

DR. E. M. LONG  
DENTIST  
Over White & Burchard's Drug  
Store, Union City, Tenn.  
Telephones—  
Office 144-J; Residence 689-J

# THE COMMERCIAL

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## Cherry-Moss Grain Co.

Winter Grown Barley,  
Crimson Clover Seed,  
New Crop Rye,  
Rape Seed,  
All Kinds Field Seeds,  
Tennessee Horse Feed,  
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## Ice Cream and Ices Silver Slice Cake

Johnston's (Milwaukee) Box Candy

The appreciated Chocolates

PHONE 539

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The Quality Shop

Service at our fountain is pleasing to those who can discriminate GOOD THINGS FROM THE ORDINARY.

## REV. BURKE CULPEPPER REVIVAL MEETING HERE

Evangelist Invades Territory of Worldliness and Hypocrisy.

Rev. Burke Culpepper, the noted evangelist of the Methodist Church, is in Union City undertaking in his characteristic manner to expose and uproot the fallacies of fast living, social obsessions and extravagances, dishonesty, degeneracy, in fact all the more common sins of the day.

The evangelist is a young man of short stature, well built, fine head covered with a full suit of hair streaked with gray, strong features, kindly gray eyes which he focuses with intensity when the occasion demands, and the demands are great with the minister who is intensely in earnest.

On Sunday he addressed a very large audience, many of whom were from neighboring towns and communities. On that occasion he confined himself to a more conservative discussion of his work, merely indicating the aggressive campaign to follow. On Monday night he attacked the more prevalent vices, especially among the young men and young women.

The minister has an abundance of intellect, but he never hesitates to disregard the rules of polite language to lodge a point. He is dynamic in action. His countenance is aflame with purpose and conviction. His whole being is charged with tension and his body with energy as he walks from one side of the platform to the other and then down thru the aisles of the church.

He has set the town to talking. He is criticised for sensationalism, yet he tells you that he is glad he has started the gossips to chattering.

On Tuesday, on account of illness, was the first opportunity of the writer to hear the evangelist. The audience was large notwithstanding a drizzling rain.

The music is, under the leadership of the fine singer, Mr. John U. Robinson, who gets his chorus or choir voices to work and then stimulates the audience to song.

Rev. Armstrong, the pastor, offered prayer and then the evangelist arose and opened a rapid-fire attack on the delinquencies of the debtors. His subject was "How Much do You Owe, and When are You Going to Pay It?" The text was "Render unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's and unto God the Things that are God's."

The most hardened cynic or the unpardonable critic could hardly fail to see the practical logic of this sermon. It was a direct assault without mincing words upon the man or woman who deliberately contracts a debt without making provisions for payment. It was not intended for the person without means who is ill or in distress, but for the able bodied man or person of means, man or woman, whose extravagance takes them beyond their incomes in order to keep up in the mad race of fashion.

That man, the minister says, who invokes the aid of the physician when his family is seriously ill, and then in squandering his money repudiates his doctor bill is a thief. The father who dresses his daughter in the height of fashion, a pair of shoes and a hat to match every dress and a dress for every occasion, and defaults his grocery bill is a thief. The man who mortgages his home to buy an automobile hasn't got sense enough to saddle a mule. The man who starves his creditors to buy an automobile is a thief. These people have no right to sit in church on Sundays with pious faces and sing "Jesus Paid it All."

Stand up for Union City, the minister says; stand up for your neighbor, for home enterprise. Don't send your money to Sears & Roebuck; they do not pay your taxes, educate your children, give employment to your workmen, contribute to your churches and charities. One of these is a negro and neither has any sympathy with your local interests. He wouldn't give you a cent if you were starving.

The minister spared nobody in these remarks. He drove them with the force of a sledge hammer, throwing off all restraint and reservation, and when the shells had been exploded he gave his auditors permission to "grunt."

Rev. Culpepper's work is an example of evangelism which is coming in direct contact with the every-

day evils of the world, the common practices of injustice and the customs of folly and extravagance. He is preaching to men and women and telling them in plain words their faults. He is calling our attention to a more rational and wholesome life. He is invoking the word of God and the salvation of souls. He is doing this thru the power of reason and intelligence. He is trying to reach the heart thru the doors of heaven.

Whether it be sensationalism or not God is evidently in the work. Men must be fair and just to each other in order that Christ may dwell in their souls, and if it takes plain talk to tell them how to do right, then why not do so.

## AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS TRANSFORMS VILLAGE

Population of Hamtramck, Suburb of Detroit, Increased 500 Per Cent.

Striking evidence of the prosperity of the automobile industry is revealed by the recent action of President Wilson in ordering a special census taken of the village of Hamtramck, Michigan.

Eugene F. Hartley, an official of the Census Bureau, has just completed his task, and his record shows that since 1910 when the last census was taken, Hamtramck has enjoyed a 504 per cent increase in population. In 1910, the population was 3,559 and the recent census shows that 21,242 people now reside within the limits of the village.

Following the finding of Mr. Hartley, Hamtramck is automatically raised from the status of a third or fourth class city to that of a first class. This means increased pay for postoffice officials and free delivery of mail to residents.

Government officials say the cause for the big increase in population is due to the automobile business. Hamtramck is situated just to the northeast of Detroit and contains the huge plant of Dodge Brothers. At the time Dodge Brothers commenced the manufacture of motor cars, they employed under 3,000 men. To-day the number is well over 9,000 with facilities under way which will afford employment for many more men.

Hamtramck's special census was only the second one ordered by the Wilson administration, the other census being taken at Tulsa, Okla.

## Victim of Row is Buried.

Hickman, Ky., Aug. 9.—Bert Wallace, who was shot and killed on Sasfras Ridge, a few miles below town in a row over the election, was buried to-day at the Brownsville Cemetery, his body being brought to his home in West Hickman immediately after the shooting. Walter Allison, who was shot by Wallace, is holding his own and will probably recover. Later developments show that Walter Allison ran Wallace out of his store with a scantling and as he turned to come back to his store, Wallace shot him thru the back, the bullet penetrating his body. Although shot, Allison ran in and grabbed his shotgun and shot Wallace three times, once thru the leg, once thru the body and thru the face, tearing away part of the chin and cheek. It was at first thought that Walter Allison's brother, Oscar Allison, had killed Wallace after Wallace shot Walter Allison down. At the beginning of the fight when several men fired shots thru the store, Oscar Allison was shot thru the arm. Sam Cleaves, the youth that started the fight by yelling for his candidate for Circuit Judge, was only slightly wounded, having a hole thru his cheek and being minus three teeth. It was at first said he was shot thru the mouth but others contend he was struck in the mouth by a beer bottle. Bert Wallace, as he left the store, emptied his pistol of six loads at Baldy Johnson, none taking effect. Oscar Allison is here in jail, having given up to the officers, not on the charge of killing Wallace, but on the charge of shooting Mrs. Rose Burger. Mrs. Burger, who was shot thru the right hand and thru the stomach, is in a very serious condition but will probably recover.

## In the Old Days.

"What's the matter with Mr. Bryan?"  
"He's working on a State paper."  
"How far along is he?"  
"I think he has gotten as far as fifthly," said the irreverent stenog.

## MR. BRYAN'S POSITION

A Southern Editor's View of War and Peace.

(By GEORGE F. MILTON.)

(Mr. George Fort Milton is one of the best representatives of vigorous Southern Journalism of the present day. Mr. Milton is editor and publisher of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, and is one of the leading figures in the Democratic party of his State. He has been a delegate to several national Democratic conventions, and voted for Wilson on every ballot in the Baltimore convention of 1912. He was an officer in the Spanish-American war, is interested in educational affairs, and has written much about the present great war for his own newspaper. He has undoubtedly a wide understanding of public opinion in the South and portions of the West. He is one of many able and typical men educated at the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.)

Mr. Bryan's resignation from the office of Secretary of State, like many other incidents in his remarkable career, furnished the signal for a chorus of newspaper attacks on him. Probably nine-tenths of these showed lamentable lack of appreciation of his reasons and ignorance of the international situation. Many editors discovered in the incident an opportunity to belabor a political leader whom they had been fighting since he first appeared in politics, and even in a grave crisis such as the country faced they could not resist the temptation to wreak petty political revenge on this adversary, who they thought at last had been discomfited.

But even some of Mr. Bryan's best friends also jumped to unwarrantable conclusions and wore sorrowful countenances, such as are observed at political funerals.

Now, however, that more than a month has elapsed it is more easily possible to reach a viewpoint from which a correct perspective of the incident may be secured.

MR. BRYAN'S SO-CALLED "MISTAKES."

Indeed caution may always be properly exercised before pronouncing adversely on acts of Mr. Bryan, for so often those at first catalogued as mistakes have proven otherwise.

For instance, the quantitative theory of money which he defended in 1896 is written into currency law of 1914. His campaign against imperialism in 1900 is bearing fruit in the pledge of the present administration for the independence of the Philippines.

In 1908 he advocated railroad rate regulation, but predicted that government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines probably would be necessary. It is likely this frankness lost him the Presidency but the government now is building a railroad in Alaska and also favors the purchase of telegraph and telephone lines.

Against intense opposition he secured the adoption of constitutional amendments for the income tax and for popular election of Senators.

Incident to his course at the Baltimore national Democratic convention he was denounced as unwise, a party disorganizer and general nuisance. This was because he opposed Judge Parker for chairman, favored a resolution directed against Ryan, Belmont and Murphy, and insisted that Tammany should not control the nomination of a candidate. Feeling ran high against him, but when the country had been heard from the delegates fell into line for what Mr. Bryan favored and a golden era of progressive Democracy became possible.

So, experience has very clearly shown that it will not do hastily to class one of Mr. Bryan's often surprising and sometimes radical acts as that of an unsafe leader. Although at times he has been in error, more often he has been proved right and his courage and leadership for new things have been of incalculable value.

## HIS AID TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

No one, in fact, experienced greater change of view regarding Mr. Bryan than the President himself. Once he wished him "knocked into a cocked hat." As time went on, however, the views of the two men approached more closely and each came to have appreciation of the services the other was rendering.

Unquestionably the Nebraskan, more than any other public leader, produced the great political revolution in the country which found its expression finally in the Baltimore platform. There were strong reactionary elements in both parties and at Chicago they controlled, but at the Democratic gathering they were completely beaten. Mr. Wilson was nominated not only on account of his worth; but also because he had declined to permit "the interests" to finance his campaign and shared Mr. Bryan's views as to the impropriety of selecting Judge Parker for chairman. The Democratic party will go to the country next year for its verdict of approval or disapproval, depending on the record made in accordance with platform pledges, and that the record is good is due to a large extent to the loyal assistance given by Mr. Bryan while the President's premier. The two men evidently were sincere in their expressions of mutual esteem when they parted and no more severe blow could be struck the Democratic party than that marplots should succeed in producing a breach between them.

## WHY HE RESIGNED.

From personal acquaintance with Mr. Bryan and study of his life and character I venture to assign as the principal reasons for his resignation the following:

Our country had established, in the thirty treaties negotiated with foreign countries the principle which in his opinion should govern in our affairs with Germany—that is, that there should be a period of delay and investigation before final action. Germany had accepted the principle as embodied in the thirty treaties and suggested arbitration. We would have been compelled to follow this course if the representations had been with Great Britain, which country had ratified one of the treaties.

But despite the difference of opinion with his chief I am nevertheless inclined to the belief that Mr. Bryan would have found some way to conciliate these differences, as undoubtedly he did with the first note, but for the fact that he felt the press of the country was rapidly rushing us into war and that, therefore, it was necessary for him to meet this menace and by obtaining the ear of the nation offset the influence of this jingo publicity. In the July number of this Review the editor discusses intelligently and none too harshly the sensational manner in which the newspapers, especially the metropolitan press, at that time were promoting this war propaganda. The record makes an ugly page in the history of American Journalism.

Before leaving the Cabinet Mr. Bryan secured considerable modification of the second note. But we were still traveling the ultimatum route and there was a bellicose feeling apparent in both countries. He could see but one result. If the people were not in some way reached and their sentiments for peace aroused and expressed there would be war. He determined, therefore, at whatever cost to throw himself into the breach. The result was anticlimax. Probably Mr. Bryan himself did not foresee just what would be the immediate effect. What did happen was this: Immediately Mr. Bryan became the target, instead of the kaiser. There was another head to hit. They hit it. As many shillalohs were raised as at the famed Donnybrook fair. Also our German-American friends were given pause. They were astounded that any father-in-law of a British officer could be neutral. They began to apologize, saying they might have been mistaken as to the President also. Their kinsmen across the water also became more polite. Soon it was evident that a peaceful solution of the Lusitania incident was likely.

Following Germany's reply to our second note there was a slight flare-up of the jingo spirit in the press; but a number of very influential papers were more conservative than in the case of the first note and even the most immoderate, with not many exceptions, calmed down in a few days. The astonishing news was carried under a Washington date line shortly afterward that the new Secretary of State and the German ambassador were considering mediation—Mr. Bryan's views prevailing again.

As a private citizen Mr. Bryan occupies the position in which he always has been and now again is of

(Continued on last page.)