

DR. E. M. LONG
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THE COMMERCIAL

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SENATE MILITARY HEAD FAVORS DEFENSE PLANS

Tells Wilson He Believes His Committee Will Support Armament Program.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, told President Wilson today that he approved the national defense program along the general lines proposed and that he thought his committee would agree to it.

Senator Chamberlain said he thought his committee could complete deliberations on the army bill when it reaches the Senate within a month, and he anticipates that the bill will be introduced soon after Congress convenes. The Senator at the last session introduced a bill covering part of the army increases included in the administration scheme. He believes the standing army ought to consist of about 150,000 men, and he will advocate training of young men in schools and colleges for military service. In this connection Senator Chamberlain intends to introduce as a separate bill a plan of co-operation between the federal government and the States whereby military instruction in the public schools would be established.

Borah, Consistency, and Geography.

It is not quite fair to horn off the Hon. William Edgar Borah from the G. O. P. trough because he voted for William J. Bryan for President in 1896. He was young then, and 16 to 1 was a very popular cry in his neck of the woods. Let us remember that both John A. Logan and Daniel E. Sickles were "Copperheads" until the big war of 1861-65 was well on foot—vide their speeches in the Thirty-sixth Congress. It was said of Martin Van Buren that he was "a Northern man of Southern principles," and it may be said that Mr. Borah is a standpatter with progressive principles. If Mr. Bryan could forgive Woodrow Wilson for his gold-bug vote, why should not Mr. Penrose excuse William E. Borah for his free silver vote? In the Garden of Gethsemane Peter denied his Master thrice, but he gave an excellent account of himself on the Day of Pentecost.

Mr. Borah is not alone in his early heresy. In his 'prentice days Gen. Jackson was for the bank, which he smote with the club of Hercules a long time after. Henry Clay started out an enemy of the bank and got to be its strongest champion. Daniel Webster, as late as 1824, was the ablest free trader our country has produced, and soon thereafter he was the strongest champion of a protective tariff. John C. Calhoun began a protectionist, and in 1832 he was ready to dissolve the Union, or nullify its laws, which was the same thing, because of the protection in the "Tariff of Abominations" of 1828.

Consistency is the bugaboo of little minds, we are told by Thomas Carlyle, and politics, domestic and foreign, furnish a thousand illustrations to establish the fact. In 1852 Oliver P. Morton was a "dough-face," championing all the South contended for on the slavery question, yet he became the most distinguished of the Northern "war governors" when the slavery question was appealed to the sword. Justice would uphold a plea of infancy on the part of Borah if the charge of Bryanism shall be lodged against him.

In the matter of brains, though somewhat suggestive of the sophomore, the Hon. Borah is in the class of Root and Burton, a long way ahead of Fairbanks, of Weeks, of Cummins, of Alden Smith, of Willis, and of some half a dozen other mediocrities who have their lightning rods hoist. With the possible exception of Cabot Lodge, Mr. Borah is the ablest man on the Republican side of the Senate as that body will be constituted when the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress shall be convened. I don't think him as strong a man as his late colleague, Mr. Heyburn, but he has taken a higher rank as a Senator than that exceptionally able man ever attained. As a debater he is not in the class of John Sharp Williams, and I do not believe he could long stand before Furnifold M. Simmons. His reputation is chiefly founded on the fancy that his is a better brand of politics than that Root stood for, or that Lodge stands for. In the Republican national convention of 1912 he championed Roosevelt, but refused to become a Bull Moose, and

voted for Taft. He is said to be very strong out West, but New York, New England and Pennsylvania run Republican national conventions.

Woodrow Wilson has given evidence that he is a very great man. Mr. Borah has given evidence that he is a rather bright man. That is the difference between the two. The people know 'em both and will decide between them in the very improbable event that Mr. Borah shall head the standpat ticket.

Another thing that hampers Borah is the State he hails from, which has but four votes in the college. Thomas F. Bayard would have been nominated for President had he not lived in the little State of Delaware. Seymour and Cleveland were both nominated because they hailed from the great State of New York, and to them we may add Samuel J. Tilden. Had Thomas B. Reed lived in Indiana or Illinois there is little doubt that he would have been nominated for President, and had James G. Blaine lived in Ohio, instead of in Maine, there is little doubt that he would have been elected President.

Geography plays too big a part in our politics. Thus a resident of the South has no more chance of the Presidency than he would have if the constitution made ineligible to that dignity every citizen living South of the Mason and Dixon line. If to his own splendid abilities John Sharp Williams added the strong qualities of Andrew Jackson and all the excellent qualities of Abraham Lincoln, he could never be President because he hails from the rebel State of Mississippi. And I venture to say for him that John Sharp would not change States with any many in America though a life term in the White House were offered as "boot" in the swap.

Even in the States this geography nonsense maintains. In Vermont, from time immemorial, one Senator comes from the east of the ridge and the other from the west of the ridge, and so the two congressional districts are marked. But there is New York, which, when I first came here, was represented in the Senate by Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan, both from the same little town of Utica. John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus, when Senators from Alabama, were both from the same little town.

The Ashland district of Kentucky—the bluegrass section—has given more brains to Congress than any other in the Union, and I have in mind the old Quincy district in Massachusetts and the old Nineteenth of Ohio.

Geography is another bugaboo that ought to be drummed out of politics. It would help if Borah, of the little State of Idaho, were nominated for President by the G. O. P.—By Savoyard in the Nashville Banner.

Washington, Oct. 27.

OSBORNE ACQUITTED.

Illinois Central Conductor Shot and Killed Tramp Near Obion.

Sam Osborne, the Illinois Central freight conductor who shot and killed James Ryan, a tramp from Chicago, near Obion, recently, was cleared from blame in the affair Monday afternoon at his preliminary examination for murder before Magistrate W. C. Morris here.

Ryan was shot by Osborne with a rifle while attempting to steal a ride. The bullet entered his lung from the back. He died in the City Hospital here after suffering two days.

At the hearing it was alleged that Ryan opened fire upon Osborne when the latter, with his brakeman, put him off his car. An automatic revolver, said to have been taken from Ryan after the fight, was shown.

Mr. Osborne brought Engineer Stokes, the brakeman and the fireman on his train along to testify for him. Judge W. H. Swiggart represented the Illinois Central Railroad. There were no attorneys to represent Ryan, but Magistrate Morris acted for the State thru the instructions of Attorney-General D. J. Caldwell. Ryan's friend, Frank Smith, another tramp, with him at the shooting, is lodged here in jail on a charge of carrying a pistol and intent to kill. He was said to have taken part in the shooting.

Magistrate Morris visited Smith at the jail, and tried to get him to talk, but he refused. He is hardly more than a boy.

See our oak mantels, \$4.50 and up. Union City Lumber Co.

PRESIDENTIAL WEDDING EXPECTED THANKSGIVING

Speculative Ones in Washington Point Out Numerous Signs and Portents.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt probably will take place in the Thanksgiving holidays. Immediate friends of the White House family let this become known here, when they discussed for the first time the romance of the President and the charming widow.

Relatives of the couple are arranging their affairs to be in easy reach of Washington from about the middle of November. Miss Margaret Wilson is back in the White House to stay until after the wedding. Mrs. F. B. Sayre, who was Miss Jessie Wilson, and her baby, now in their New England home, will be in Washington soon.

The other daughter of the President, Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, it is stated, will be back from the Pacific coast about November 10. Relatives of Mrs. Galt and other relatives of the President are already gathering here. The President has made no engagements after November 12.

MOTOR SEVENTY-FIVE MILES.

President Wilson and Mrs. Galt, accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson, motored seventy-five miles to Emmitsburg, Md., recently. By invitation, they were the guests of Sterling Galt, editor of the Emmitsburg Chronicle, at a luncheon consisting of chicken a la Maryland and apple pie.

At Frederick and other points along the route the White House automobile was frequently cheered, but no intermediate stops were made.

Demonstration.

Saturday night in the Swiggart building Mr. J. T. Robison, traveling representative of the Moorman Hog Remedies, of Quincy, Ill., tendered an evening of benefit and fellowship to his customers. Mr. Robison enthusiastically showed his faith in his company and his customers. Other speeches were made by Jas. M. Brice, J. A. Coble, G. P. Moody, Arthur Carr, Jake Caldwell, W. T. Latimer and Henry Latimer. All responded in an impromptu speech approving of use of remedies. A two-course luncheon was served by the ladies of the Baptist Church. The list of invitations included:

Jeptha Glover, J. A. Faulks, J. H. Frazier, Henry Howard, H. W. Howard, J. M. Brice, Arthur Carr, Jake Caldwell, G. A. Hauser, W. H. Stewart, W. W. Hamblen, J. H. Conn, W. S. Crittendon, J. W. Thomas, Sam Hampton, J. A. Coble, W. T. Garrison, W. T. Latimer, Wallace Garigan, Henry Latimer, Luke Latimer, Knox Everett, A. C. Hauser, J. W. Bratton, Sam Latimer, V. E. Latimer, Geo. P. Moody, N. W. Whipple, O. H. Clemmons, S. H. Snow, W. J. Cook, W. J. Beauchamp, W. F. Alexander, W. A. Crittendon, R. J. Latimer, C. M. Glover, J. P. Cloar, C. A. Maupin, S. C. Wheeler, Austin Maupin, C. G. Cloar, J. W. Crawford, F. B. McDaniel, J. S. Burcham.

DOG ENEMY TO FARMER

Madison Farmer Claims "Black Leg" Due to Canine Family.

Robert A. Hurt, who owns a fine farm at East Union, this county, and who takes a deep interest in everything of an agricultural nature, stated to a Sun reporter yesterday that the dog was a greater enemy to the Madison County farmer than he realized. He mentioned an incident that occurred recently where a valuable cow died from "black leg" and after investigation the malady was traced back to a dog. Mr. Hurt is in favor of the next Legislature passing the same law that Virginia now has—a law prohibiting dogs from running at large in the rural districts.

In connection with the discussion Mr. Hurt offers the following article as being interesting and valuable to the farmer:

Bulletin No. 136 of the Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., by Dr. Harry Forbes, gives the results of investigations to determine to what extent carrion feeders spread the germs of anthrax or charbon. Charbon is a source of great loss to the farmers of Louisiana and Mississippi and the facts recorded in this bulletin show that the disease may be spread by buzzards, dogs, swine, cats, chickens and flies that feed on animals dead from the disease.

These facts are also of value as throwing light on the spread of

many other diseases and as evidence of the wisdom of promptly burning or properly burying all animals that die on the farm, especially when the cause of death is not known.

Hog cholera is another disease that is no doubt spread largely by buzzards, dogs and other uncontrolled animals that feed on carrion or the carcasses of dead animals.

The summary of the facts set forth in this bulletin and which largely apply to other infectious diseases as well as to charbon or anthrax, is as follows:

1. Anthrax was not found in the feces of the buzzard after eating anthrax spores.

2. Anthrax was obtained from the feet and beaks of buzzards kept in a cage 48 hours after feeding upon an anthrax carcass.

3. Anthrax was obtained from the vomits of a buzzard two hours after eating anthrax flesh.

4. Anthrax spores are not destroyed in the digestive tract of the dog. They were found in the feces six days after anthrax had been fed.

5. The feces of the hog contained anthrax for a period of five days after eating the spores.

6. Anthrax was found in feces of the cat for a period of four days after eating anthrax spores.

7. Anthrax is not destroyed in the digestive tract of the opossum.

8. Rabbits and guinea pigs are not very susceptible to anthrax thru ingestion, but the spores are not destroyed in the digestive tract.

9. We are unable to produce anthrax in chickens, but the spores were not destroyed in the digestive tract. The feces contained anthrax for a period of 48 hours after eating spores.

10. Anthrax is present on the bodies and feet and the excrement of flies that have been feeding on infected carcasses.—Jackson Sun.

CREW OF ILL-FATED F-4 ABSOLVED FROM BLAME

Report Tells Graphically of Battle Waged for Life at Sea's Bottom.

Washington, Oct. 30.—A graphic story of the battle for life waged in vain 300 feet beneath the surface of the sea by the twenty-one men who perished in the navy's submarine F-4 last March at Honolulu is told in the final report on the losses of the vessel submitted by a board of inquiry headed by Rear-Admiral Busch and made public here. Examination of the wrecked hull after it had been brought to the surface and placed in dry dock convinced the board that the disaster was caused by a leak resulting from a corroded battery lining and the failure of the boat thru poor diving qualities to respond promptly to the rudder change which should have returned her to the surface.

Discarding the theory once advanced that chlorine gas brought quick relief in death to the crew, the board from slogs within the rusted and battered hulk pieces out in its report a dramatic account of how the doomed men strove desperately to save themselves as their vessel sank to the bottom. Fifteen met death in the engine room where they sought refuge at the last; six died at their posts in the flooded forward compartment.

All members of the ship's company are absolved from blame.

Has Bible From Which

Lee and Grant Read.
Rison, Ark., Oct. 28.—F. H. Harris, who resides at Fordyce, near here, at a recent meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, revealed the fact that a valuable historical relic was in his possession. The relic is a Bible that was read by both Lee and Grant at the time of the surrender at Appomattox. When questioned about the relic, Mr. Harris said:

"One of the unwritten incidents that occurred at the surrender of Lee was the reading of a chapter of Scriptures by each of the generals. Sergt. Bally Thomas, of the Tenth Georgia battalion, was standing near by, holding Gen. Lee's horse, and was handed the Bible while the two generals proceeded with the preliminaries of surrender.

"Afterward they did not call for it, and Sergt. Thomas retained possession of it, and carried this Bible to his home at Andersonville, Ga. He used it afterward as a family Bible, and it is now in the possession of his widow, who is now Mrs. F. H. Harris."

Mr. Harris said that they had been offered a large price for the Bible, but they did not care to sell it.

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