

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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A NEW LEAF

Resolved
That this
year I will put
my money in the
Bank. It will
be safe there and
it will grow.

Last year I saved nothing

Peter Cooper, who when yet alive, gave \$630,000 to found Cooper Union in New York City, earned only \$25 a year for the first two years he was in that city. He was an apprentice to a coachmaker. He saved \$20 the first two years and put it in the bank.

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK.
OLD NATIONAL BANK
Union City, Tennessee

Cherry-Moss Grain Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Grain, Hay and Field Seeds

CLOVER

Alsike, Alfalfa, Red Top, Timothy,
Blue Grass, Orchard Grass
and all kinds of Field Seed

HAY AND CORN

Corn Chops, Bran, Oats, Cotton Seed
Meal and Hulls
and all kinds of Feed.

Union City, Tenn.

Telephone No. 51

COTTON SEED

Meal and Hulls

AT THE GIN

Very close prices on Meal and Hulls, both in car lots and in retail lots. Have the highest protein made in meal, and best feeding value in hulls.

Will make local shipment to any point party desires. You can buy your Meal and Hulls at mill prices.

Also GINNERS and COTTON BUYERS, both in seed or in bale.

Office Phone 346. Residence Phone 514

LAKE COUNTY MFG. CO.

F. L. PITTMAN, Manager Union City, Tenn.

ANTI-FEE BILL AFTER RECESS OF LEGISLATURE

Anti-Fee Club of Knox County and
City Club of Memphis
Press Bill.

The bill abolishing the fee system was introduced by Senators Ashcroft, Johnson and Parham of Shelby. It includes the entire State and divides the counties into seven classes. The highest salary of any official is \$5,000 a year. As applied to Shelby County, the Clerk and Master, County Court Clerk, Trustee and Sheriff will receive \$5,000 each; the Circuit, Criminal and clerks of special courts will receive \$4,500; and the Register, under the provisions of the bill, will receive a salary of \$4,000.

Another item the bill provides for is the employment of an auditor by each county to check the books each year. The penalty for not carrying out the provisions of the act is a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, and from one to five years in the penitentiary and removal from office. The salary and number of assistants are fixed by the populations of the various counties. The bill provides for seven classes based on the federal census of 1910. It places the clerks and masters, clerks of the circuit, county and criminal courts, and special courts, county trustees and registers of deeds throughout State on salaries and all fees shall be turned into the county treasurer and they shall be paid monthly on warrant of the county judge.

Obion County comes under the third class which is governed as follows:

Section 5, provides for all counties in the first, second, third and fourth classes on the first Monday of January, April, July and October the officials shall make under oath and file with the county judge a true exhibit containing an itemized statement of all fees and perquisites collected by him.

To summarize, in counties with a population of 12,000 and under, the Sheriff, County Court Clerk and Trustee will receive \$750; Clerk and Master, clerks of the Circuit and Criminal Courts and Register, \$500.

In counties with a population of 20,000 and more than 12,000, the Sheriff, County Court Clerk and Trustee each will receive \$1,200, and the Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts, special courts and Register will receive \$800.

In counties with a population of more than 20,000 and not over 40,000, the Sheriff, County Court Clerk and Trustee will each receive \$1,800 and the Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Criminal, Circuit and special courts and Register will each receive \$1,500.

In counties with a population of from 40,000 to 80,000, the Sheriff, County Court Clerk and Trustee will each receive \$3,000; the Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Circuit, Criminal and special courts \$2,500. The Register will receive \$1,800.

In counties with a population of from 80,000 to 140,000, the Sheriff, County Court Clerk and Trustee will receive \$4,000; the Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Circuit, Criminal and special courts each will receive \$3,500. The Register will receive \$3,000.

In counties with a population of more than 140,000, the Clerk and Master, County Court Clerk, Trustee and Sheriff will each receive a salary of \$5,000; Clerks of the Criminal, Circuit and special courts will receive \$4,500, and the Register \$4,000.

DEPUTIES.

In counties of the third class, the clerk and master, county court clerk, trustee and sheriff shall each be allowed one deputy, at a salary of \$75 per month. Clerks of the circuit court, criminal court, special court and register, one deputy at \$50 per month.

It is provided further that each sheriff when necessary shall be allowed to appoint such additional deputies as may be necessary to attend the courts of his county, also a chief and assistant jailer, as may be necessary in watching over the county jail, and such additional deputies, in the second, third and fourth classes, to receive a salary of \$75 per month, and in the fifth, sixth and seventh classes, the chief jailer, and deputies, \$100 per month, an

assistant jailer, \$75 per month.

Section 7 provides that the sheriff may name deputies to wait upon magistrates of the county and shall receive for their services as are now allowed by law.

Section 8 provides for a report of all expenses of the offices to be sworn to and presented to the county judge.

Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 provides for the provisions of carrying out the act.

Section 13 provides that all fees collected shall be kept in a well bound book and a part of the public record.

Section 14 provides that the county judge shall employ by advertising for bids on the work an expert auditor who shall audit the books of the various county officials once each year.

Section 15 provides for a penalty for the failure to carry out the provisions of the act.

Section 16 provides that this act shall not interfere with State taxes or fees collected.

Section 17 provides for increased deputies upon the official making an oath that he and his force cannot do the work, working eight hours each day.

Section 18 provides for repealing all laws which will conflict with the above.

Section 19 provides for the time for the act to become effective, and the closing clause of all laws "the welfare of the State requiring it."

FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION

Meeting in Nashville Jan. 27, 28 and 29, 1915.

The program in part will be as follows:

Summer pruning of the peach.—O. M. Watson, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

The fruit growers' outlook.—R. S. Walker, editor Southern Fruit Grower, Chattanooga.

Crowing and storing sweet potatoes.—W. R. Hawk, Jackson, Tenn., W. R. Hawks, Gleason, Tenn.

Compressed air sprayers in commercial orcharding.—J. D. Ellis, Dayton, Joseph Phillips, Nashville Route 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION — 1:30 O'CLOCK.

The small tree for planting.—G. E. Outlaw, New Providence.

Importance of sanitary methods in handling fresh fruit.—L. R. Neel, editor Southern Agriculturist, Nashville.

Method of growing apples.—W. M. Landess, Fayetteville.

Observations on fruit growing conditions.—Present and future, L. C. Stark, Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo.

Tree surgery.—L. G. Vair, Chattanooga.

Fertilization and cultivation of apple orchards.—R. G. Briggs, Experimental Fruit Farm, Knoxville.

Report of committees.

Election of officers.

NIGHT SESSION—7:30 O'CLOCK.

The essentials of Southern fruit growing, symposium.—Percy Brown, Spring Hill, Dr. C. W. Cowden, Nashville.

Growing apple trees.—J. H. Blackburn, Santa Fe.

Home mixing of fertilizers.—J. R. H. Hilton, Knoxville.

Improved varieties of the Northern pecan adapted to Tennessee.—W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Indiana.

Should every nurseryman have a test orchard.—Harry Nicholson, Winchester.

New and little known plants adapted to this climate.—Bruce Howell, Knoxville.

How I grow grapes.—John Mir, Hendersonville, T. W. Sowell, Columbia.

Growing strawberry plants in the South.—F. H. Hughes, Bowling Green, Ky., J. W. Hill, Gallatin.

A winter peach of Tennessee origin.—A. M. Hill, Luttrell.

Hotel at Tiptonville.

Tiptonville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—In spite of our war and dull cotton market, Tiptonville is growing. A large dwelling is being erected in new addition, and a seventeen-room two-story hotel is being built in the business part of town. When the hotel is completed it will be one of the most modern and up-to-date hostleries in any town the size of Tiptonville in this section. Col. A. F. Markham, one of the wealthiest men of Lake County, is backing the move. There is not a single vacant dwelling in town.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE HOME, EUROPE AND MEXICO

Anarchy in Mexico, Germans Hold
Positions in West, German
Cruiser Sunk.

Pope Benedict in an allocution at a Consistory expressed sorrow that there was nothing to presage an early end of the war. He had done everything to terminate the struggle that the limitations of his apostolic office permitted, he said. The pontiff declared the Holy See must remain perfectly impartial in the controversy.

The United States Government has begun the negotiation of a new treaty with Costa Rica, designed to compensate the latter country for its rights in the inter-oceanic canal route over which this country is seeking to gain control by a treaty, with Nicaragua, now pending before the United States Senate.

That he had given a letter to a Louisville merchant from the English Ambassador, giving him permission to buy a German vessel for the South American trade was the statement made by Secretary Redfield in a speech at the Foreign Trade Conference.

The steamer York Castle, which arrived at New York from Swansea, brought Capt. Almer Kelly and five seamen of the three-masted schooner Alice Lord, abandoned at sea on Jan. 17, while on the voyage from Jacksonville to New Bedford.

At a meeting in Baltimore to express opposition to the literacy test clause of the Immigration Bill, a letter was read from Cardinal Gibbons expressing the hope that President Wilson would veto the bill because of the literacy test.

Without a roll call the House passed the Army Appropriation Bill authorizing expenditures amounting to \$101,000,000. All efforts of the advocates of stronger national defenses to increase various appropriations failed.

Gen. Gutierrez, in a statement received in Washington, says that he is still the legal head of the Mexican Government. He declares himself above both Carranza and Garza and is moving on San Luis Potosi with his troops.

A great market terminal, costing \$1,000,000, the first of a dozen or more planned for receiving and distributing foodstuffs in New York City, will be erected there by the New York Central Railroad Company.

Risking seizure by British warships, the American-owned steamer Wilhelmina put to sea with a cargo of foodstuffs, bound for Germany, being the first like shipment since the beginning of the European war.

Alabama will be dry again after July 1. The Legislature passed two prohibition measures over the Governor's veto. Alabama first went dry in 1899, and switched to local option in 1911.

Charges of murder were placed against thirty-two special deputy sheriffs arrested on the charge of shooting unarmed strikers in Roosevelt, N. J. Ball was denied the men.

The Government inquiry into the causes of the recent rise in wheat and other foodstuffs has been begun. Chicago and Minneapolis are the centers of the probe.

A special business session has been set aside by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for President Wilson's address on the evening of February 3.

The character of James M. Sullivan was praised by three witnesses, who testified at the inquiry into the conduct of the American Minister to San Domingo.

The Elkins Ouster Bill, similar to the Kansas City Ouster Bill, providing for the removal of lax city officials, passed the Tennessee State Senate Thursday.

The European war has emphasized the need of a United States merchant marine, according to President Farrell, of the Steel Corporation.

The population of the United States will reach the 100,000,000 mark either in February or April of this year, according to Washington experts.

Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in Persia are safe, according to the message received by the Foreign Mission Board.

The Idaho House and Senate have

passed a bill to have the prohibition question voted on by the people in 1916.

Edward C. Long, a former resident of Paducah, is on trial at St. Louis charged with the murder of his wife. Insanity will be his defense.

The Senate passed an Urgent Deficiency bill carrying \$2,500,000 to pay for the cattle destroyed during the foot and mouth disease epidemic.

The eight members of the Karluk expedition, who have been missing since February, 1914, are dead, according to Commander Bartlett.

Banks Consolidated.

Tiptonville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—A deal that is of much interest to the people of Lake County was the merging of the Planters' bank and the Bank of Ridgely, both located at Ridgely, ten miles south of Tiptonville. Both institutions formerly had a capital stock of \$20,000, but the new bank is capitalized at \$40,000, and will be known as the Planters' bank. The officers of the old Planters' bank were elected to the same positions in the new bank, as follows: W. R. Algee, president; W. N. Wyatt, vice-president, and B. F. Hardison, cashier. L. T. Moore, the cashier of the Bank of Ridgely, was elected assistant cashier of the new bank, and the directors of the Ridgely bank have been added to the board of directors of the Planters' bank. Both the old banks at Ridgely were doing a fairly good business, but the consolidation of the two will make one strong institution, which will be able to attend to all the banking business and at the same time flourish. The merging was considered by all business men to be the wisest move.

The Legislature.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives of the Legislature made political history Monday afternoon when they forced the passage of the administration board of control bills over a reluctant and filibustering Republican minority. The Senate is expected to pass the bills this week.

The Republicans, led by Representative Frank West, of Knoxville, doggedly opposed every move of the Democrats to expedite the passage of the bills for which Gov. Rye appealed in his first message. They demanded a roll call on each unimportant motion relative to the bills, and twice they made motions to postpone action which were voted down by the usual party majority.

The bills reorganize the governing boards of each of the State's penal, reformatory and charitable institutions and provide for a board of control of three men over all. Speaker Cooper, author of the House bills, with Representative Nichols, explained that the bills are expected to save \$40,000 to the State.

The usual Democratic majority put over the several bills introductory to No. 275, which is the main board of control bill. These bills, Nos. 270, 271, 272, 273 and 274, simply repeal the acts creating the many present boards of control for hospitals for the insane, State penitentiaries, the reform school and all other penal and charitable institutions under the jurisdiction of the State. The main bill passed by a vote of 6 to 16, several Republicans having become weary of the filibuster and left the chamber.

Both the Senate and the House passed a local bill separating the Chancery Court of Davidson County into two parts, so as to take care of the heavy litigation. The bill was sponsored by the Davidson County delegation, and was commended by the Nashville bar at a meeting Monday morning.

In the Senate also was introduced a resolution providing for the amendment of the State constitution granting equal franchise to women. This was offered by Senator Albert E. Hill, of Nashville. It was referred to the committee on constitution and constitutional amendments.

Senator Murray introduced a bill allowing druggists to fill prescriptions containing alcohol.

Speaker Anderson and Senator Stevens introduced a bill making it unlawful for any corporation controlling steam and electric railroads to issue passes to executive, judicial or legislative officials of the State, members of their families, or any persons on their recommendations. A less stringent anti-pass bill was also introduced in the House.