The laws of these States have been carefully read and examined, and the gist of them is, that the best system is to have a Highway Commission with power to hire a competent engineer to assist and direct county engineers in laying out a comprehensive system of roads, connecting with adjoining counties. Many counties need changes in their

line of roads, taking them out of creek bottoms, straightening them, reducing grades and running around the hills instead of over them. This will meet with much opposition by those affected, and will require the services of a skilled engineer and a diplomat to make the change.

We have had too much enthusiasm in some of our road building, and some of the money raised by bond users has been spent unwisely, leaving the counties with a burdensome debt, and no money for maintenance. It would be better if the necessary concrete culverts and bridges were built first, and then an earth road graded and kept in order with a split log drag; this makes a fine serviceable road when properly cared for. The gravel and broken stone can be applied at any time, and at places where it is most needed. The longer that an earth road is used and dragged, the better it is. The United States Office of Public Roads, Washington, D. C., issues pamphlets describing how to build all kinds of roads, the split log drag and how to use it. Many counties of our State are working their work house prisoners on the public roads with good results. The using of prisoners for this work has passed the experimental stage; it has proven to be all that its strongest advocates claimed for it; it has won a high place in public favor. Our next Legislature should enact such laws as are necessary, looking to the building of our roads by convict labor.

Buffalo To Try Commission.

Buffalo, the second city in New York State, with a population estimated at 460,000, is to become the world's largest commission-governed city. The fight for a new charter, which has continued over a period of ten years, was won at the recent November election, the city voting by a majority of more than 16,000 to establish the commission form of government.

Some of the notable features of Buffalo's new charter are summarized by the Albany Knickerbocker Press. From this summary it appears that the new charter abolishes a total of fifty elective municipal offices. For these it substitutes five elected officers, only three of whom are to be voted for at any one election after the first election in November, 1915. The charter abolishes the use of all party emblems and party names at primaries and general elections, providing that names of candidates must appear alphabetically on the ballot. It eliminates the ward system of government and abolishes the present method of nominations. It gives any 800 citizens the right by petition to nominate Councilmen.

In place of the old councilmanic boards there will be five Councilmen, or Commissioners, each of whom is at the head of a department. They are authorized to pass ordinances and to conduct the affairs of the city in general. All meetings of the Commissioners are to be public and the votes of each Commissioner are to be put on record. The old Board of Education is also abolished, and with it the elected School Superintendent. The new charter establishes a Department of Public Instruction with its head a board of education of not less than five, of which one must be a woman, to have charge of the public schools, their properties, expenditures and affairs.

Under the provisions of the new charter franchise grabbing will be a thing of the past. The voters alone are given the power, at a general or special election, to grant rights for public service corporations to occupy streets and public places. If special elections are called to pass on such matters the public service corporation which is seeking favors must pay the expenses of such elections. In this respect the charter is said to be different from that of all other commission charters now in existence.

A referendum check is provided for all ordinances, should the voters, by a 5 per cent. petition, demand one within thirty days, except in case of emergency ordinances affecting the public health or safety.

Other features of the charter are similar to the commission charters elsewhere, and the scheme of government is practically the same as that in other commission cities. It will be more than a year before Buffalo enters upon the new regime. As the largest city under the commission form, its experience will be of interest and value to other municipalities.—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE LOCAL DEATH ROLL REQUIESCAT IN PAGE

Death of Miss Addie Gardner.

After an illness of nearly three years Miss Addie Gardner died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Nan Gardner, in the city, on Saturday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, Dec. 5, 1914.

Miss Gardner was 46 years of age. She was reared in Union City and for some years was saleswoman in the leading Union City dry goods stores. She enjoyed a liberal patronage and an extensive friendship and her work was of great value to the merchants, as well also did her good judgment, generosity and kindness contribute to the pleasures of home. There were those at home for whom her sacrifices made up a life of heroic character, but one of pleasure and devotion to these duties.

She preferred the plain and simply practical in life, but was unalterable in faith and loyalty the highest standards of character, and earned the encomiums of truest friendship. Miss Addie was esteemed by the largest number of people, loved by her friends and enjoyed the affections of her mother and family, witnessed in their devotions through her long illness. She had intellectual force adorned with the graces of heart, and her life was an example of true womanhood.

Miss Gardner was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She is survived by her mother and sister, Mrs. Annette Boaz, and her brothers, Dick at home and Ben at Malvern, Ark. Her father, S. M. Gardner, died about twenty-five years ago.

Services were held at the residence on Second street Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. C. M. Zwingler, and the remains were interred at East View, escorted by a large funeral procession, and her grave was covered with beautiful floral tributes.

Death of J. L. Cox.

Jacob L. Cox died at his home about six miles west of Woodland Mills on Friday night, Dec. 4, 1914, after an illness from abscess of the stomach and bowels. Mr. Cox was born Feb. 18, 1840, aged nearly 75 years.

He enlisted in the vicinity of his home in the early days of the Confederacy and served in the Southern cause three and one-half years. He was in the Thirty-third Tennessee. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Whipple and two children were born, one dying in infancy, the other a daughter, whose death took place several years ago.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Cox was married again. Mrs. Josie Inman, who survives, became Mrs. Cox in 1899. There are also surviving a sister and brother of Mr. Cox, the latter Mr. Green Cox, besides a grandchild. Mr. Cox was a member of the Baptist Church, and a well known citizen, esteemed by his community as a man of worth and character, and his death causes universal sorrow.

Remains were interred Sunday at Salem, with services at the church by Rev. Huey.

Death at Hopkinsville.

W. S. Long, of this place, received a message last week stating that his cousin, Mrs. Dr. Young, of Hopkinsville, Ky., had died very suddenly of heart trouble. The same message stated that Thomas W. Long, brother of Mrs. Young, had died from the shock of his sister's death. The death of these most estimable people plunged the community in which they lived into inexpressible grief. They were children of Gabriel Long, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and great-grand-children of Major Gabriel Long, of Virginia.

The Hopkinsville New Era speaks of them thus: No two people had more real friends and there were none as true and loyal friends to more people.

Their death brings genuine sorrow to everybody, high and low, rich and poor, who came within the scope of their friendship and their places can never be filled in the hearts of those who had the privilege of knowing and enjoying their splendid generosity. No one in trouble ever appealed to them in vain, and their whole lives were of unceasing kindness to those they were able to befriend.

LADY READER—

Call 150 and get your coal and wood.
Union City Ice & Coal Co.

Memory of Uncle Lee Gray.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky July 29, 1823, and thence the family moved to Louisiana for a short time. In 1845 they settled in Obion County at the home place near Crystal. The country was at that time practically a wilderness of native forest of the hills and canebrake of the lowlands. In 1845 Mr. Gray was married to Miss Manda Howard, who died in a short time. His second wife was Miss Nancy Howard, and the union was blessed by a large family of children, ten of whom were reared to maturity, as follows: Henrietta, David Allen, Frances, Demaris, Demetry, Marion, Mary Ann, Willie Dec, Maggie, and Lou Rena, seven living and three deceased. The mother died May 4, 1914.

Mr. Gray was a member of the Baptist Church about sixty-five years. He was one of the members of the Reelfoot Baptist Church and never missed a protracted meeting for sixty years. For two years he was an invalid and could not attend. He was a great church worker and a man of powerful influence for good in his community. Everybody knew and loved Uncle Lee. His life was ripe in the years of stalwart manhood, of usefulness and Godliness, and his community and those dear to his heart will ever cherish his good name.

Deceased bore his illness and suffering with patience and forbearance, and left with his parting words, that he was "only waiting for the Lord to call him home." Death took place Nov. 18, 1914.

Death of A. G. Allmond.

Aaron G. Allmond died in this city at the home of his son, S. E. Allmond, Dec. 3, 1914, at 10:10 o'clock a. m. after a few months illness. Deceased was 74 years of age. He was born Jan. 9, 1841, in Henry County and reared in Weakley County. He was married in Weakley to Miss Mary Ann Wilson Feb. 12, 1861. The death of the latter took place seven years ago. Mr. Allmond was the last of a family of brothers and sisters. He is survived by a son and daughter, S. E. Allmond and Mrs. Cora Harrison, the latter residing at Dresden.

Deceased was by trade a carpenter and followed that pursuit in Union City for a number of years. The family settled in Obion County about thirty-seven years ago. He was a member of the Christian Church, an Odd Fellow, and lived to honor his church and fraternal connections. Since the death of Mrs. Allmond Mr. Allmond has lived with his son and daughter, and had been with the former for some months, when illness overcame him.

Mr. Allmond was a man of quiet habits and pleasant manner. He was thoroughly honest in his convictions of right and duty and respected his obligations with the highest faith and practice. He lived uprightly and honorably and his death brings its parting grief and consoling memories.

Services were held Friday at the residence of S. E. Allmond, conducted by Rev. Louis Jones, of Troy, and the remains were interred at East View.

Kathryn Bingham.

On Friday night, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock Miss Kathryn Bingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bingham, of Kenton, Tenn., was called from the flower and beauty of youth to the garden of paradise—transplanted from a tenement of earth to the immortal glories of Eden.

The young lady was one of the most interesting and attractive of her school life and environments. She was a member of the M. E. Church Sunday school and devoted to her class work. Indeed gifted in the graces of sweetest girlhood she was universally loved, an affectionate daughter, a loving friend, who will be greatly missed from the circles at home and elsewhere. She leaves with hearts bowed down father, mother, one sister and one brother.

The remains were conveyed on Sunday afternoon to Union Grove Church, with service by Rev. B. T. Fuzzell, and interred at the Union Grove Cemetery.

Deceased was a relative of Mrs. S. D. Woolsey, of this city.

Attention, Confederate Veterans.

Warren McDonald Camp No. 996 will meet in the City Hall in Union City the first Monday in January, 1915, at 1 p. m.

J. T. LASLEY, Commander.
R. W. POWELL, Adj.