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DENTIST
Over Wehman's Hardware Store
Union City, Tenn.
Telephones—
Office 144, Residence 689-J

THE COMMERCIAL

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PATTERSON'S INTERVIEW PROHIBITION A FAILURE

Extracts From Mr. McKellar's Speech at Tiptonville.

The Commercial reproduces a few extracts from the speech, which was an exceedingly lengthy one. It was well delivered and well received.

Congressman K. D. McKellar, of Memphis, began his campaign before the runoff primary for the Senatorial nomination at Tiptonville. Much new matter was introduced into his speech, most of the new matter bearing upon Prohibition and the charges of his competitor, former Gov. Patterson, as to the speaker's stand upon that principle. He criticized vigorously various charges made by his competitor and also his opponent's record in public office.

PARTY UNITY.

"It concerns party harmony and party unity, and I put these above the inclination of any candidate, or above my own inclination. Gov. Patterson intimates that I am afraid to meet him in joint debate. 'Upon what meat has this our Caesar fed, that he is become so great?' The people of Tennessee have heard us both all this fall, and I am willing to leave it to them whether I am capable of dealing with him on the stump or elsewhere.

"Further than that, and above all that, Gov. Patterson has announced no issue that he and I could legitimately debate. We agree on all essential details of the temperance question, and why undertake to debate a question that has already been settled, even though it was settled over Gov. Patterson's protest, and though his record on the subject is worse than that of any public man in the State. However, he claims to be a temperance man now, and I am willing for him to be one. I am perfectly willing for Gov. Patterson to get on the bandwagon. I have no objection whatsoever about his doing so; but I have no notion of letting him push me off from where I have had a seat all the time.

"In addition to this, I have received hundreds of telegrams and letters from Democrats all over the State demanding, in the interest of party peace and harmony, that there should be no joint debate, and I put the demands of Democrats over and above any demand of Governor Patterson.

"Gov. Patterson recently gave out an article printed in the Nashville Tennessean on November 25, casting many aspersions upon me, and these I now desire to mention:

"Gov. Patterson says I spoke of him in my speech as a 'reformed drunkard.' I do not recall ever having used such an expression, and I am sure I have not. I have frequently spoken of Gov. Patterson as a 'reformer' and, as I understand it, that is what he claims about himself. He certainly was a reform candidate for Governor in 1906 against Gov. John I. Cox and as I understand it, he claims to be a 'reform' candidate for Senator now, and I surely have the right to speak of him in an impersonal sense as a 'reformer.' In this connection I might add that Gov. Patterson is violently opposed to anyone's mentioning him in a personal sense as a reformer. He claims that all these matters have been settled between him and his God. But his forever and eternally engaging in personalities about others is not very good evidence of a complete settlement.

NUISANCE AND OUSTER BILLS.

"Gov. Patterson says I opposed the passage of the nuisance and ouster bills. This is untrue. A committee invited me to come to Nashville to advise with it about the nuisance bill in 1913. The committee that called on me was as follows: Senator Elkins, Senator Fisher, Senator Maxwell, Senator Pope and Senator McAllister. I talked to these gentlemen about the nuisance bill. As I recall I had never seen it before that time. I made a number of suggestions, some of which were taken and some of which were not, and the bill as finally prepared and passed met my approval. Gov. Patterson charges that I left my seat in Washington to come to Nashville and oppose the passage of the nuisance and ouster bills. This charge is untrue.

"As to the ouster bill, I was not in Tennessee when it was passed and, so far as I now remember or believe, I did not know that it was being considered until after it had passed. I was never consulted about it in any

way. As I have stated before, I believe in the enforcement of these laws and all other laws.

WEBB-KENYON BILL.

"As to the Webb-Kenyon bill, I did vote against it because, as I stated at the time, it was a fake, a false pretense and a makeshift. Time has proven that this is true; but while I voted against it, I did vote to make it an effective measure by voting to have a penalty attached by which the United States government could enforce it and without which penalty it can never be an effective temperance measure.

"My understanding is that Gov. Patterson claims he became a Prohibitionist when he was converted. He was converted, as I am informed, prior to September 16, 1913. On September 16, 1913, Gov. Patterson gave out a spectacular interview addressed 'to the people of Tennessee,' in which he discussed the liquor question in all its phases, and among other things he said:

"That I became a Prohibitionist in a personal sense and will remain one is true; but my opinion now is, as it has always been, that Prohibition by law is a failure, and has only multiplied the evils which it was intended to cure."

"On the question of the Webb-Kenyon bill, in the same interview, Gov. Patterson said:

"The Webb-Kenyon bill passed by Congress which was intended to prevent the shipment of liquor to Prohibition States, is nugatory, as it provides no penalty and need not be considered in this discussion."

"Again, 'the United States has its legislation and law, and every State in the Union has its separate legislation and laws. The United States Government derives a large part of its internal revenue from the tax on liquor. It protects the shipment of liquor from one State to another under the Interstate Commerce clause of the constitution, and the State itself is absolutely without power to prevent it."

"Again, 'so that no liquor could be bought in Tennessee, yet under the Federal law it could be bought in any other State in the Union and brought into Tennessee, to be consumed by the people as they pleased, and any effort on the part of the State to prevent it would be unconstitutional and void. We thus see from the inferiority of our State legislation, the decisions of our Supreme Court and the constitution of the United States, how far, even in a legal sense, Tennessee is from being a Prohibition State."

"Again, 'that Prohibition has failed its most ardent advocates will reluctantly admit. Its failure is not only in Tennessee, but it is universal, differing only in degree of failure."

"Again, 'it (the Prohibition question) is being used by designing men seized with the lust for office and power, and it has brought us to the verge of political and moral bankruptcy, and all this time it has been refused patriotic consideration and honest treatment. The time has come when there ought to be no dodging or evasion, and the sincerity of men should be tested. My opinion is, that any law-enforcement bill, which may be passed of itself will not solve the trouble, and its good results will be temporary."

"Again, 'I am convinced, as I have always been, that the best solution from all viewpoints of right and expediency is to provide for a legal number of places in the larger cities of the State where liquor could be sold."

"Again, 'that liquor will be used until men learn to fight and conquer their own appetite is truth, and we are living witnesses to the dismal failure of Prohibition to alter that truth."

"Again, 'we have more officers to arrest, more grand juries to indict and courts organized to try offenders, and we may have additional law enforcement measures, but the law which causes them will remain. Is not the best we can do—the certain, perfect, genuine reform—to repeal the law itself?' (Signed)

"M. R. PATTERSON."

"If Gov. Patterson was in favor of repealing the Prohibition laws in September, 1913, when did he change? Did he change after he became a salaried speaker for temperance? Or did he change after he thought he saw a chance of becoming a Senator in exchange for giving up what he called his lifelong convictions? He asks me to speak out on the nuisance law and I have spoken out. He says now, when he wants office, that he is in favor of the

ouster law. When did he come out in favor of the ouster law? Was it after he wanted office? Let him speak.

PATTERSON'S ANSWERS.

"Gov. Patterson answered questions 4 and 5, put to him recently by the Anti-Saloon League, in the affirmative, that is, he agreed to vote for the measures which are identical in principle with the Webb-Kenyon bill. Yet, in 1913, in his celebrated address to the people of Tennessee, he averred and proved by the decisions of our courts that the Webb-Kenyon law was unconstitutional and nugatory! Now, when he wants office, he is willing blindly to agree to vote for two measures that he then claimed were unconstitutional. In other words, Gov. Patterson has no compunction about promising to vote for what he calls and proves an unconstitutional measure. Has Gov. Patterson reformed in his views on the constitution also?"

OUSTER PROCEEDINGS.

"As to the ouster proceedings instituted by Gov. Rye I was not advised with about this matter. I was engaged in my campaign at the time. I heard from many sources, however, that Gov. Patterson favored these proceedings at this particular time, hoping that he might get his neighbors to thinking about some other subject rather than the Senatorial primary, and thus prevent as many of them as possible from voting against him and voting for me. Gov. Patterson is a wily politician and knows what to do in any political emergency. Gov. Patterson knew his neighbors were going to vote for me.

MY SUPPORT IN MEMPHIS.

"Gov. Patterson charges that Mayor Crump is for me, and further charges that I am being supported 'by every lawless element in the State.' It is true that Mayor Crump, of Memphis, is for me, but judging from the returns from the primary that fact does not seem to be remarkable, for about three-fourths of all the voters of Memphis who voted are for me. Take Gov. Patterson's own ward, the Seventeenth ward, one of the finest residence wards in the city, in which I understand there never was a saloon, the vote stood 282 for me and 116 for Gov. Patterson—or 2½ to 1 for me. I am surprised that Gov. Patterson is willing to charge that nearly three-fourths of his neighbors in his own ward, in his own city, belong to the 'lawless element."

"In the Seventeenth ward, where Gov. Patterson lives, where Prof. Macon, his campaign manager, lives, where Judge Wilkinson, chairman of his meeting, lives, Mr. Lanier, one of his most active supporters, lives, my vote was two and one-half to one. In the Sixteenth ward, the ward adjoining, and in which Gov. Patterson's brother-in-law lives, my majority over Gov. Patterson was more than two and one-half to one. If Gov. Patterson likes to refer to more than two-thirds of his neighbors in his own ward, in his adjoining ward, and in his own city, where he has lived since childhood, and who know him better than anybody else on earth, and who are the very best people that can be found in any community in the world, as a part of the 'criminal element' of Memphis, then he can have the distinguished honor of so denouncing his neighbors.

"But let me say that it is gratuitous and untrue that the 43,000 Democrats in the State who voted for me in the primary of November 20 were composed of the 'lawless element' of the State.

CHARGES OF GROSS FRAUDS.

"I denounce as untrue that gross frauds were perpetrated in my interests, and that ballot boxes were stuffed in Memphis, and that my supporters furnished whisky and beer that was openly used in and about the polling booths as aids to my candidacy. I invite the fullest investigation of the election, or any part of it in Memphis, and I say to Gov. Patterson that if there was a single illegal vote cast for me in that election in Memphis, or elsewhere, I am unwilling to have the benefit of it. I will join him in making any kind of an investigation and will have the results purged of every illegal vote, if any were cast, which I do not believe. Will Gov. Patterson do as much? I understand from newspapers that several precincts were thrown out in Nashville, in which city Lea led by a large plurality. Will Gov. Patterson join me in purging the Nashville result?"

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UNION CITY TRAINING SCHOOL

Report Concerning Grades and Scholarship Matters.

FROM WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

Principal F. C. Aydelott, Union City Training School, Union City, Tenn.—My dear Sir: You were so kind as to send me last year the names of quite a number of your leading seniors and juniors in response to my offer of a \$50 tuition scholarship.

I am authorized to make the same offer for the session of 1916-17, and take pleasure in placing at your disposal this scholarship to be competed for by members of the graduating class and awarded by you at commencement as a prize either to the first man among the full graduates or to some other graduate ranking very near him.

In rating the contestants the University leaves the manner of determining class rank to the principal. I would prefer that he be graded on: First, moral character; second, scholarship; third, social influence and leadership, and fourth, athletic skill and prowess, counting the four points as of equal value, etc.

Cordially yours,
HENRY LOUIS SMITH.

Lexington, Va., Dec. 1.
James Whipple, from seventh grade in the Public School to seventh grade in the Training School.

Wayne Monrois, from sixth grade in the Public School to sixth grade in the Training School.

Rufus Massey, from sixth grade in the Public School to fifth and sixth grades in the Training School.

Marshall N. Duncan, from sixth grade in the Public School to sixth and seventh grades in the Training School.

Maurine Smith, from seventh grade in the Public School to seventh grade in the Training School.

Sue Brown Moss, from seventh grade in the Public School to seventh grade in the Training School.

Richard Gibbs, from seventh grade in the Public School to the seventh grade in the Training School.

James Boxley, from the fourth grade in the Public School to the fourth grade in the Training School.

Clarence Carpenter, from fifth grade in the Public School to fifth grade in the Training School.

Ditman Kirby, from sixth grade in the Public School to sixth and seventh grades in the Training School.

Floy Kirby, from fifth grade in the Public School to fifth grade in the Training School.

Roy Head, from fourth grade in the Public School to fourth and fifth grades in the Training School.

Signed:
F. C. AYDELOTT.
J. H. ROBEY.
MRS. J. H. ROBEY.

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