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# THE COMMERCIAL

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## GEN. HARVEY HANNAH UNION CITY SPEECH

### Little Black Bull of Roane Stirs Obion Democracy.

Last Monday at the courthouse in Union City General Hannah filled his appointment to address the people of Obion County. Harvey Hannah is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, and he is fairly making the woods ring assigning the present State government for maladministration and misappropriation of State funds.

He is especially caustic against the present school organization in the State for a system which has fostered higher education at the expense of the elementary schools. Says General Hannah, twenty years ago only twenty-five per cent of the State taxes were appropriated to the elementary school fund, and a total of two millions of dollars were collected for school purposes. Then there were 600,000 school children attending the elementary schools. To-day fifty per cent of the State tax is turned over to the school fund and a total of sixteen millions of dollars is devoted to our elementary school system. Yet the elementary school term and attendance is practically the same now as it was twenty years ago. To-day Tennessee stands from the bottom fourth in illiteracy in the United States. The pampered school lobby has been fattened and fed with the school fund and the children of Tennessee are deprived of the advantages of an elementary education. When Mynders was State Superintendent of schools in Tennessee he had a secretary and a stenographer. The Department of Education in Tennessee is now manned by an army of secretaries, clerks, typists, etc. Every State Superintendent since Mynders has been provided with a sinecure position, not primarily because of his educational ability, but because he is a past master in politics. Three State Normal Schools were established expressly for three of the superintendents. It was the organization of a political machine, as The Commercial has heretofore shown in this paper.

Twenty-five per cent of the school fund goes to the State Normals in Tennessee. The presidents of these institutions are paid liberal salaries and the teachers in the rural schools are not paid a decent living. General Hannah said that if he is elected Governor of Tennessee, and he was confident that he would be, he would undertake to revise the educational system in Tennessee until every school district in the State had an eight month school and a fund sufficient to pay competent teachers for these schools.

General Hannah opened his speech with the statement that Mr. Peay, his competitor in the race, had omitted in his speeches an indorsement of the Wilson administration. General Hannah stressed the fact also that Mr. Peay had been interrogated as to what kind of a Democrat he favored for the United States Senate should he ever be called upon to appoint such a man as a man who stood by the Wilson administration and the League of Nations or a man who followed the lead of Henry Cabot Lodge, the rankest Republican and the bitterest enemy of the South in the United States Senate.

General Hannah said that between an octogenarian and a cold storage Democrat the people of the State could not afford to overlook the fact that they should support a man who could carry the State for the Democratic ticket. They needed a man who could go out on the hustings and battle for the interests of the party in a crisis when the State is tax-ridden and crushing under the weight of an administration of profligacy and waste. No man in the State has been more loyal to the party than General Hannah and he insists that he can win in a campaign against Governor Taylor in the general election. One of the other candidates is too old to make the campaign and the other is too cold and indifferent to the interests of the people.

The speech was nearly two hours in length. General Hannah devoted himself to the tax question, the useless expenditure in State government and departments of administration. He was listened to with the closest attention by a fair-sized audience.

### SABIN STUDIOS PRESENT NEW CINEMA SUBJECTS

#### Screening of Local Affairs and Movements.

The Sabin Studios are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts in motion picture creations. The latest local contribution was presented last night at Reynolds Theatre. This was a reel of "Town Topics," embracing a series of sketches as follows: The Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday School, the W. D. W. class, the rat killers parade and the rat killers themselves, the base ball game between the fats and the leans, which was a comedy from start to finish. Among the scenes were noticed Hunter Elam sitting on home before he starts to first, after knocking a home run. Another when Rose and White got mixed up and ran their bases

backwards, and a lot of others, just as humorous.

Also the seven-reel feature, "All for a Woman" was shown. This feature rivals "Passion" in dramatic force. Such critics as Raymond Hitchcock, Leon Errol, Burton Holmes, Maelyn Arbuckle and many others, after viewing this play, have made the remark that it was "stupendous."

Thousands of players appear in the various scenes of this production by a director who has injected into it "punch" and verve. The dramatic sequences are so intense and gripping that the spectator is held chained to the spot as the story unfolds.

Among the noteworthy features of "All for a Woman" are the massive sets which form the background of the drama. One, showing the trial chamber in which the victims of the party in power are given a performance hearing, is several hundred feet in length and width, and the tiers of seats from which the spectators view the proceedings rise to a height of sixty feet.

Other massive sets show the interiors of the palaces of the deposed members of royalty with their luxurious furnishings, and in these are shown scenes of Babylonian revelry and orgies.

Acting, direction and settings have been blended into a production which has inaugurated a new era in filmdom.

In other words it is one of the biggest pictures ever shown in Union City.

## ORLEANIAN SEES DAWN OF NEW ERA

### New Lumbermen's Organization Elects C. H. Sherrill President.

The dawn of a new era in the lumber industry was predicted by C. H. Sherrill of the Sherrill Hardwood Lumber Company of this city, who was elected president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at the organization of the new national body in Louisville last week, upon his return here yesterday morning.

The aim of the organization, Mr. Sherrill said, is to serve manufacturers in the industry and consumers in the most efficient manner possible.

"It is necessary that such a body be organized in this branch of the lumber industry, so that it may properly participate in the great national program for standardization of nomenclature, quality, grades and sizes, as outlined by Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce," Mr. Sherrill declared.

Mr. Sherrill stated that the public will have access to the inspection service of the association on the same basis as its members. He asserted that it was the desire of the organization to so simplify its inspection rules as to render them readily comprehensible to the inexperienced.

#### PUBLIC PROTECTED.

"For twenty-eight years I have been identified with the manufacture of hardwood lumber," Mr. Sherrill said, "and have suffered with that industry the misfortunes that come to all disorganized industries. Now, for the first time, I am glad to be able to say that I am connected with an organization which has adopted broad and liberal principles in its activities. Its main purpose is the protection of the manufacturers and owners of timber, who have millions of dollars invested, in their efforts to conserve the forests that are being so rapidly depleted and to regulate production so as to give the public protection."

"With the occasion offered us for complete affiliation with the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and those that will be instituted by the various lumber manufacturers' organizations, we will convince the most pessimistic that a new era has dawned," Mr. Sherrill asserted.

#### IMPORTANT TO SOUTH.

The organization, Mr. Sherrill declared, is of the utmost importance to the country as a whole, and to the South especially, since this section is the largest lumber producing territory in the United States.

Mr. Sherrill expressed regret that it is impossible to bring the headquarters of the association to New Orleans. "Being a citizen of New Orleans," he said, "I am anxious that it should be the home of all organizations that have for their purpose constructive and progressive activities. It was thought best, however, in order to eliminate sectional and regional feeling, to establish these offices in some central and neutral location. Therefore, it must be conceded that Chicago seems a wise selection."

In addition to Mr. Sherrill who is also president of the New Orleans Lumbermen's Club, other Louisianians were honored with offices in the national organization, including W. T. Murray of Rochelle and J. B. Edwards of Oakdale, both being chosen directors.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute, according to its president, started functioning yesterday morning with a membership roll which registers a total capacity in the manufacture of hardwood lumber exceeding 1,500,000,000 feet annually. For the present headquarters will remain in Memphis, Tenn., but will be removed to Chicago as soon as practicable.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

## ELEVENTH YEAR OF REDPATH CHAUTAUQUA

### Union City Enjoys the Holidays Under the Tent.

Last week we announced the opening of the chautauqua with Ex-Governor Brough, of Arkansas, a very distinguished scholar and speaker, who delighted the people of Union City with his patriotic address and with an intermingling in our social affairs. He came over as a neighbor as well as a chautauquan.

On Thursday the program gave us besides the children's work two concerts, afternoon and evening, by the Montague Light Opera Singers. This organization was here last winter at Reynolds Theatre and they were doubly welcome. The voices were good and the selections were well chosen. The concerts were both enjoyed, the light opera singing especially giving the audience a great deal of pleasure.

On Thursday night Dr. Hubert W. Hurt addressed a very much interested audience on "The New Industrial Day."

Dr. Hurt is a man of fine personal appearance and his method of speech is very impressive.

Dr. Hurt began by asking, "What is America? Is it the farms and valleys and cattle on a thousand hills, or is it the cities with their myriad industries?" It is neither one of these, but America is the conscience and character of American citizenry.

Dr. Hurt reviewed the effects of war and reconstruction, and undertook to analyze the influences that are inflaming the passions and brute forces in human nature. These things he brought out as the elements choking thrift and industry and destroying life and happiness. And yet with all these sinister influences he asserted that conscience and reason sit enthroned and with the help of the God of hosts will prevail.

Dr. Hurt stated that we have in America 30,000,000 aliens who are led by soap box orators scattering tons of communistic literature. These aliens are taught the fibroids of hate and revolt.

Thank goodness, we have a very small percentage of them in the South. The influence of this propaganda strikes at the heart of the industrial system. The ruling idea is that employer and employee are enemies, that employee must begin his service hating the employer.

A business man was asked to state his greatest trouble in the progress of his business. He stated that it is in finding men who are qualified and capable of carrying on his business—the problem of worthy succession in the lines of business and industry.

The future of American industry depends upon the character of American manhood. The three essentials in industry are capital, raw material and labor. The credit system is an institution that takes the place of capital. It is the assurance that the industrial and commercial system will function and meet their obligations. Ninety per cent of working capital is based on credit. Labor is importuned for its co-operation in the achievements of industrial progress. There are three elements to consider, viz: Labor, earnings and the buying public. Labor must have a suitable competence to meet its individual and community life, but should not make unreasonable demands. The earnings of industry should be sufficient to compensate the owners and to protect against hazards and losses, but monopoly and profiteering should be eliminated from the system. Lastly the public should be willing to pay a fair price for the finished product, but should not be at the mercy of a conspiracy to exact extortion from the trade.

This means a co-operation of all the interests concerned in the scheme of industry, and the equalization of these interests, so that the greatest moving force in human life will function successfully and satisfactorily. If one of these elements is hostile and unreasonable it disturbs all the other relations of industry, and if either one withdraws and ceases to function the very life of the nation is threatened.

Therefore the industrial is the greatest of all our problems. It is the one on which every other rests. The secret of American thrift and progress, says Dr. Hurt, is not accumulation but co-operation, the spirit of mutual interests and effort. It therefore depends on American manhood, which is to subdue and reconcile elements emerging from war and reconstruction. The crime wave involved principally the youths of the country between 16 and 22 years of age. Young manhood is the strength of the nation, and the erring element must be given a view of the light of civil life. He is groping in darkness, and here is the work of the big brother. Dr. Hurt told the story of a father, a captain of industry whose son had drifted into crime. The boy said, when questioned, that he had never known his father, had never spent any time at all in his father's company. It is therefore the duty of every parent to make a confident of his child, to lead into the light of true manhood and citizenship. Last of all the spirit of Divine Truth must guide us in all our ef-

forts for individual and national thrift and progress.

It is after all really a matter of education, which reminds us of the conclusions reached by our old-time friend, Lowe Shearon, who spent some years undertaking to solve the industrial problem. He thought he had at last found a cure for the correction of unearned increment. He was going to ask that proprietors of industrial be required by law to state in advance a rate of compensation as do bondholders and security holders, governed by the earnings of the year immediately preceding adjustment. This was submitted to his friend and patron, former President Hadley of Yale, who advised Mr. Shearon that the solution of these things is not in legislation, but in education, and so our friend became reconciled. It is not strange that Mr. Shearon, who has spent some thirty years in the newspaper game, should become interested in the subject. Any man impelled by human interest would do the same.

There are too many laws and legal restrictions. Moral principles cannot be legislated into the human family, and in a government based on human liberty there is no way to reconcile the existence of blue laws and the regulation of responsibility between capital and labor, except by such things as Dr. Hurt's message and kindred means of bringing the subject to the people.

#### THIRD DAY.

On the third day of the chautauqua the morning hour entertainment was enlivened with an interesting recital by Kathleen Scott and Catherine Denny, both young girls who appeared in sketch work of characters from story books.

In the afternoon was the artists' recital, by Irene Stolofsky and company. Miss Stolofsky revealed the fact in her work that she is really an artist. She is known as a brilliant violinist, and she gave substantial evidence of the fact that she is entitled to the term. There were more numbers in the afternoon program for Miss Stolofsky, and there were some very delightful selections, including Chauncy Olcott's old success, "Believe Me if all Those Endearing Young Charms," the very rare composition in harmonies, and some others with harmony effects, but it remained for Miss Stolofsky to prove the real artistic skill and musicianship that is in her work. The audience of the afternoon, rather small, was made up largely of children and a sprinkling of adults. So therefore she was not heard to best advantage until artists' night. Miss Stolofsky announced her own numbers. Not being familiar with violin music we are not able to quote the compositions, but the one standing out above all the rest came just before the Scotch bagpipe closing number. It was a classic, like some of Wagner's compositions, scaling the heights and depths, at one time weird, another soft, the storm and calm and every phase of expression on that instrument which is all but human in the hands of an artist. In this composition there were also the variations in harmonies, but the most interesting of all was the work of two hands in interpreting the various motives of the composition. It seemed that Miss Stolofsky wasn't willing to leave until she had favored the musical people of Union City with the best of her work. She is an artist, and the unerring accuracy and uncanny perfection of her tones and technic, as well as the fire and feeling, reminds us of the remarks made of Helffetz' work by eminent musical judges.

The baritone and pianist were also fine musicians. The baritone had some very popular numbers which were enjoyed immensely. Miss Stolofsky is in good company.

Now we come to one of the real treats of the chautauqua. This is the entertainment by Sidney Landon. Mr. Landon had no sooner appeared on the stage than the audience became aware of the fact that they were in the presence of a man of brains and accomplishments. He is not one of your professional social entertainers, but an artist. His was the work of calling out and presenting to the audience the personalities of great men in literature and some of their characterizations. This is no small job, and men of limited ability dare not try it. Mr. Landon does it and every person who sees him understands that he is not only an actor but is familiar with his subjects. The character of Mark Twain in costume, made up in the presence of the audience, was like the ghost of Twain himself in his long white hair and beard and frock coat, in that quaint drawl and native humor from which sprang the genius of the great-

(Continued on page four.)

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