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THE COMMERCIAL

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NO POPULAR ELECTION FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Board of Mayor and Aldermen Decline Request for Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen last Tuesday night a resolution from the Board of Education was presented, requesting the Board of Mayor and Aldermen to reconsider its action and submit to the people of Union City in a popular election for white voters the question of whether or not A. C. Nute shall remain in Union City as Superintendent of City Schools to fill out the term for which the Board of Mayor and Aldermen claim he was illegally elected. He was elected by the Board of Education for a term of three years, two years of this time having been filled. In a meeting held last week the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, upon the advice of its city attorney and from other counsel, found that the Board of Education, in electing for a term of three years, had proceeded upon grounds that were wholly illegal and without warrant and therefore declared the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Union City vacant and ordered that the Board of Education proceed to the election of another superintendent. The Board of Education met Monday afternoon and declined to conform to this order, but drafted a resolution, setting out that the superintendent had been elected for a term of three years and they desired to have an expression from the white voters of Union City as to whether or not Mr. Nute shall complete the contract, which they claim to be a moral, if not a legal one.

This the Mayor presented to the meeting for action, and in lieu of that the following resolution was offered by Mr. Reynolds:

Be it resolved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Union City; That the proposition or request contained in the resolution passed by the Board of School Directors on July 15, 1918, to submit to a vote of the white voters of the city the question as to whether Mr. A. C. Nute shall be elected or retained as Superintendent of City Schools for the ensuing school year, be rejected and declined, among other reasons, for the following:

First. The duty of electing a Superintendent is imposed by law upon the Board of School Directors, and there is neither precedent nor authority for the calling of a popular election for such purpose.

Second. Mr. A. C. Nute has been eliminated from consideration for said office of Superintendent by reason of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen having on July 9, 1918, disapproved his election thereto by the Board of School Directors on July 8, 1918.

Third. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen do not admit the correctness of the premises set out in said resolution.

Be it further resolved that the Board of School Directors be, and they are hereby, ordered to proceed to the election of another person as Superintendent of Schools at a meeting to be held Friday, July 19, 1918, or before, and that they report their action to this Board at a meeting to be held Friday night, July 19, 1918; and that a copy hereof be furnished to each member of the Board of School Directors by the Recorder.

After a motion and a second, the question was discussed, Mr. Reynolds taking the grounds, in the first place, that the charter of Union City made no provisions for such election. In addition to this, when the question of whether or not Mr. Nute should be elected for a term of three years was up for action, the then Board of Education decided to hold a friendly primary to determine whether Mr. Nute should be elected for one or three years. This was about the middle of the week and on Saturday following they decided on holding this election. This was thought to be, by those opposed to Mr. Nute, a snap election, failing to give sufficient time for the proper publication of such election and to get it properly before the people. But the people did learn of the facts, whereupon the members of the Board of Education favorable to Mr. Nute, fearing defeat, met and decided to call off the primary and this was finally done. Now these same gen-

tleman, defeated in the action of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, are asking for another election of the same character in Mr. Nute's behalf, and Mr. Reynolds declares the inconsistency of the position. He therefore opposed such election.

Other members of the board took practically the same position. Mr. Davis, however, was for meeting the Board of Education on some common grounds of understanding, whereupon all could agree. He was opposed to the holding of an election as requested, holding that the office of superintendent is now vacant by the action of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen at its last meeting, but wanted to hereafter restore to the Board of Education the control of election of superintendent and teachers and to assure the Board of Education of the co-operation and good will of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Mr. Bransford here rose to state that the question before the board was whether or not a popular election should be called or whether the proposition should be rejected. The time is now approaching when a superintendent and teachers should be elected at once, as the school is being jeopardized by the delay, and he called for the question, which resulted in a unanimous vote for Mr. Reynolds' resolution above.

Another resolution was offered to discontinue the payment of Mr. Nute's salary, as the office of superintendent is vacant, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the cemetery committee, reported on the condition of the cemeteries and the Mayor complimented him very highly for the work he had done.

It was decided to inaugurate a system of water meters in Union City, beginning with the factories.

It was also decided to enforce the laws relative to keeping the streets and alleys of Union City clean and unobstructed. If there is any failure to comply with the law, it was ordered that offenders be arrested and fined, be they business men or others violating the ordinances.

FOR EXPRESS EMPLOYEES.

The American Railway Express Company of America have announced that the increase in rates recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission makes it possible to revise the wage schedule.

A readjustment of the wage schedules of a larger number of express employees will be made, and the entire revenue embraced in the increase in rates will be utilized in an advance in wages. None of the money will be used to increase the salaries of the higher-paid men or the officials of the company, but will be distributed upon the basis of doing the greatest good to the largest number.

Mr. Council, our agent here, who is to be credited with a successful management of the local office, is glad to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of the employees. The readjustment of wages, while taking some thirty days to complete the work, will take effect from July 1, 1918.

Keep the Clover Cut.

We have lots of clover this year—more than we have had for many years. Lets keep it. Cut it whenever it blooms no matter how often that is, and when about one-fourth of the flowers turn brown. On the fourth of July I saw a clover field where the second crop of the season was in shock, writes J. C. McAmis, crop specialist, division of agricultural extension, University of Tennessee. The third crop had started, thrifty and green. Barring accidents there will be clover on that field next season too, while the neighbors who cut over ripe hay this season will have none next season.

Mow your clover if you want to keep the stand. Clover's business, like that of every other plant is to make seed and not hay. When its business is done it weakens and dies. Hay is what you want. Then keep your clover on the job, but don't allow it to finish it until you are ready for it to die.

It has been several years since you have seen the wheat stubble fields as green as they are right now. Young stands of clover and grass at a distance look almost like old meadows. Keep them clipped too, don't allow the crop to mature of the weeds to shade it.

NEWS NOTES.

German diplomatists are again airing their war aims programmes and engaging in peace discussions among themselves. The German Chancellor has touched upon the vital question of Belgium's declaration of the status of that nation to peace, and this declared that Germany does not intend to retain that country "in any form whatever." She is holding it as a pawn in the negotiations, he asserted, and the German Government finds it expedient to explain this utterance in an official statement in which it is declared that the holder of a pawn does not intend to keep it "if the negotiations bring a satisfactory result."

Paris celebrated the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille with a parade of heroes of all the Allies' armies, men who had distinguished themselves for valor in the contest against autocracy. First in the parade were the French, then followed the Americans, whose appearance was hailed at every step by cheers from the crowd. Girls threw flowers upon them and spectators gave them a rousing ovation. Belgians, Canadians and British then followed. In New York City the Tricolor was unfurled over the entire metropolis and the day was celebrated as was Fourth of July.

Chancellor von Hertling, speaking before the Reichstag, declared at the session that Germany is willing to consider peace terms when made "seriously," by the Allies. He said in pacific spirit of Germany's reply to the Pope inspired him, but intimated that the Allies want an interminable war. President Wilson, he declared, wants war until Germany is destroyed, and the words of Mr. Balfour were hardly to the liking of the Imperial German Chancellor. Despite this attitude, he said, Germany would stand against her foes.

Grudging praise of the fighting qualities of the American soldier is paid by a German intelligence officer, whose memorandum has been captured. The document declares the individual soldier to be healthy, vigorous and physically well developed, who is ready to fight at all times. A sneer or two is given in the report relative to the lack of military knowledge the men possess and the fact that a large per cent. of them are of foreign origin, born in the United States.

During the year ended July 1 British air forces on the western front have accounted for 3,856 enemy planes. Of this number naval airplanes brought down 623. During the same period 1,094 of the British craft were reported as missing, ninety-two of these being machines working with the navy. In all theaters of the war British air superiority and progress increased rapidly and continuously, says an official statement.

Praising the patriotic spirit of the farmers of America, President Wilson in vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual Agricultural Appropriation Bill because of its amendment fixing the Government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, told Congress he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

American military effort is growing apace, it being announced by the Chief of Staff in Washington that the number of troops dispatched to France has grown to 1,100,000, some 90,000 men having left in the past week. The formation of three army corps from the troops in France, each corps comprising from 225,000 to 250,000 men, was also made known.

Germany is exercised over the situation in Russia. Fears are felt by the enemy that the Bolshevik Government will be overthrown. British re-enforcements have been dispatched to Siberia to aid the Czecho-Slovak forces at Vladivostok, and the Allies plan to give them what aid is needed to cope with the Bolshevik army.

Prohibition has been sidetracked by Congress. The question will not come up until August 26 at the earliest, and preparations are under way for the midsummer recess. The dry advocates, however, secured the promise that the prohibition issue would have the right of way following the return of the national legislators.

American wounded soldiers now are arriving in London in consider-

able numbers from the sections of France where the Americans are brigaded with the British. They are receiving the best of care and are being visited by American women members of a committee formed to look after them.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, of Vienna, the organ of the Social Democrats, is demanding that Austria treat with America regarding terms of peace. The paper demands that an agreement be made between the dual empire and President Wilson.

Distinguished service crosses have been awarded by Gen. Pershing to eleven more officers and men of the American expeditionary forces for gallantry, two of the awards being made to men who sacrificed their lives for their country.

With the statement from Berlin that the one remaining American airplane of the six that raided Coblenz had been shot down, the report states that all of the aircraft are accounted for as having fallen into German hands.

The House resolution empowering the President to take over all wire systems for the period of the war was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 46 to 16.

Housing in Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—The United States Civil Service Commission announces that it is now in a position to state definitely to the public that steps will be taken at once to relieve the congested living conditions in Washington, which have been an obstacle in the way of recruiting the civil service to meet war needs. The Commission is advised by the Department of Labor that the erection of temporary hotels and restaurants, to be conducted under Government supervision for the use of Federal employees in Washington, will begin at once.

It is expected that the first units will be ready for occupancy early in September. Accommodations will first be provided for approximately 5,000 persons. Additional accommodations will be provided as they are needed. Each room will be arranged for the occupancy of but one person. In the meantime, the Room Registration Office, which is conducted by the District of Columbia Council of Defense under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, is able to provide rooming and boarding accommodations for the new appointees. At the latest report the Room Registration Office had on its lists more than 5,000 rooms which had been inspected and found available for Government employees.

Those who arrive on late trains may find accommodations for the night by applying at the booth of the District Council of Defense, which is prominently situated in the Union Station, where all trains arrive.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Cattle: Beef steers \$9 to \$18; stockers and feeders \$8 to \$11; stock cows and heifers \$7.25 to \$8.25; yearling butcher cattle \$8.50 to \$15.50; beef cows \$7.50 to \$13.50; canners and cutters \$6.75 to \$8; beef bulls \$10.50 to \$12.50, and sausage bulls \$8 to \$9.50.

Hogs: Bulk of the good to choice hogs 160 to 275 pounds \$17.70 to \$17.85; 120 to 150-pound pigs \$17.50 to \$17.75; lighter pigs \$16.50 to \$17.50, and rough hogs \$16.25.

Sheep: Good to choice lambs \$17.50 to \$18; medium to good \$16 to \$17.25; cull lambs \$13 to \$13.50; fat sheep \$12; bucks and choppers \$8.50 to \$9, and canner sheep \$5. Goats \$5 to \$7.50. Breeding ewes \$12 to \$15, according to quality.

Monday, July 15.
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Real Estate Transfers.

Annie G. Gates et al. to Dock Morris, lot, \$100.

C. P. Hardy, exec. et al. to W. C. Farris, 95 acres in No. 7, \$4,250.

Nellie Swan to J. F. Swan, lot in No. 16, \$2,400.

Carroll P. Wilson et al. to J. D. McCracken, lot in No. 6, \$30.

J. K. Wyatt and wife to Hill M. Bradshaw, 119 acres in No. 9, \$10,000.

J. A. Hart and wife to W. F. Curry, 7 acres in No. 6, \$250.

G. A. Houser and wife to S. H. Jones, 110 acres in No. 2, \$11,825.

Sam D. Woosley, Tr., to Davis Crunk et al., lot in No. 1, \$250.

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In addition to the bath sprays, we are making a special display this week of the many

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Bath Caps, Bath Salts, Wash Cloths
Bath-Room Toilet Needs, Etc., Etc.

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W. E. HUDGINS, Union City, Tenn.

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