

THE COMMERCIAL

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Marshall & Baird, Union City, Tenn.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

Announcements.

For Mayor.

WADDELL—We have the authority to announce Hon. Seid Waddell a candidate for Mayor of Union City, Tenn. Election January 1, 1916.

COBLE—We have the authority to announce J. A. Coble as a candidate for Mayor of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916.

For Aldermen.

MOSS—We are authorized to announce C. T. Moss as a candidate for Alderman of Union City. Election Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916.

WHEELER—We have the authority to announce John A. Wheeler as candidate for re-election as Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

ADAMS—We have the authority to announce John P. Adams as candidate for re-election as Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

BURDICK—We have the authority to announce J. C. Burdick a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

HASSELL—We have the authority to announce J. A. Hassell as a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

SEMONES—We have the authority to announce John F. Semones a candidate for re-election as Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

ROBINSON—We are authorized to announce Dr. H. G. Robinson as a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, Jan. 1, 1916.

KEISER—We have the authority to announce C. E. Keiser a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

CALDWELL—We have the authority to announce Elva Caldwell a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Saturday, January 1, 1916.

JERNIGAN—We are authorized to announce T. W. Jernigan as a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Jan. 1, 1916.

PARKS—We are authorized to announce Harris Parks as a candidate for Alderman of Union City, Tenn. Election Jan. 1, 1916.

Long and Short Haul Clause.

A great upheaval in freight rates affecting the Southeastern and Mississippi Valley territory is the result of the compiling of the new tariff schedules to meet the requirements of the "long and short haul" clause of the commerce act.

The Interstate Commerce Commission seems to be bringing to the notice of the Southern roads the necessity of complying with the letter of the law, the provisions of which are embraced in the publication of the new tariff sheets. The roads, especially of the Southern territory, have been very slow to recognize the "long and short haul" clause.

During the days of competition industries of any considerable merit located at intermediate stations could get favorable rates to the markets, but since the consolidation or pooling of railroad interests the terminal cities and important junctions only are favored with inducements to shippers, thereby placing railroads in the attitude of actually building up the largely populated cities at the expense of the smaller cities and towns lying between and tributary to the large ones. Thus the railroads have been engaged in the laudable enterprise of sapping the life blood of the small towns and stations on their own lines to be transplanted to the large cities. This has been going on continuously for some years, evidently with the satisfaction and approval of the roads, and would continue to be so evidently, but for the fact that a flaw in the act was amended in 1910 to preserve its original intent and purpose.

The fourth section of the act to regulate commerce is this:

"That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for the longer than for the shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carriers may be relieved from the operation of this section of the act."

To meet the requirements of the act, the carriers in almost every instance increased rates to junction points and reduced rates to intermediate stations. This course is what caused the storm that has broken from city traffic bureaus.

The revision is the result of the amendment to the fourth section of the commerce act, which became effective Aug. 28, 1910. The act prior to the amendment provided that lower rates for the longer haul might be applied when the circumstances were dissimilar. This had been construed by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions, the question of "dissim-

ilar" circumstances being hard to define in specific instances. The result was that it gave wide latitude to the carriers. The long and short haul feature of the act had been largely disregarded in the south, southwest and far west.

Under the amendment of Aug. 28, 1910, the long and short haul feature is made imperative, except in special cases in which the commission is empowered to grant relief from the strict application of the law.

It seems outrageous to us that the powerful influences are at work to tear down the smaller communities and build up the larger ones as instanced in this matter. The door of opportunity in the light of recent events has been gradually closing upon the small towns and villages, and powerful influences have been brought to bear in aid of this. Even the shippers in the large centers are not fair enough to concede any equity to those of the smaller points, and the irony of it is that they come among us with the patronizing spirit of unselfish co-operation in our agriculture and those things which an Allwise Providence has permanently endowed us.

It is high time that the Commerce Commission is undertaking to make just and law abiding citizens of the railroad companies as well as companies and individuals of other pursuits.

This paper holds no brief against the railroads for holding up their claims to just and even liberal compensation, but does most emphatically protest against existing discriminations.

Mr. Tom W. Jernigan is a new candidate for Alderman, nevertheless as just and true a citizen as there is within the corporate limits of Union City. He is interested in every way with all our civic progress and enterprise—schools, churches and public works—and wishes to be entrusted with a share in the conduct of these affairs, which he pledges to conscientiously and honestly perform, and his word is as good as his bond.

Alderman Harris Parks asks us to announce him a candidate for re-election. Mr. Parks doesn't want a committee job, but simply to be plain alderman that he may serve the interests of all the citizens alike. He is one of the best qualified men in Union City business affairs, and can be found always protecting and upholding those things which the wisdom of sound judgment dictates. You are asked to kindly consider his claims.

There's no occasion for military hysteria in this country. To spend an additional sum of a half billion dollars yearly for the army and navy while the other great nations are rapidly reducing their military strength is not in the nature of good common sense. While the entente and alliance are busy with the European struggle neither can possibly conduct a successful invasion of this country, and if the great struggle is waged to conclusion, the victor will be practically prostrate and disabled. If peace is restored there'll be no cause for another fight. It seems to us this is a newspaper clamor, stimulated by those interests which prey upon the people when the least plausible excuse is found.

If the jingoes who want to spend a large per cent of our revenues for preparedness are willing to foot the bills and enlist with the first call to arms, all right; but if it is to tax the people with additional burdens and reduce their circumstances in time of peace, then the people should be given a chance to be heard on the subject. If the way the plunderbund has been working in this country for the past twenty years had been conducted in a country with the limited natural resources of Germany the people would have been reduced to poverty. If we are to be deluged with the military propaganda then let the revenues come from the ship builders, the manufacturers of arms and munitions and the money sharks who take advantage of a patriotic wave to ply their vocation.

A Rutabaga Rhyme.

The poets boost the beet along,
The parsnip gets a saga,
But no one ever sings a song
About the rutabaga.

The truffle, an aristocrat,
Is known to song and story,
The sweet potato, brown and fat,
Pre-empt its share of glory.

The rutabaga should have friends;
It well deserves attention,
And poets ought to make amends
By giving it some mention.

Pretty Rough.

She tried to match her thinning hair,
But met, alas, with scorn.
The salesgirls told her everywhere
It wasn't being worn.

Senator Lea's Future.

Those among our esteemed contemporaries who are predicting such a dark and dismal future for Senator Luke Lea may compose their souls and husband their sympathy, because they are unnecessarily disturbed, and are wasting much sentiment. Senator Luke Lea is not in the running for the United States Senate at the present time, but this does not mean that he is going into permanent occultation. He will still remain a factor, and no very small one, in the political and civic life of Tennessee. He is still a young man, and without accident he has many years of life before him, and many opportunities for usefulness. He has everything that is necessary to enable him to serve and lead his people. He has wealth and family prestige. He has youth, vigor and energy. He has an experience more ripened than comes to many men of his age. He has a well established newspaper thru which he can express himself and keep himself before the people; and now that he is out of politics personally, this newspaper can be devoted to constructive and educational work, free from the conflicts and aberrations of political warfare. As an editor of a well established daily newspaper he will be in position to render his people a broader and a more discursive service than even in the high office of United States Senator. This, of course, is flattering to the profession of journalism, but the assertion will be borne out by the facts. A United States Senator is often handicapped by party obligations, and frequently tied hand and foot by caucuses. He must cater to the politicians who put him in office, and who alone can retain him in office, and he sometimes must descend to unworthy demagoguery in order to conciliate the animosities, flatter the vanity and win the good favor of the unthinking and impressionable masses. As editor of a newspaper he will act in perfect freedom. He has no one to consult but the right and the truth, no monitor but wisdom, no tribunal to answer but his own conscience. He can give to his people the best that is in him without fear or favor, and he is always sure of their respect, even when they differ from him temporarily and refuse their indorsement. Thru his newspaper he will have a larger audience, and his contact with that audience will be of daily occurrence; whereas, in the United States Senate those who heard from him did so only occasionally. The South needs young and aggressive men at the head of its newspapers, and no greater or more inviting field of action can be imagined. If Senator Luke Lea, in the years to come—and he need not wait a great many years at that—desire to return to the allurements of political life, no permanent barriers have been raised against his return to the Senate or any other office which he may seek, and which the people have to bestow on their choice as a gift. Defeat for office is no doubt a bitter libation, but it is sometimes a strengthening cordial which more than compensates for any loss or disappointment, real or imaginary.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

Ask President to Intercede.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Efforts to win President Wilson's support for a conference of neutrals to initiate peace proposals in Europe reached a climax when Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, and Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of a member of the British Parliament, called at the White House yesterday morning with a personal appeal and word that they had definite information that the majority of the belligerent nations would not turn deaf ears to suggestions from a neutral government.

The women talked with the President for more than half an hour and went away much pleased over their reception, though the President had made no promises. About 400 peace advocates, fresh from a mass meeting held at a theater, accompanied the President's callers to the White House, applauding them as they entered and left the executive offices.

The President was urged to initiate a peace conference or at least to signify that he would appoint a delegate from the United States if another neutral nation, called one. He was told that women peace advocates who have visited every belligerent and neutral nation in Europe believed from talks with officials abroad that practical results would follow. He was also informed that Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, here to co-operate with the women, had in his possession, statements, some of them signed, from officials in some of the principal countries on both sides of the European conflict, to the general effect that they would interpose no objection to the calling of a conference of neutrals to make peace proposals.

When you want shoes—Good Shoes—call on The Toggery.



Select Your Christmas Presents Here!

WITH ONLY NINETEEN MORE DAYS before Christmas why wait longer to make your gift selections? It is a part of wisdom to make your selections early. Oftentimes, you know, hasty selections bring regret; will there be any regrets attached to any of your gifts? May we suggest that you make your selections early and at this store and avoid the possibility of any regrets and also that last day rush and annoyance. We have never shown before such assortments of high class, desirable merchandise and there has been no advance in prices on account of existing conditions.

Shop Early

Early in the month and early in the day and thereby do your part to relieve the strain of the holiday rush. You will have more time and find better selections.

Below we give a few suggestions taken at random from our complete display of seasonable and holiday showings:

Rochester Casseroles
Rochester Serving Dishes
Rochester Serving Trays
Rochester Perculators
Cut Glass Water Sets
Cut Glass Bowls
Cut Glass Vases
Hand Painted Vases
Hand Painted Bowls
Hand Painted Plaques
Hand Painted Jugs
Genuine Haviland China
Community Silverware
1847 Rogers Silverware

Majestic Ranges
Aluminumware Sets
Carving Sets
Brass Fire Sets
Brass Andirons
Jardinieres, with stands
Gillette Safety Razors
(Gold Plated)
Auto Strop Safety Razors
Wm. Enders Safety Razors
Erector Sets, 50c up
Tool Sets
Boy Scout Rifles
Wagons
Gold Knife Watch Charms

Frank C. Wehman