

# THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

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## President Neill Replies to Critics.

The Houston papers recently have been having considerable to say about the Galveston cotton agreement and have made statements showing what a good thing Galveston had and "how the farmers have been worked by President Neill and a few men who draw salaries from the Farmers Union organization."

President Neill, when shown an extract from one of these editorials, gave out the following interview:

"In 1905 the Farmers Union made arrangements to finance cotton in Galveston, the same was carried out to the satisfaction of the people who did business with Galveston. In 1906 arrangements were made to finance cotton in Houston. During the real pinch of the season the banker who was to furnish the money fell down and the people had to go down into their own pockets and raise a fund in order to finance cotton.

"In 1907 arrangements were made by Brother Calvin in Houston to finance our cotton. When the pinch came again, the banks of Houston fell down and refused to furnish any more money; margins were called for and the cotton sold. It was no crime for the farmers Union to make arrangements to hold cotton in Houston; neither was it destructive to the warehouse system. Just as soon as the Farmers Union officials made arrangements to finance cotton in Galveston, the only city in Texas that offered to loan the people money on their cotton at once a cry was raised that it was done to destroy Houston as a cotton market and to remove the Houston-Galveston differential.

### Not a Dollar From Houston.

In 1907 when I made arrangements with W. L. Moody & Co., I had been notified by E. A. Calvin that not a dollar in Houston could be obtained on cotton. I called the president and secretary of the bankers organization of Texas to meet me in Austin and we held a conference there, and at San Antonio. Also we held a meeting with a number of bankers and whole sale men in the city of Dallas and not a banker in Texas, outside of Galveston would offer to loan the farmers a dollar upon their cotton. Galveston was the only city in Texas that offered to loan money; that turned the tide that saved the situation and saved millions to the people of Texas.

I wish to state right here that I have never discussed the Houston-Galveston differential with a single banker of Galveston, and in our meeting at Galveston it was not discussed by a single cotton factor before our meeting.

### May Accept or Reject.

The people are left free to accept or reject this proposition. They can ship their cotton or let it alone. If any other city can offer better facilities, better inducements than Galveston, the people are free to accept such propositions. I am glad to see Houston wake up and become a competitor. If Houston has any thing to offer our people then let them offer it.

Just as long as Houston secured the business of the Farmers Union, the Farmers Union and its officials were all right, but when they lose its business, it appears from the public prints, it's all wrong. If the Farmers Union had been treated rightly by Houston, Houston could have retained the business."

### THE DUMPER PROBLEM.

The dumper is one who sells his grain right from the field or his potatoes right from the patch or any other crop without regard to market conditions. The dumper therefore is a problem. He may be compelled to sell in order to pay his bills. He may not have storage room. He may be inclined to believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush."

Whatever may be the cause of selling, the fact that there are so many who do sell upon a glutted market makes it one of the most serious problems before the American farmer today.

The dumper who sells on a glutted market, or at a time when consumers do not want it, not only suffers loss of price but all others who do hold are more or less affected by his acts. The grain or produce gamblers are always ready with cash to buy up all they can get cheap. They are fixed to hold the stuff and sell on a rising market. In most cases they can make the rise in price. The one who holds his grain gets the benefit of this rise but he would get better prices had there been no early glut of market.

Take for example the egg trade. Eggs used to sell for five cents a dozen in summer and for 35 or 40 cents in winter. The refrigerator enabled the merchants to hold eggs for a long time and that equalized the price because they were distributed through the season as was the demand. Thus it is when the farmer can hold his grain, tobacco, or cotton and sell along as the market tempts him to sell. Instead of the middle-men getting all the profits, the producers get their share.

But the dumper will not cease to exist until the conditions that make him a dumper cease to exist. There has got to be some

means of tiding him over his great need of money. There must be co-operative storehouses and elevators where the poor man can put his grain and stuff. He cannot afford to build them at home. There must be a co-operative system of money loans that will enable him to have ready money and still hold his crops in the co-operative warehouses. There must be co-operation among the producers just as there is among the middlemen who gamble on his products.

Whatever be the name of the organization that brings this most effectually for your line and all pull together to get the gamblers share and the profits of the middlemen's profits.—Successful Farming.

Cut out, entirely, political speeches at the Union picnics. Politicians can't talk without hurting some one's feelings and then they go away mad and talking politics instead of unionism. Union picnics are held to draw a crowd and most of the time the papers never say a word about the Union speech. "There is a time for all things." So keep your union work separate from any other work.—Union Advocate. (Okla.)

Have strictly Farmers Union picnics. Let all net proceeds of stands, etc., go to the Union treasury to help pay speakers and other necessary expenses. By so doing the outsiders will help keep the Union going and they should help support the members of the Union who are benefitted by the organization, nobody else, except the grafter who is otherwise benefitted. Be up and doing, "the fields are ripe unto harvest."—Union Advocate (Okla.)



## Among the Members

### SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

#### LEGISLATION TO HELP CERTIFICATE PLAN

Editor Co-Operator:

Permit me to say a few words thru the columns of your paper on the vital question of controlling the cotton market.

The unofficial members of the Union, by unofficial I mean those members who do not hold office and do not aspire to do so, but are humble followers of those who pose as lecturers and counsellors and in fact dominate the efforts and policies of the Union. To this leading element the commonality of the membership have watched and waited for practical plans that would effectually secure the desired goal.

The first two years of the order's existence the command was given to hold the cotton off the market until the minimum price was reached. Obediently the command was observed as best it could be without financial aid. But 70 per cent of the cotton of Texas being produced by tenants, hence the market fluctuated every day and the prices made by the New York exchange prevailed. At this point it became apparent that without some financial aid it would be impossible to hold a sufficient amount of cotton off the market to effect control of price. The next step taken was mostly consummated by Mr. E. A. Calvin, who announced that he had made arrangements with some banking institution at Houston to finance distressed cotton. A few bales, the exact number of which has not been made public, was shipped to Mr. Calvin. Then followed his announcement that the institution upon which he depended had withdrawn their support, and he could not extend any further help.

Of course that left the debtor farmers oppressed without alternate and their cotton sold. Mr. Calvin, disappointed at the result above stated, appealed to the locals of the state with the proposition for the locals to subscribe a fund with which to finance their own cotton and they would incorporate under the laws of the state with headquarters at Houston and there he would receive and finance distressed cotton and conduct a sales agency. Some members of my local, which is Bethel, Wheeler county, Texas, subscribed and paid some stock. The last information I had from those members, which is recent, is that they had never received a certificate of stock nor any money refunded. And at the date of my last information those gentlemen were ignorant of how that investment was managed and whether it was yielding profit or loss. But in the course of events when another cotton crop was matured and being gathered the announcement again went forth that the cotton would be financed and that the Farmers' Union Cotton Company of Houston was prepared to do the work and E. A. Calvin was again at its head.

So the distressed cotton began to be shipped to the Houston headquarters and money was drawn upon it until reports say twenty thousand bales had been received.

The above amount is approximate. But at this stage of development notice came from the Farmers' Union Cotton Company that the source upon which they had to depend for money had failed them and they could finance no more cotton. The Farmers'

Union being financially unable to protect its own interests, has twice suspended its interest to the mercy of the banks. That brittle cord has twice broken and the Union has been twice ignominiously abandoned by the banks and left helpless victims of the vultures of the cotton exchanges. Now, with the foregoing experience, and another cotton crop being gathered, we are still without any adequate means to control the market. The only means of which I have any knowledge to date is the promise of a few commission houses at Galveston to finance cotton for those who desire it. If those commission companies have forfeited a single penny as a guarantee of good faith we are not apprised of the fact at this end of the line. And most assuredly their ability to finance the amount required is questionable. There are a great number of Union men who have had all the experience on the above lines that they are willing to pay for. And that something has to be found that will be more safe and sure to alleviate the needs of these men I believe to be potent to every observer.

And now, comrades, as a loyal Union man, give me room at the bat this one time. From a conviction as deep as my nature, I assert that out of politics there is no remedy. I will state to you as briefly as possible the legislation that, in my opinion, we need. It has been proposed that we issue script or certificates on cotton stored in bonded warehouses to the amount of two-thirds its current market value, and circulate it as money, to be redeemed with money for which the cotton sells. The difficulty of the plan is how to make it circulate, and the fear is so grave on that point that the most ardent advocate of the plan is skeptical. Now, to overcome that difficulty I suggest the following legislation: State insurance upon the cotton upon which script is issued; state supervision of the issuance and state guarantee of its redemption. Or, better still, secure the above legislation from the national legislature. This, however, will be hard to get, and would at least require a great deal of time. Now, as to how to get it: Besiege every legislature that convenes with your petition until the measure is passed; keep record of how every member votes, and if one votes adversely, leave him at home at next election; commit every member that you elect to your programme before you vote for him; see to it that you elect men in sympathy with your interests. If you get this you will have a money that is exactly parallel to national banking currency. Criticism invited.

G. L. HISE.

Shamrock, Texas.

#### INDORSES CENTRAL SELLING

Editor Co-Operator:

I fully indorse the central selling system just as it has been made by our head officers and for the life of me I can't see why every Union man can't sell his cotton thru that system. The plan is such that no one is debarred and it simply leaves him without an excuse. If one should not want to store his cotton and borrow money on it he can ship it to Galveston and have it sold on arrival. I am sure he will get a better price than to peddle it out on local markets. There he is in touch with the largest and best buyers of cotton and if we sell here we

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We were the first to handle the Farmers Union business, and for several years have handled it successfully and pleased every one who has shipped cotton to us. Our warehouses are the best in the State, and our facilities for selling cotton unexcelled. We have representatives in every spinning section of the world, and can sell direct to spinners. We have been in this business for 35 years. Your interests are our interests. We hold your cotton until you tell us to sell, and then sell promptly at the highest possible price. We will advance you liberally against cotton shipments, charging only 6 per cent per annum. Our terms for selling and storing are reasonable, and the fact that we have pleased hundreds of others and are the largest handlers of Farmers Union cotton in the State, is evidence that you will do well by shipping to us.

We solicit your patronage. Write us for further particulars

**H. KEMPNER, Cotton Factor, Galveston, Texas.**

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14c per yard; 5c a yard to accompany order, balance to be paid on receipt of bagging.

For further particulars apply to or send your orders to

**MISSISSIPPI MILLS, Wesson, Miss.**  
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## BAGGING AND TIES

Lowest Prices, Prompt and Future Shipment  
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have to sell for enough less to pay the expenses of handling this cotton until it gets to the port. By this plan we can rid ourselves of market gamblers and organized street speculators, short sellers and cotton scalpers who are always ready to put up a nice spiel and make you believe if you don't sell now that cotton is likely to go off 50 or 75 points the next market. Now, Brother, brace up and have a backbone. Be a Union man and show the world what you are and that you have been a slave long enough. I hope every local Union will take this system up and discuss this plan and pass resolutions to sell their cotton through the central selling system.

J. M. CLEVENGER.

Petteway, Texas.

#### STICK TO THE UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

Brethren as I see it, the local Union is the foundation of our order and is made up of men who are willing to fight to the end for their just rights. Men who don't start today and stop tomorrow. Men who are anxious to see everyone treated with fairness and justice. Men who will stand by their brother farmer and not allow him to be cheated and swindled by unjust speculation. Men who are not fighting for money and wealth by cheating and swindling their fellow man.

If a man of this kind don't make a good Union man I don't know what unionism is. Of course, I am only just a little 1x3, but if I understand the interest of the Farmers' Union I am a Union man teeth and toe nails.

Now is the time to stand at our post. The fight is on and we are going to gain or lose the victory. Which shall it be? I suggest that every member that calls himself a Union man get right up and do his best, for the cause never demanded it more than it does now.

It is either to fight or run. Are we going to stand and fight for our just rights like a man or are we going to back off?

The gamblers and speculators are

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sitting around on the corners waiting for the poor old farmer to come in with something for them to speculate on.

We cannot serve two masters. Let's stay with the Union and its leaders, and help them carry on the business and stick, stick, stick. Uncle Sam Hampton says we hold the world's supply of food and clothing in our hands once a year, then if this be the case, why should we not have a say toward what it is worth? I say, whose fault is it that we are in the condition we are in today? As I see it, it is our fault, Brother, if you and I don't take hold of this matter.

So, I say again, let's stick to the Union and its leaders and when the word of command is given go just as far as we can toward carrying it out. If you are going to be a Union man, be one. We want men who won't run from their own shadow; men who will walk side by side through thick and thin and, above all, men that will keep their mouths shut after they leave the closed doors of the Union.

J. R. IVEY.

Hortense, Texas.

#### BUSINESS POLITICS

Why is it that every pothouse politician that comes along advises the farmer to keep out of politics? It has become disgusting to the average farmer to hear such rot. This is a day of organization and co-operation, and the farmer that reads your paper and thinks is twenty pages past such stuff. You can name no organization that has not more or less business in politics, the church not excepted. For example, let me cite you to one organization known as the Distillers' Asso-



ciation and what they have accomplished by business politics. They got the government interested in their business and the government gave them the bonded warehouse system, which says to the whisky manufacturer bring your goods to the warehouse and I will gauge and prove them and issue you a certificate with the government stamp on same, which makes it commercial and bankable paper.

This is not all. They demanded a tariff so high that it gives them a complete monopoly. They failed to stop at that. They filled our country with marshals and detectives to run down wild cat distillers, all at our expense. This is just a small item of what business politics has done for organization and for something that has no intrinsic value.

Now, the Farmers' Union has established a warehouse system whereby they may price their own products—cotton—the great staple of the south, a staple that must clothe the world. Seventy-five per cent of the credit of the south is based on cotton and ten states have a complete monopoly on same, and for the lack of business politics the cotton warehouse receipt is treated with contempt, while the grafter and speculator by business politics is eating up and impoverishing the producer of cotton. It should be treated as an insult by every citizen of the south for this government to say that a bonded whisky receipt is better business paper than a cotton warehouse receipt.

T. M. BROWN.

Marquez, Texas.

#### MEETING AT BROWNWOOD

Editor Co-Operator:

Labor Day in Brownwood was a small affair, that is, a small attendance, but we had good attention and all seemed to be well pleased with our presentation of Union principles.

Brother Lewis Gaines spoke in the morning and I brought up the rear in the evening. Spoke at Jordan Springs at night, where we had a large crowd and an ice cream supper. Many ladies and children were present as well as men and I must say the best order and decorum I have ever met in any place.

I would be pleased to have another call from those brethren at some future time.

I have engagements for 25 days in Comanche county and will go there from here.

W. R. WARD.

Brownwood, Texas.

#### COMPLIMENTS SATTERWHITE

Editor Co-Operator:

It does more good to learn that the meeting of the National Union was a glorious success and to read the many interesting letters, especially the last of Bro. Hamton's series of letters, which is very convincing. I notice that Bro. Satterwhite is on the constitutional committee and I think it a wise choice. Bro. Satterwhite is a man of few equals. I had the pleasure of meeting him in the two last meetings of the State Union, and a more Christian-hearted gentleman could not be found. The gavel was placed in his hand many times in the two meetings, and a more impartial chairman never presided over any deliberative body. Bro. Satterwhite, in the last state meeting, proved beyond a doubt his ability as a presiding officer. His ruling was free from partiality, and I believe the order would make no mistake in electing him to follow Hon. D. J. Neill.

N. J. WHITLEY.

Bremond, Texas

#### FALSE CROP STATISTICS HARMFUL

Editor Co-Operator. It never has been my ambition to write to newspapers or to express myself in print, but as I see nothing from this part of the state, I will say a word that the people may know there is such a place as Muldoon. We have a good membership in Fayette county, but they are not all active Unionists. There are too many of them too easy to become discouraged. Now there are two reasons for this. First, the want of education in Union principles. We need a good live organizer in this county, a man who knows what to say and one who can say it and give this county a thorough working. The second reason is on account of the low price of cotton. Not getting the minimum price fixed by the Union, there are lots of men who think they ought to have gotten 15 cents the next day after the price was fixed. Because they failed to get it they don't want to fight for the principles of the Union and are selling their cotton as fast as they get it out, but they will sell but very little, for it is the poorest cotton crop I have ever seen. I have been here thirty years and this section of country has the poorest crop of cotton that I remember. All the way from six to ten acres to the bale and in some instances fifteen to twenty acres. One man told me yesterday that he had twenty acres in cotton that was worked well, the cotton stalks as high as his head and a good stand, but that he would not get over 500 pounds of seed cotton on the twenty acres. Now, in the face of such facts as these, the cotton buyers and their allies are going over the country making reports of the probable yield and reporting one and a half bales per acre, where it will take from six to ten acres per bale. Sometimes forbearance ceases to be a virtue and I think we have now reached the climax. It seems to me that a legislative committee should ask the next legislature to pass a law making it a felony for any person or persons to make a false report upon the condition or yield of any crop, and upon conviction should be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than ten years nor more than a lifetime. It's the farmer who suffers from these false reports, and he is the one who should see that there is a law passed that will protect his interests from the mischief done by the wilful and malicious lies told by the gamblers. If we are going to be men and stand up for our rights, let's do so now, and if we are not going to do that, then acknowledge the corn and sign the papers.

J. J. SULLIVAN.

Muldoon, Texas.

#### ANOTHER NEW WAREHOUSE

Editor Co-Operator:

Just a few lines from Brazos county. We have a good meeting on Sept. 11 and took in one new member and reinstated more.

Our next meeting will be an open meeting and we have some ladies on a committee to see the ladies who do not belong to the Union and get them to come. The men will try to get all the men they can to come to this meeting also. The cotton crop is short, as we had so much hot north winds and the boll worms are at work and so are the weevils. These two have cut the crop from 40 to 50 per cent. A good many of the farmers have their cotton picked out. At this early date a great many cotton plants are dead. We

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We have been endorsed by the State Unions of Texas and Oklahoma.

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One bale receives the same intelligent attention that is given to 1000 bales.

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have a cotton warehouse just completed and it is a good one, 115x150 feet, and we have stored lots of cotton in it. We have a cotton grader and a warehouse manager. We are working slow but sure. A great many farmers are not able to hold their cotton but we hope to be able to do so soon. There will not be so much cotton planted next year, as there will be a large acreage of peanuts planted, as a good market has been found for them. We will have a good machine to thresh them off the vines and bale the hay. One machine has been in this county this summer and it did the work so well that lots of land will be planted this next year.

CHAS. CLAYDON.

Kurten, Texas.

#### EDMONDSON ALL RIGHT

Editor Co-Operator: As there is some doubt as to what Joe E. Edmondson's occupation was before his election to the office of state lecturer and organizer of the Farmers' Union, I will give a sketch of his life.

Joe E. Edmondson was born in Stone county, Arkansas, Feb. 5, 1877. Left a matchless babe at 15 days of age, brought to Texas in June, 1886 and reared by his uncle, J. B. Ring. Lived on the farm in Bell, Falls and Hill counties until September, 1902, when he came to old Anderson county. Farmed there until 1903, when he was appointed assistant lecturer until his election to the office of state lecturer and organizer Aug. 7, 1903. He is a charter member in good standing of Slocum Local No. 2864. Has always been a true blue man, always ready to defend the cause.

H. C. SONG, Pres.

Slocum, Texas.

## F. CANNON

COMMISSION CO.,

## Cotton

FACTORS,

## Bagging & Ties

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Will be pleased to furnish quotations on Bagging and Ties promptly on request.

#### HONOR FOR V. W. GRUBBS

Editor Co-Operator: I notice that certain prominent members of the Farmers' Union are claiming much credit for the establishment of the state department of agriculture. While a member of the Union and in sympathy with its true objects and purposes, I believe in doing justice in all things. The history of that legislation is as follows, and I have been in a position to know the facts of the case:

In 1899 Judge V. W. Grubbs, who is my neighbor and a man who to my own personal knowledge has done more for the advancement of the farmers intellectually and industrially than perhaps any other man in Texas, tried to get a bill passed by the legislature making the state department of agriculture one in fact as well as in name.

In 1902, when he became a candidate for governor, he made it a leading plank in his platform of principles. He was ridiculed by the politicians and a great many of the misguided farmers. He withdrew from the contest after a few months, but continued his advocacy of the measures embraced in his platform, and especially with reference to educational matters.

In 1906 he organized, in the city of Dallas, a committee comprised of representatives from a number of the leading industrial and other associations of Texas, which put the nineteenth plank containing the demand for a separate and vigorous department of agriculture in the state democratic platform. The proposition was submitted to the State Union at Dallas, Aug. 6, of same year, and the special educational committee turned it



down, being opposed to asking the democratic party for any favors whatever.

Judge Grubbs thereupon assumed all responsibility of the movement thus repudiated by the Union leaders, and as the head of the committee put it through the democratic platform committee and the state convention on the 16th day of August, 1906.

He went to Austin at his own expense during the session of the Thirtieth legislature and used his influence with the legislature to have the bill passed with a liberal appropriation, which he failed to get.

In everything he has accomplished, including the establishment of the Girls' Industrial College, he has had the opposition of the small politicians, who have afterward claimed the credit as in this instance. They have thus reaped all the political benefits resulting from his unselfish labors. He has spent a comfortable fortune, besides more than ten years of his life, for the public good and so far has never received a cent and very little thanks for it.

In the interest of fair play, I request that you publish this letter.

I. HOLBROOK.  
Greenville, Texas.

#### MARKET SLOWLY THROUGH UNION CHANNEL

Editor Co-Operator: Now that we at last have adopted a sane, practical and logical course for the sale and marketing of cotton, let us develop and perfect the system. "We must market slowly." I suggest, let every man hold in the seed that can, and as long as possible. We adopted Wednesday as sales day. On this day we will sell or ship to our selling agency at Galveston. Let the ginners weigh and the grower and shipper keep his gin weight, deliver to local railroad agent and take his receipts. This makes you safe. Consign to the growers' representative, account of some factor at Galveston. There it will be weighed by a public weigher, under heavy bond, appointed by the governor. Keep tab with the railroad shipping weights and the public weighers. Observe these rules and watch results.

A. P. LANDERS.  
Sulphur Springs, Texas.

#### INDORSES GALVESTON PLAN

Editor Co-Operator: We had the pleasure of meeting with the Rising Star District Union, No. 117, at Macedonia school house, Sept. 5. A good crowd was in attendance. After the business of the district was attended to we adjourned for dinner, and O! such a dinner. It is useless to say that everybody enjoyed it. After dinner Macedonia Local took up the work and initiated ten ladies and two gentlemen. Speeches were made by several members for the good of the Union. We are glad to note that interest in the Farmers Union is not waning.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action taken by President Neill and others in the action taken at Galveston in regard to financing and warehousing the present cotton crop.

Resolved further, That this be sent to The Co-Operator for publication.

(MISS) ANNIE INNES.  
Rising Star, Texas.

I am one of the boys who subscribed and voted for a union paper. I herewith inclose money order for \$1. Jno. C. Jordine, Huntsville, Texas.

#### ANOTHER RESERVE FUND PLAN

Editor Co-Operator: J. L. Armstrong, secretary, has been touring Jack county, doing good work among us. Among other good things he has been the means of increasing the circulation of The Co-Operator. He handed me a copy, in which I found a communication from H. J. Skipper, "Advocating Sinking Fund," which I heartily approve.

We in Jack have been discussing the same thing for some time, but our plan was on this wise: That each member of the Union should plant three acres of cotton and put the product of the same in a Farmers' Union loan association to help the distressed cotton, or in an insurance company to insure our homes, warehouses and cotton. "Neglect not the days of small things," and we can keep this up annually until finally we grow.

My reason for the above plan is this: We can all do this, while probably we could not find the \$5 right now. We, the weak ones, must have time to move on gradually and surely. Some one else come with a better plan, so that next spring we will do something tangible.

The first step was the warehouse. Now let's take another step and let us step all together.

THOMAS E. OWEN.  
Jacksboro, Texas.

#### A PROGRESSIVE LOCAL

Editor Co-Operator,

I just want to say that Rome Local No. 4814 is still growing. We have come to the conclusion that the battle is now on in full force and we are determined to win. We have a membership of 36 which we hope to double this quarter.

Bro. J. P. Lane was with us Aug. 29 and made a very interesting lecture. We also had the honor of having Bro. O. P. Ford, state lecturer of Alabama, with us Sept. 6, and all who heard him were delighted.

Now is the time, Brother Farmer, to show what we are made of. A great many have been loyal and stood firm, now let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and work together until we accomplish our purpose and rid ourselves of the speculator. Very fraternally,

L. M. EDWARDS.

#### BE FAIR TO ALL

Editor Co-Operator,

I am getting new subscribers to The Co-Operator at nearly every meeting. If I can't get them to take it twelve months I tell them to give me 25 cents and I will send it three months. By doing this nearly all our members are taking The Co-Operator. I think the only way to get the members interested in the Union is to get them to read and know what the Union is doing.

I find in reading The Co-Operator that most of our writers are very hard on the merchant. While I will admit that we are very often oppressed by the merchant, yet there are two sides to every question.

You give a great many farmers the advantage of you and he will use it as hard as the merchant. To illustrate my position: Some of our farmers are a little more thrifty than his neighbors and will have some bacon or lard to sell and perhaps a little money to lend, and if his neighbor wants to buy some of his produce he will generally tell him that he will have to have the cash for it and will sell it just as cheap as they can buy it in town. They don't say you can have it for what he can sell it for in town. And if he happens to have a little money on hand he will deposit it in some bank rather than let his brother farmer have it at good in-

terest. Now, Brother, these are facts that cannot be denied. Why is this? I would be glad some brother would answer the question.

I have lived on the farm all my life and have been a very close observer and I have never been able to find out why one farmer will oppress his brother farmer. We have another class of farmers that impose on themselves by trying to raise cotton to buy all they eat. There is no excuse for a farmer to have to depend on the merchant for all of his supplies. Show me a man that lives on the farm and depends on the merchant and I will show you a man that is always hard run and can hardly make ends meet in the fall of the year.

Now, Brother, my advice is for us all to stick to the declaration of purposes laid down in the constitution. If you haven't a constitution, get one, and read it and know what the Farmers' Union teaches, and if we will practice what it teaches for two or three years we will quit sitting around grumbling about being robbed. This is the only way in my opinion the farmers will ever be able to control the price of cotton.

A. W. STILES,  
Thorndale, Texas.

#### BELL COUNTY UNION

The Bell County Union will meet in the city of Temple Wednesday, October 7, 1908, at 10 a. m. All locals will elect a full corps of delegates, as business of great importance will come before this meeting. Brother D. J. Neill, state president of the F. E. and C. U. of A., will be with us at this meeting. Everybody is invited to come and hear this great man.

J. W. GREGG,  
County President.

#### YOUNG COUNTY MEETING CALLED

By the authority vested in me, I hereby call a meeting of the Young County Farmers' Union to be held at Minghen school house on Oct. 2 and 3 at 10 o'clock for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before it. All locals are urged to send a full delegation.

J. J. GREY,  
President County Union.

#### NOLAN COUNTY UNION

Nolan County Farmers' Union will meet at Plum Creek, at 2 p. m., Oct. 2 and 3, 1908.

All locals take notice and send delegates.

W. F. CRABTREE,  
Secretary.

#### McLENNAN COUNTY UNION

McLennan County Farmers' Union will meet at Waco, Texas, Oct. 2 and 3, 1908. All locals will elect a full corps of delegates as important business will come before this meeting.

R. H. HORNER, President.

#### ROBERTSON COUNTY UNION

Robertson County Union will meet with West Boon Union, ten miles north of Franklin, Texas, Oct. 9 and 10, 1908.

N. J. WHITLEY.

#### INFORMATION ABOUT COUSINS

Help me find my cousins, Joe, William, Sam and Henry Padgett. Their father left Alabama 30 years ago.

E. L. GRIFFIN.

Mish, Miss.

#### PEANUT CROP EXCELLENT

DENTON, Texas.—The peanut crop of Denton county this year is very fine and gathering of the nuts has been begun. The thrashers will start out about the first of the month.

#### NOTICE.

The Rusk County Union will meet on Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9, 1908, with New Harmony Local, three and a half miles southwest from Henderson, Texas. All locals in the county should take notice and be sure you are represented, as there is business of importance expected to come before this meeting; also a cordial invitation is extended to any brother to be with us. All visitors will be met at Henderson by notifying the County Secretary. There is a good opportunity for a good, live lecturer and organizer in this county.

CUBA ALEXANDER,

#### CALL FOR CLAY COUNTY UNION

To the Membership of Clay County Local Union: You are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of the Clay County Union is to be held with the Buffalo Springs Local, eighteen miles south of Henrietta, on Wednesday night, Sept. 30, for an open door meeting and the regular time of work will be taken up on Oct. 1, 1908. Each member who is a member of the F. E. C. U. of A. in Clay county is earnestly requested to be present, as there is business of importance.

C. H. WYNNE,  
Secretary County Union,  
Clay County, Texas.

#### MONTAGUE COUNTY UNION

Montague County Union will meet with Oak Bluff Union Friday, Sept. 9, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. Open session the night before. All locals are earnestly requested to be sure to be represented at County Union, as business of importance is to be transacted.

H. A. TAGE, Secy.

#### MILAM COUNTY UNION

Milam County Union will meet with Hamilton Chapel Local, five miles south of Rockdale, Texas, on Lexington road, Oct. 1 and 2, 1908.

All locals are requested to have a full delegation. The brethren of Hamilton Chapel will meet the delegates who come in on the train.

JIM CHERRY, County Secy.

#### STEPHENS COUNTY UNION

Stephens County Union will meet with Aeoleon local, 12 miles south of Breckenridge, Oct. 2 and 3, 1908. All locals are requested to send full delegations, as important business will come before the meeting.

JOHN GROSECLOSE, Secy.

#### LLANO COUNTY UNION

Llano County Farmers' Union will meet at Oatman Creek school house, four miles south of Llano, Texas, Oct. 2 and 3.

W. N. LEE,  
County Secretary.

#### JOHNSON COUNTY MEETING

Johnson County Farmers' Union will meet in Cleburne, Texas, Friday, Oct. 2, 1908.

J. E. BEENE,  
President.

We regret to learn of the death of Brother H. C. Doyle of Honey Grove, Texas, Harmony Local No. 2108, and Brother Frank Disbough of Walnut Ridge Local No. 4035.

Find inclosed \$1 for which please send me The Co-Operator. I am a union man from head to foot and can't do without the paper. A. D. Hogan, Mendota, Texas.

Bro. N. J. Hunnicutt writes from Victoria, Texas: "A man has just come into my office who says he will get two bales of cotton off 35 acres. Such reports are common in this section. Hence a bumper crop."



## Notes From the States

### REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

#### ADDRESS TO OKLAHOMA

State Organizer W. J. Crawford Outlines Condition of the Order

Brethren: At the annual meeting of our order of the state of Oklahoma I was elected your state organizer and lecturer. The organizing and educational work was to a great extent placed in my hands, at least I am supposed to lead in such work. For this reason I want to have a heart to heart talk with you thru the columns of the Advocate.

You all know that the educational work so necessary to the upbuilding and maintenance of our order has been sadly neglected in the last two years to the great detriment of our order and to the great delight of our enemies. Within the last week the busy subsidized newspapers all over the state have been active in printing the statement that we have fallen off from 60,000 to 14,000 in the last year. Now, every reasonable, well posted Union man knows that such a statement is false, yet it has gone out to the world, and we all know that a lie can travel miles while the truth is putting on its shoes. That we have suffered a falling off in the last year is true and there are many reasons for it. Failing to get the minimum price set for cotton is one potent reason. The scheme to crush the order and keep the price of farm products low by bringing on a panic was another cause; these things have been followed up by one of the hardest years to make a crop, together with the fact that in the cotton belt of our state the crop last year was a partial failure, leaving many of our members in debt this year; all of these things and more were factors in discouraging many who did not study deep into the whys and wherefores of things. We honestly believe if the educational work could have been kept up and the ear of the people could have been reached and the truth about the failure to get better prices have been explained so the people could have seen through the plottings of the exploiters, that all the falling off could have been avoided and new members added.

No one is finding any fault with the last state administration. After looking the field over carefully and taking into consideration what they had to contend with and the means at their disposal we are not surprised that they could do no more. There has not been in the past and is not yet nor will there be unless the membership creates it, an educational fund to carry on the work of education.

The last state meeting almost unanimously passed upon an amendment to be finally acted upon by the membership at large which creates an educational fund, which said fund is distributed between local, county and state union. This fund can only be used for educational work and the amendment provides how it shall be used. It is true that in doing this the amount of dues to be paid is increased.

Every year since the founding of our order it has been more and more apparent that the amount of money raised was insufficient to do but little educational work after the other necessary expenses were paid. Every state in the union has had to adopt some plan to raise money for educational work. Most of the states have done what we have done, neglected

that most important part until the Union has suffered as a result. It has cost Texas many thousands of dollars to re-instate her lapsed locals and build up her membership to where it once was before by neglect and carelessness she let it go down. Yet, Texas, strong in the faith that our cause is just, raised the money, put speakers in the field and at heavy cost has builded up her membership until it is stronger now than ever. Other states have done the same. Kansas, though younger in the work, has watched the efforts of other states to regain what they have lost by neglect and has unanimously voted to raise their dues to 25c per month, 75c per quarter (so I am informed by letter from there.)

There may be those who will be slow to see the necessity of active campaign work amongst the people, but if they will only stop and think and take note of what other organizations have relied on and do now rely on education and agitation along the lines of thought they wish the people to adopt as the only way to reach results. All of them have their teachers, lecturers, or preachers to keep the truth and justice of their cause before the mental vision of the people. How long would our Christian religion last if the preachers failed to preach? Not long. Some way has to be provided that they may stay in the field to educate the people in their faith. Is it less necessary that we keep educators in the field to teach and agitate along the lines of unionism? Experience has shown that it must be done or we must suffer. Now I am firmly convinced that if the membership will give us this raise for one year, only one year, we can get good, true and able lecturers in the field, men who understand the principles of co-operation; men who can and will point out to us the sure road to our industrial salvation; men who will build up the organization so strong in Oklahoma that afterward we will perhaps not need so large an educational fund. But now, brethren, we are face to face with a crisis that we must meet as men. Remember, it is only to each of you a difference of 60 cents in a year, or 5 cents more each month. It means but little to you, brethren, but it means almost the life of unionism in Oklahoma. Hold up your hands for one year, let us fight your battles for you all over this great state and if we cannot show results then condemn us, but do not, if you love the Union, hesitate to give us sufficient of the sinews of war to enable us to storm the citadel of organized greed to carry the banner of equity, justice and the golden rule to every school district in our loved Oklahoma. Brethren, don't do me and yourselves the injustice to think for a minute that I plead with you to vote for this amendment in order that I may have a job. Some of you who will read this know me, and all who know me know that I do not have to beg for work in the organizing field. I have standing offers from more than one state at better terms financially than I can expect your executive board to give me, for they fix my compensation, or than I would ask them to give me; no, you know it is not that. I want it so that our various counties can have money to employ at home their best men to re-

instate lapsed locals, and assist in carrying the good word to those who have perhaps never heard the gospel of unionism preached.

If I wanted to make money out of Union work I could do it in other fields, but Oklahoma is my home; all I have is here. I expect to die and be buried here. I have plead for unionism and co-operation among the farmers for forty years. I only ask a chance for myself and the other workers in the field who are so much interested as I am. Your entire state administration will be handicapped if this amendment fails of adoption. Some may say that some members will go out if the dues are raised. I do not believe there is one in a hundred will, if the necessity for it is properly presented to them. Should one here and there leave our ranks on account of 5 cents a month, ask yourself if we cannot better get along without him than to fail to get the hundreds and even thousands that we can get if we have an active educational campaign opened this fall and coming winter. The political fog which every four years becomes so

blinding to our vision will soon have cleared away and we can then without so much trouble get the ear of the people. Talk it over among yourselves, brethren, and I implore you to be fair and broad-minded. Your counties must have help, your state must have help, your state must have help if they carry on the work of education. Two years ago you were asked to raise your dues to 10 cents per month, but no law was

**NORTH**  
TELEPHONES specially adapted to farm lines. Sold direct from factory. Book of instructions how to organize farmers and build line free. Write for Bulletin No. 521. The North Electric Co., Cleveland, O. Kansas City, Mo. Dallas, Tex.

**Valuable Buggy Book FREE**  
Our new 86 page Catalog shows and describes over 60 styles of vehicles on which we save you from \$20 to \$40 in middlemen's profit and expenses. Let us mail you one free. **GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO., Atlanta, Ga.** "Station 34"

**THE STANDARD EXPRESS SULKY**  
Compactly constructed, Simplicity Emphasized, Draft Minimized. **12-inch PLOW 14-inch 16-inch** Strong and Safe. Long Distance Axles furnished with either Prairie Braker, Middle Breaker, Rod Breaker or old Ground Bottoms. **NO CAST IRON USED IN THIS PLOW**  
Designed and built to secure durability and freedom from breakage.  
Quick Acting Furrow Wheels.  
**EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Tex.**  
When writing advertisers please mention the Co-Operator.

**The Success Sulky Plow**  
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications.  
**It Is Beam Hitch**  
with no frame. There's lightness and light draft. Only a few parts, and they simple ones. Adjustable front axle, dust-proof, removable wheel boxes, adjustable rear wheel attachment. Widest latitude in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches. Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it.  
**The Parlin & Orendorf Imp. Co., State Agents, Dallas, Texas.**

## From Factory to Consumer

I am prepared to sell you Wagons, Buggies, Plows, Cultivators, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture—Anything from a pin to a cotton gin at prices under any you have ever been quoted. All goods as represented.

**JOHN T. GARNER,**  
243 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.



not now attempt to say, yet you can all see the vast difference in conditions now and then. Then everything was tinged with uncertainty; now everything is in a harmonious condition, or at least as nearly so as we can ever hope to have it. The time never has been, perhaps never will be, but what we will have in our ranks a few of the rule or ruin class, but they are few and far-between now. The administration must have money or they can only drill along and cannot move forward, and as there is no such thing as standing still, we must either go forward or go backward, and it is up to you, brethren to say which it will be. There are other features to this amendment. It changes the method of making reports and puts it back where it was in 1906 and 1907, up to the consolidation. I have not talked with any one in a year but what said that the last way was harder to understand and the reports as they come in to headquarters show but very few which are made out just right. Another thing, the state secretary will only have to settle and deal with the county secretaries and it will lessen the expense of his office very materially both in clerk hire and stamps and it will not increase the expense or work of the county secretary. It is very important that this amendment be adopted also.

Again, some who are opposed to progress may raise the question of printing the new and amended constitution. It is true that this will be some expense, but not nearly so much as they will try to impress your mind with. We no doubt would soon need to have a batch of constitutions printed anyhow, and the change to the proposed amendments would not increase the cost very materially. There are some other amendments of which we may later have something to say, but think of this one and of the future of our Union. Fraternally,

W. J. CRAWFORD.

Temple, Okla.

#### CANADIAN COUNTY FARMERS' UNION

The Canadian county branch of the Farmers' Education and Co-Operative Union of America was organized July 15, 1905, and is composed of delegates from the various locals. The meeting at which the organization was perfected was held at Calumet on the date mentioned. Over a hundred Canadian county farmers were present at this meeting and since that time the organization has grown rapidly. There are now some 500,000 members in the southwest. Forty locals compose the Canadian organization, which has a membership of 800. The county organization meets quarterly and the locals meet every two weeks.—El Reno American.

#### CO-OPERATIVE MONEY LENDING

Editor Co-Operator: I see from the label on my paper that the time paid for is up, so you will find inclosed money for renewal. There are nine others whose time expires with mine, and as I know that the life and progress of the Union depends upon the support of our papers, I'll see them and get them to renew. While our membership in this state has dropped to be enacted defining what the amount of the raise was to be used for. At that time we were in the midst of a terrific newspaper fight. You had no chance to know what would be done with the money thus raised, you turned the proposition down. Whether it was well that you did or not I will

off to some extent, we yet have the business element left that will accept no defeat until the aims, objects and intentions of the F. E. and C. U. are carried to success. We have several warehouses in the state, in which we can deposit all of our surplus products, which we have for sale. They also contain the most that we have to buy and are doing a good business. I see some of the brethren are advocating Union banks and I suppose they have reference to something like our national banks, and if so, I want to tell them that they are not ready for business yet, as our warehouses or depositories are the proper places for our surplus money, as well as any other surplus product. The sooner we learn this the sooner will we free ourselves from that cursed financial system that Thomas Jefferson said was more dangerous to the liberties of any people than large standing armies and big navies.

If any brother has a surplus of money, let him take it to his warehouse and deposit it, so that the house can have the use of it in its business.

Every available dollar in the Union should be used in buying or holding distressed products off the market. While a dollar saved is a dollar made, we should ever look to our co-operative work in the Union as being the means of saving instead of making. The life of the Union is measured by the success we make of our business enterprises.

The power and influence of the Union will only be recognized when its membership show the ability and determination to carry out its aims, objects and intentions.

E. P. BRUCE.

Bruce, La.

#### FROM FLORIDA

Editor Co-Operator: Our Jackson County Union has just met. I was sick at the time and could not attend, tho I am told it was a success and some very important business was transacted. There will be a business meeting of all West Florida, held in Chipley, Washington county, on the 17th and 18th of this month. We have some weaklings, but we need expect nothing else, for they are in all organizations. They are among us and we have to put up with them. Some are holding cotton yet, tho the dumpers are dumping here at about 8½c. I do wish every farmer would be true to himself, true to his family and true to his Union obligations. If so, the victory would be ours at once. May God pity the brother who will meet his local and obligate to do a certain thing and forget his obligation before he gets home. Success to the Union, also to The Co-Operator. I will say for The Co-Operator, no Union man can afford to be without it.

W. J. WARD

Graceville, Fla.

#### HEROIC MEASURES ADOPTED

The colonel of a volunteer regiment camping in Virginia came across a private on the outskirts of the camp, painfully munching on something. His face was wry and his lips seemed to move only with the greatest effort.

"What are you eating?" demanded the colonel.

"Persimmons, sir."

"Good heavens! Haven't you got any more sense than to eat persimmons at this time of the year? They'll pucker the very stomach out of you!"

"I know, sir. That's why I'm eatin' 'em. I'm tryin' to shrink me stomach to fit me rations."—Everybody's Magazine.

## THE WEEK'S EPITOME

A RESUME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

A Carefully Digested and Condensed Compilation of Current News Domestic and Foreign.

A special session of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of Indiana convened Friday under the call from Gov. J. Frank Hanly.

A general election for state, county and congressional officers was held in Arkansas Monday. The weather was favorable and a large vote cast.

Early Thursday morning the I. & G. N. round house and machine shop at Taylor were burned. In the round house at the time were eight locomotives.

H. H. Smith, father of Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, and one of the best known educators in the South, died at his home in Atlanta Monday.

The body of Walter Herron, a farmer who lived four miles east of Danville, Ark., was found Sunday in Petit Jean river. Herron was last seen alive last Monday.

Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell, Mass., has invented and built an airship which he claims will prove to be superior to the one so successfully operated by the Wright Brothers.

Gov. Gen. Smith of the Philippines does not regard the danger of an epidemic of cholera in Manila as imminent. Measures have taken to prevent anything like an epidemic of the disease.

J. A. Covington, assistant superintendent of the Dallas fire alarm system, was shocked to death Tuesday afternoon by a live wire while making preparations to install a new alarm box.

Henry Daniels, about 40 years old, attempted to cross the Arkansas Pass track at Houston in front of an incoming train Thursday and was struck by the locomotive. He died a few hours later.

Hubert, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Welsh of Fort Smith, Ark., who are visiting at Alkire, was

### 3 CURES OF ECZEMA

Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Her Grandchild and another Baby also Cured.

#### CUTICURA PROVED INVALUABLE

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1907."

found dead Friday in a cistern by the mother who was searching for the child.

## BUY DIRECT.

Save Retailer's Profit.

Anything needed in the home or on the farm can be sent direct to you and the retailer's profit left in your pocket. All goods guaranteed as represented.

Sewing Machines from \$16.61 to \$31.05. Guaranteed from 10 to 20 years.

Organs, in handsome oak finish, five octaves, \$55.66.

Six octaves and nicer finish, from \$62.00 to \$76.40.

Pianos from \$188.66 up.

These instruments have every feature of construction to insure perfect style, tone, finish, volume and ease of touch. They sell by dealers from \$250.00 up. Above are delivered prices.

Let us save you money on your Wagon and Buggy. Write today for prices, mentioning the Co-Operator.

**JOHN T. GARNER,**

243 3rd St. Dallas, Texas.

INTERNATIONAL  
**FAIR**  
SAN ANTONIO  
September 26, October 11.

FARMERS UNION DAY  
Saturday, Oct. 3.

Many of the leading lights of the Union will be present on this day and will deliver addresses. Hon. D. J. Neill and Hon. E. A. Calvin will be among the speakers.

## RATES

Positively the lowest rates the Railroads have ever offered to San Antonio will be in effect during the Fair; then on Farmers Day the rate will be extremely low—less than one fare for round trip.

ASK THE AGENT

HORSE RACES  
AUTO RACES  
ELEPHANT RACES  
FIRE WORKS  
MILITARY SHOW  
By United States  
Troops from Fort  
Sam Houston,

Second largest Army Post in United States.

## THIRTEEN

Big County Agricultural Exhibits from the Panhandle to the Gulf.

40 BARNY OF LIVE STOCK

Sept. 26, Oct. 11



**MONEY SAVER**

Good Cabinet Photos, \$1.50 pr doz  
16x20 Portrait and Frame, \$3.00  
**JOHN SWARTZ,**  
Photographer,  
705½ Main St. Ft. Worth.

**Business Announcements**

Wants — For Sale — Exchanges

The extremely low rates for advertising in this department make it very attractive to advertise anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange.

The rates are 3 cents per word for the first and 2 cents per word for each subsequent insertion of the same ad. Cash must always accompany order.

In figuring cost for advertisement, each number, sign or initial must count as one word, and the address must also be counted.

All ads in this department will be set in the same size and style type.

The rates of 2 and 3 cents per word applies only in the Classified Columns.  
**THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR,  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

**ATTORNEYS**

W. D. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, Wheat Building, Ft. Worth, Texas.

SAM R. SCOTT, Attorney at Law, Waco, Texas.

C. H. JENKINS, Attorney at Law, Brownwood, Texas.

CLARENCE NUGENT, Attorney at Law, Stephenville, Texas.

**FOR SALE**

FOR SALE—Anything in the way of farm, fruit or garden land near Ft. Worth you may want. Write to E. L. Huffman & Co., Box 108, Ft. Worth, Texas. He has a list of such lands and has sold lands in Tarrant county for 15 years. 11

**MISCELLANEOUS**

FOR SALE or exchange, 2-year-old Jersey Bull for sheep. Charley Neger, Thurber, Texas. 10-8p

FARMERS—If you need Cotton Pickers, write us. Southwestern Labor Agency, 1613 Main St., Fort Worth. 11

ABNER HYDEN, County Surveyor, Abstractor and Land Agent, Groesbeck, Llano Co. County, Texas. 10-8p

I want to trade a new, clear (Southern) general stock of Hardware for a farm. A. Creelman, 91 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 9-10

100 PER CENT PROFIT—selling Burners for cook stoves. No coal used. Every house needs one. Rauh Mfg. Co., 31 Cincinnati, O. 9-17p

PURE Mahuru Cotton Seed for sale, 38 to 40 per cent flat. Car lots 50c per bushel, f.o.b. J. P. Copeland, Santa Anna, Texas. 9-17x

OUR Ladies' new rubber "Specialty" is the "article" every woman wants; mailed \$1. Particulars 2c stamp. E. J. Fredrick & Co., Toledo, Ohio. 11

COUNTY SECRETARY of every county in Texas should write the Co-Operator for agency for county election blanks. Now is the time to secure these orders. 11

WANTED—at once by Boykin Union No. 2430, a good Doctor stationed at Rio, Tex., Leon Co., Tex. Good situation guaranteed. T. W. Harrison, Sec., W. N. Smith, Pres. Reference required. 9-17f

WANTED—Active solicitors and local organizers in every locality adapted to fruit and truck growing. For terms write B. M. Anderson, State Organizer Texas Home Canners' Association, Palestine, Texas. 11

**SOUVENIR POST CARDS.**

10 Beautiful Souvenir Post Cards will be mailed to your address upon the receipt of ten cents. Comic or fancy. Fulton Card Co., Department D, La Salle, Illinois. 11

WANTED—Union people to ask me for prices on flour, meal, bran, corn and corn chops. I will save you the middle man's profit. T. J. Edmondson, Golden, Mo. 11

WANTED—1000 Organizers, to organize the colored people of the United States into The Negro Farmer and Laborers' Educational, Co-Operative Union of America. Chartered by the State of Texas, and Copy-Righted by the United States, and Indorsed by the Executive Committee of the White Farmers Union of Texas. For further particulars address, J. E. A. Banger, Linden, Texas. 1-1-9

**EBONY PAINT**

A strictly pure mineral product; does not crack or scale; wears long and evenly. Will positively stop leaks as well as preserve metal, shingles, paper, or other material. For boilers or any exposed metal it has no equal. Sold under positive guarantee; your money back if not satisfied. Delivered any point east of Rockies for \$9 per barrel. Better than you pay 50c gallon for.

W. W. MARMADUKE, Washington, Ind.

**SCURRY COUNTY UNION**

Scurry County Union will meet at Snyder on October 1 and 2. Full delegations are desired from all the locals of the county.

**NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS**

Twenty-six applicants took the examination Tuesday before the state dental board which is in session at Austin.

In a wreck of the Chicago to New York express train on the Erie railroad, Sunday, near Geneva, Pa., thirty four persons were injured.

Lightning Monday struck the 35,000-barrel oil tank of the Priarie Oil Company at Jenks, Okla. Part of the oil was saved. The loss is \$10,000.

"Grandpa" Mayhew, of Paris, who is 79 years old, left his home some few days ago for Monet, Mo., to attend the birthday of his mother, who is 99 years of age.

The city of Dallas has ordered purchased ten carloads of wood to be distributed among the poor and needy of that place during the cold weather next winter.

Tyler is soon to have a new court house, the attorney general's department having passed favorably on the \$160,000 bond voted for that purpose in Smith county in June.

A deal for seventy-five acres of land near Arlington has been closed by the Texas Grand Lodge of Masons, where a home for indigent members of the lodge will be erected.

Miss Belle Farmer, a well known school teacher at Lampasas was found dead Monday morning, a dose of carbolic acid causing her death. The reason of the deed is unknown.

**A. M. NABORS' APPOINTMENTS.**

Bro. A. M. Nabors will speak at the County Union of Freestone county, Oct. 1 and 2.

New Hope, Sept. 30.  
Center Point, Limestone county, Sept. 24, at night.

Independence, Sept. 25.  
Eureka, Sept. 26.

Bro. A. L. Bryant, the faithful and efficient secretary of Caton local No. 4677, departed this life Aug. 22. He was a leading citizen of his community and a devoted union man. His lodge adopted appropriate resolutions on his demise.

**UNION ORGANIZERS**

G. W. Plonket, Wortham, Texas.

J. W. Shirley, Gladewater, Tex., R. 2.

G. W. Hamsey, Gladewater, Tex., R. 2.

T. J. Minogue, Newport, Tex.

J. M. Sands, Fate, Tex.

F. R. McFatridge, Brookston, Tex.

A. J. Humphrey, Alto, Tex.

Jno. Kinemer, Blerdstown, Tex.

W. R. Spoon, Grandbury, Tex.

W. G. Parker, Woodville, Tex.

J. A. Baugh, Gilmer, Tex.

C. M. Davis, Gilmer, Tex.

W. A. Crawford, Normangee, Tex.

C. G. Neger, Thurber, Tex.

M. B. Whicker, East Bernard, Tex.

Peter Radford, Whitt, Tex.

O. D. Melroy, Abilene, Tex.

J. C. Stephens, Afton, Tex.

N. J. Shands, Matador, Tex.

W. W. Stone, West Point, Tex.

J. J. Gant, Chico, Tex.

Henry Hudson, Bonham, Tex.

W. W. Hambrie, Grandview, Tex.

W. W. Maddox, Jay, Tex.

W. F. Shaw, Shannon, Tex.

The following is a list of the duly appointed organizers of the Farmers' Union of Texas to date:  
J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.  
F. R. McFatridge, Brookston, Lamar county.  
J. L. Armstrong, Kyle, Hays county.  
Tom B. Taylor, Gouldbusk, Coleman county.  
F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.

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J. C. MOODY.

Byron Barber, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county.

F. M. Goodman, Granbury, route No. 3, Hood county.

J. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Cass county.

S. M. Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.

S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.

W. B. Nicholson, Scurry, route No. 1, Kaufman county.

H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.

W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.

O. F. Dorablaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.

R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.

A. M. Nabors, Kosse, Limestone county.

W. W. Scott, Dodd City, Fannin county.

A. A. C. Williams, Alvord, Wise county.

O. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.

W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.

W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.

J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.

G. J. Woodruff, Cooper, route No. 3, Delta county.

W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.

J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.

J. S. Airhart, Ander, Goliad county.

L. M. Reed, Longworth, Fisher county.

George E. Courtney, Haskell, Haskell county.

Jesse B. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.

J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.

J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.

Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.

W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.

J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Bell county.

R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.

W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146, J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.

N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.

F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.

G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.

J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.

H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.

J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.

F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.

William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.

P. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.

J. H. Carlile, New Waverly, Walker county.

A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.

G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.

Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.

J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.

R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.

W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.

A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.

H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.

W. L. Wood, Toler, Hood county.

W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.

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B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.

J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.

J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.

Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.

Ed Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.

Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.

J. R. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.

T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.

M. C. Caylor, Anna, Route No. 2, Collin county.

J. H. Hopper, Sumner, Route No. 1, Lamar county.

J. R. Sturdivant, Elbert, Throckmorton county.

L. E. Culver, Cookville, Titus county.

W. C. Spence, Mazeland, Runnel county.

W. E. Schneider, Hugo, Hays county.

W. A. Milam, Canton, Van Zandt county.

Buell Bradford, Colorado, Mitchell county.

G. Herd, Frisco, Denton county.

C. C. Wright, Kemp, Route No. 6, Kaufman county.

J. M. Sanderlin, Worthy, Uvalde county.

(Continued on page 16.)

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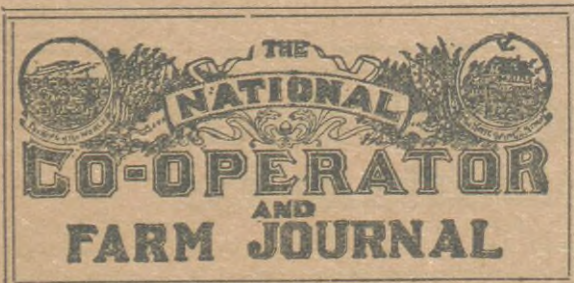
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EDITOR

M. S. SWEET  
BUSINESS MANAGER

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#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Take a look at the label on your paper and see when your time expires. Your paper will stop when your time expires. This is best for you and for us. Renew before your time is out. You can not afford to miss an issue. To keep fully posted on the workings of this great National organization, you must read *The Co-Operator*. Be sure to renew in time.

Local secretaries are requested to announce at their meetings that we now have a number of copies of the issues containing the reports of the State and National Unions, which will be given to new subscribers.

People's Review (Henrietta): The Farmers' Union now has state organization in thirty-two states, and is more and more becoming a real power for good to the producer. Locals that have lapsed should reorganize, and all "in sympathy" should become identified with the order.

The Commercial Secretaries' Association of Texas, at the recent meeting in Fort Worth, adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a cotton mill by the state, to be operated by convicts, for the manufacture of cotton bagging. We are glad to see this organization supporting this measure which is in the interest of the farmers of Texas.

The Farmers' Union has been of immense benefit to the farmers, both those in and out of its membership. If it hasn't done all that it hoped to have been able to do it certainly has done much that is of benefit to those engaged in agriculture. If it will teach Southern farmers to raise the price of cotton by raising their own independence it will perform a task that will alone justify the origin and continuance of the Union.—Dallas News.

One of the ugliest acts of journalistic ill manners was the act of the newspapers in prying in and claiming to have found out the minimum price for cotton set by the Farmers' Union, and publishing that price to the world in unseemly haste after telling the world that the farmers were trying to keep it a secret. We guess the farmers will stand for it, though. They have a reputation for licking the hand that smites them.—Abilene Farmers' Journal.

#### THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

The disclosures made by William R. Hearst last week of the receipt of enormous sums of money from the Standard Oil Company by Senator Foraker of Ohio calls attention afresh to the corrupt methods by which the American government, state and national, is being undermined and the people made the slaves of the "interests." Whether in Ohio or Kansas, or Montana or Texas there is marked similarity about the manner by which influential men elected to serve the people are induced to betray them into the hands of monied interests. There is no more bribery. When a bill is to be passed or defeated or a suit to be dismissed, Senator So-and-So is called to 26 Broadway and asked for an opinion as a lawyer or assigned an unimportant legal job and a princely fee is dropped into his itching palm. If he hasn't sense enough to know how to conduct himself thereafter, he gets no more juicy fees and others are looked for until enough are found and kept in line to protect the "interests." Senator Foraker's explanation places him in a worse light than Mr. Hearst did. He claims that the \$50,000 draft from Standard Oil was placed in his hands to be loaned to a friend who was about to purchase a paper in Ohio. Here lies the greatest danger to this government—a corrupted press—and here is a senator, elected by the people to serve them, acknowledging that he solicited this money for the purpose of getting this paper into "friendly" hands! And there is some evidence that there are other papers whose stock is held by influential men and paid for by money from 26 Broadway. The newspapers, the schools and the pulpit mold and make the public opinion which guides and rules this country. Princely gifts to churches and schools are making many of them subservient teachers of false ideas of political and social economy. Gradually the press is being taken into service. Representative and influential papers in both the great parties are controlled and, as hundreds of others get their information from these, the source of information is polluted. If there were more influential parties there would be newspapers representing the "interests" and flying their partisan flag also, because the "interests" are non-partisan. In the meantime conditions are being made harder and harder for the independent press. Arbitrary and unjust postal regulations and postal censorship on the one hand and the boycott of advertisers on the other make the sea of independent journalism a perilous one, which can only be braved when the subscribers—the people—themselves stand shoulder to shoulder with their support. What this government needs is more light upon the acts of its officials and a thorough awakening to the fact that criminal wealth is fast destroying every vestige of our free inheritance and then the courage to rise above partisanship and act. As stated before, the "interests" have no party, but clandestinely seek possession of the leaders of all. The hope of the country is that the people may place civic virtue and political honesty above party and with a fidelity to their own interests as great as that which prevails among the "interests" vote for no man who serves for money or friendship any other than the people's interests.

Some of the interior weekly papers are claiming that their local cotton buyers are paying more than Galveston prices for cotton and the argue from that that the Galveston plan of the Farmers' Union is a failure. This shows a misapprehension of the Galveston plan. If any interior buyer is paying more than the farmer can realize by shipping, it is conclusive proof of the success of the place. However, our people must be very careful about accepting reports which belittle their plans and praise the patriotism of those who never miss an opportunity to stab the Union. The local papers are all right, but too often they get their information from unreliable sources.

Nearly five dollars a bale has been the advance in the price of cotton since the meeting of the National Union. Market none, or as little as possible, and the price will continue to climb.

The smart ones among the local buyers told us that we need not expect better prices for cotton until after the election, but perhaps they were counting on the old time rush of the cotton farmers to market. Anyway, it has advanced, though there are, in fact, several reasons why better prices may be expected after the election.

Last week hogs sold on the Fort Worth market at 7.05 cents per pound gross, and the average price for the year has been over 5 cents, and yet we have people all over Texas who talk about cotton as the "only money crop." Two good hogs or three medium ones are worth as much as a bale of cotton and cost far less to raise. More land in hog pastures and feedstuffs will reduce the cotton crop and help push the price to 15 cents.

In his annual report Capt. W. A. Her-ring, superintendent of the Texas penitentiaries, says: "I am earnestly opposed to the working of women on farms, and heartily recommend the building of a cotton mill outside of the walls. By the establishment of such an industry these women could be profitably employed in the manufacture of goods for the use of the penitentiary system, thereby obviating the necessity of their doing heavy outdoor work and being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather."

Fort Worth proved to be an excellent city in which to hold a convention. Its clean streets, commodious hotels and other large and beautiful buildings, as well as its whole souled and hospitable people, made us think "It is good for us to be here."—W. D. Crews, Illinois.

#### THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market has been very unsettled the past week, both the bulls and bears among the speculators being undecided as to the outcome of the crop, the rains and unfavorable reports indicating a shorter crop than late estimates have placed it and the heavy port receipts offsetting this estimate to some extent. Upon the whole, the price has advanced and with trade conditions everywhere improving, the prospects for better prices are becoming brighter. Let every man who can, do his duty to himself, his family and his fellow farmer by marketing slowly.



# ALABAMA BANKERS SUPPORT THE UNION.

The executive committee of the Alabama Bankers' Association, in session last week, placed their organization on record as favoring the cotton holding movement by passing resolutions recommending that the banks deal liberally with the farmers this fall in making and carrying loans on cotton. If every state bankers' association in the South would take similar action and publish the same to the world, the price of cotton would advance five dollars a bale within ten days after such action. Following are the resolutions:

"Whereas, the cotton crop is the great money crop of Alabama and is thus the basis and cause of our commercial activity; and

"Whereas, the increase or decrease in the price of cotton of only 1 cent per pound means an increase or decrease of \$5,000,000 in the pockets of the people of this state, and in this way affects the welfare of every individual in the state; and

"Whereas, the Farmers' Union of Alabama and the Southern Cotton Association have steadfastly held the opinion that it was unwise for the farmers to rush a large proportion of their cotton upon the market soon after it was gathered; and

"Whereas, we agree with said organization in the view that it is best for the farmers and for the people of the state at large that the cotton crop should be put on the market slowly and steadily; and

"Whereas, many farmers need assistance in order to hold a reasonable amount of their cotton and thus aid in preventing a depression in price; and

"Whereas, the banks of Alabama have already felt a kindly interest in the men who till the soil; and

"Whereas, at this particular time there should be some concert of action between the farmers and the bankers in this state, and indeed between the farmers and bankers in all the cotton states; and

"Whereas, the multiplication of banks and warehouses in Alabama affords facilities which have never heretofore existed for maintaining a reasonable and stable price for cotton, so much needed by trade, manufacturing and agricultural conditions.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved as follows, to-wit: 1. The executive council of

the Alabama Bankers' Association does hereby recommend to the banks of Alabama that they extend, especially during the next few months, all reasonable accommodations to the farmers of this state.

"2. A copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the press of the state with the request that they publish the same and that copies be sent to the bankers' associations of all the cotton producing states."

## UNION NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR NIGHT RIDERS.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the charge made by those unfriendly to farmers' organizations that the night riders who have been warning farmers and ginners in Arkansas and Mississippi against ginning and marketing cotton are actuated by the Farmers' Union. One of the leading principles of this organization is obedience to the law and its motto is the Golden Rule. If there are men who belong to the order engaged in these unlawful acts they are doing so in violation of the law of the Union as well as the law of the land. The Farmers' Union wants cotton ginned slowly and held off the market until the minimum price is reached and then so slowly that no one will know it is reached, but it realizes this can be done only by appeals to men's reason and patriotism and not by brute force.

## STATE CONVICTS IN COMPETITION WITH FARMERS

According to the recent report of J. W. Wright, financial agent of the Texas state penitentiary system, the state of Texas has \$3,826,681 invested in her penitentiary system. Of this amount \$2,254,500 is invested in machinery, tools, wagons, material and supplies of all kinds at the penitentiaries, including the state's railroad and iron furnace, and \$1,572,181 is the combined valuation of all the state farms. Thus it will be seen that about 40 per cent of the state's investment in penitentiary property is in farms. The relative number of convicts employed in the farms and in other occupations is not given, but on account of the higher cost of machinery over farm property, the number of men necessary to operate it is less than that necessary to operate a like value of farm property. Assuming,

however, that they are the same, the report would show that 40 per cent of the Texas convicts are employed on the farms in competition with honest farmers, while the other 60 per cent are divided among all other occupations and trades. As stated above, we believe the correct figures will show a much larger proportion of convicts on the farm, and we have asked the officials for the figures. But even at this estimate, the demand of the Farmers' Union that a state cotton mill be established to manufacture cotton bagging appears just and reasonable. It would take a few of these convicts out of competition with the farmer and place them in competition with the jute bagging trust whereby the farmer would reap a benefit.

## ADDRESS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 7, 1908.

To the Membership of Texas:

The Co-Operator has several thousand subscribers who are in arrears with the paper. This ought not to be. The managers of the paper need every dollar that is due them. They have carried these accounts through the dull season until now. Now—brethren, you must help our paper. Pay your subscriptions now and all who can, pay in advance. Our brotherhood must help now. The paper is doing all it can for the cause of unionism and it's the duty of the people to sustain it.

Send in at once and relieve the paper of the burdens it has borne so long. The amount is small to you, but aggregates thousands of dollars to the paper.

By helping the paper you are helping the union and the union cause.

D. J. NEILL,

President.

C. SMITH,

Secretary-Treasurer.

J. E. EDMONDSON,

Lecturer.

J. E. MONTGOMERY,

Chm. Ex. Com.

J. A. WHEELER,

J. L. McCONKEY,

H. LAAS,

J. C. ALBRITTON,

Secretary Committee.

## THE UNION IN COLORADO.

Colorado is one of the youngest daughters of the states now comprising the national union, born one year ago and adopted by the National Union April, 18 1908. Success has been met and harmony is within our walls.

We have between 7,000 and 8,000 farmers working in the harness,—5000 dues paying—in this we are short. But moisture has been short, water in the ditches short, crops short, money short, consequently dues are short and members are short.

But the Colorado boys are going down the line for the Union, for themselves and are actually accomplishing a few of the many things to be accomplished. We have 150 locals doing business in fourteen counties. Store houses

and cellars are being built in El Paso and Otero counties and \$300,000 has been advanced for a sugar factory at Manzinola. Teller county is organizing a co-operative paint factory and Pueblo a distributing station. The records of the Co-operative Coal Company show an output of 300 tons daily. Glenwood Spring has a flouring mill owned by our members that at its present rate of business will pay for itself in twelve months and at a saving of 40 cents per hundred to the wheat growers. In other parts of our state we operate the telephone line, and with other improvements, steps are being taken to bring about a general improvement of our highways.

The Colorado farmer is peculiarly situated. The producing people of one part are the con-

sumers of the products from the other and vice versa, in accordance with their condition.

The union has adopted a label, and will deal with each other and with the 30,000 members of other organized labor of the state. We hold state convention, September 14th for the purpose of ascertaining the production and needs of our members.

We have not accomplished all we would like to have accomplished, but we feel that every step has been one forward.—The Divide Farmer.

## DON'T DUMP ON THE MARKET.

Some say they won't hold their cotton any more. If enough say that and act we will see cotton sell for five or six cents, the old price received before farmers

began to do business like other business people. This is the year to hold. The reason that cotton has run down now is because they think the farmers are going to dump again this year, but just as soon as they see that you intend to hold for a just price, cotton will go up. If we farmers had the nerve that the bankers had last fall, bulk our cotton and issue script, say \$30 to \$50 per bale for twelve months bearing interest, you would soon see where the price would go. Now, we can do that, but will we? You know the bankers met and put whatever kind of paper they had up with a committee as collateral and then issued a certain per cent of script on that collateral and you know there is no security as good as cotton insured in a warehouse.



## Books and Education

### PICTURE OF THE NEW FARMER

The farm problem of America is not in bursting barns, nor high-bred stock, nor even in the rural school, but in the farmer himself. Its solution is in the individual known as the new farmer. The dreary drudgery of the old farm existence is fast passing away, and in its place is coming a broad, rich, free livelihood, never known before—"the new country life." The new farmer lives the new country life; the new farmer builds for his wife and children a modern, sanitary, attractive home; the new farmer makes hard roads. He installs a telephone, receives his mail by free delivery, and encourages inter-urban service, supports a thriving rural church, and demands an efficient consolidated school with a high school course for his sons and daughters, at home. The new farmer reads and thinks; he studies his own environment, sees his opportunity and limitations, improves the one and removes the other. The new farmer is not only a scientist, but a sociologist. He works in harmony with his neighbors for the general good and uplift of his immediate community, and above all else he realizes the dignity and importance of his own profession and individuality, in the permanent and national welfare.

It devolves upon rural teachers and educators responsible for future conditions to catch the farmer of tomorrow in his infancy, and to train him up in the way he should go; to train him not only in the three R's, but to give him an insight and understanding into the conditions of his own environment that will enable him to solve the problematic situations of his life wisely and well. The country school teacher thus becomes the greatest social and educational influence of a rural community. In towns and cities there are doctors, lawyers, editors, business men, ministers. In the country the community is composed only of farmers and the school teacher. There is frequently not even a church or minister. Leadership then naturally and logically falls upon the country teacher and nowhere are leaders more needed. Through the inspiration and uplift, and direction of the rural teacher this association aims to advance the welfare of country people, and all that pertains to rural life.—Illinois Farmers' Institute, Springfield, Ill.

In looking over the committee appointed at the national meeting at Fort Worth the members of the committee on education attracted our special attention. The committee consisted of five women and two men. That was

no doubt the most important committee and we were truly glad to see the ability and loyalty of our Union women recognized, but what we can't understand is why Bro. Barrett appointed those two men. He well knew that all those fellows could possibly hope to do would be simply to sit and nod their heads.—Oklahoma Farmers' Union Advocate.

### INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE FT. STOCKTON SCHOOL

Those who have had an opportunity of visiting Pecos county are perhaps acquainted with conditions there. The county is devoted to cattle raising, one cow being run on every twenty or thirty acres. Houses are usually far apart, and the neighbors communicate by telephone over the top wire of their fences. The great iron horse does not speed through the hills, and no echo of the shrill whistle has ever been heard. Nevertheless, the day is near when this will come to pass, and there are great prospects of what we term stock farming growing various agricultural crops, and general developments.

During a recent visit to Ft. Stockton, I found the board of education and patrons very much interested in the industrial movement. After much careful consideration the board decided to introduce agriculture and manual training for the spring term. The agriculture will perhaps be more or less extensive. The course will be made up of some elementary book, laboratory work in which practical demonstration will be made, and outdoor work in tree culture, agriculture, horticulture and floriculture.

The manual training will be conducted upon a basis similar to that throughout the various city schools.

This, no doubt, will be the stepping stone to the development of Pecos county and other sections of west Texas, and its value is indispensable.

The schools of Texas should look upon this example with much interest and no longer convey the idea that to attempt such work is a useless and hopeless proposition. There are many ways to beat around the stump, and it seems that this practice is being fully exercised concerning industrial training in our public schools. Arguments against such work have been absurd to me, and when I stop and think of a school with 70 pupils located in a semi-arid region taking up practical agriculture and other industrial work, I further realize its great importance of being in our curriculum.

S. A. MINEAR.

There are a great many persons who find that after any little excitement or unusual exertion they are sure to have headache; or if they have the least little cold it results in Neuralgia. Many are unable to get relief, only after a spell of severe suffering. They cannot understand why they are afflicted in this way. The fact is, all aches or pains are nervous disorders, and indicate a weakness or exhaustion of certain nerve branches. For instance, if it is headache, the brain nerves are irritated through weakness or exhaustion; if neuralgia it is an affection of the more prominent nerve branches in the head or some part of the body, more frequently in the facial nerves. To overcome troubles of this nature you must have a remedy that will quiet the irritable condition of these nerves. There is no more successful remedy for this purpose than Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain

Pills. In fact they are used by sufferers from these causes in almost every town, city or hamlet in the United States. Because they leave no disagreeable after-effects and do not derange the stomach or bowels, those who use them once are almost sure to keep them by them for future use and to hand to friends who suffer in like manner. They are equally good for the relief of rheumatism, sciatica, headache or other aches and pains in any part of the body, for their quieting influence seldom fails to bring relief from any pain. They are sold in all drug stores. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Indiana, will mail aluminum souvenir box with samples free, on request by postal card.

Inclosed find money order for \$3 for the following names: I. T. S. Fitzgerald, W. F. Campbell and J. T. True-love. They want The Co-Operator to keep coming. G. F. Dyer, Blooming Grove, Texas.

### REMARKS BY THE PUBLISHERS

We know our subscribers are interested in anything and everything legitimate which will give them a better paper. While we have received hundreds of letters commending our work and only one condemning it, we confess that we are not nearly satisfied with it, and will not be so long as we can find room for a single improvement. One of the ways to bring about improvements is to increase our advertising income. You may not have thought about it, but the more advertising we have the more columns of reading matter you will get. Subscriptions do not pay expenses. (That's why we can't afford to carry them on credit). The advertising must piece them out. The only way to get advertising and keep it is to make it pay, and the way to make it pay is for readers to call for articles advertised in The Co-Operator, when prices are equal, and tell or write the advertiser you saw his ad in The Co-Operator. If you must purchase other brands of goods, ask or write a postal to know why they are not so advertised. If one thousand readers will do this, the result will be great; if ten thousand will respond, it will be stupendous. Will you be one of these to write?

Speaking about advertising, it appears that the Dallas Fair does not desire Union farmers this year, if its advertising is a criterion. There is scarcely a small county paper which is not running columns of glowing reading notices at so much per, but no invitation has been extended to Union farmers through an ad in The Co-Operator, altho the paper has been called to the attention of the management of the fair. Well, if the fair can do without the farmers surely the farmers can do without the fair.

### FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer made by one of the leading ear specialists in this country. Dr. Branaman offers to all applying at once two full months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and manifestly Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh in every stage. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1362 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

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This little Manual will be ready for delivery about the first of October and should be in the hands of every member of the Union, and every farmer in the land. It converts whole neighborhoods. Get your local Union to send for one dozen copies. Price 10 cents each. Given with the Co-Operator as a premium. Order today from

"UNCLE" SAM HAMPTON, 919 Maddox Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.

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Young men and ladies to learn Telegraphy for positions as telegraph operators. A few scholarships at half rate. For information address,

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## Fruit, Truck and Canning Dept.

By B. M. ANDERSON, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

Readers of The Co-Operator who are interested in the fruit, truck or home canning industry are invited to write short letters of general interest for publication or ask for any information pertaining to this department. Direct all letters to the above address.

### FINDING A MARKET

Distribution of Texas products to Texas towns in need is a problem that should be solved. It would serve to keep much foreign grown stuff out of the Texas market. The jobbers follow the line of least resistance, which means that growers elsewhere are organized to make prompt and full shipments to supply the market demand. Did it ever strike you that this is the reason that things come in carload lots from California and Colorado, and not that the things cannot be raised in Texas?—Beaumont Enterprise.

The trouble with the fruit and truck growing business in nearly every section of the state is that there is a lack of business management. Our farmers, taking them as a whole, have had practically no experience outside of crops like cotton, corn, wheat and oats. When these were ready to sell they load up and drive to town. They always found some one ready to pay them the market price in cash for their product. These things are in a sense staple and their value is a known quantity. With fruit and truck conditions are different and it is going to take good hard business sense to work the problems out. The winter months ahead would be a splendid time in which to get busy, organize and study.—Denison Herald.

The above is timely. There is now no problem connected with this industry except that of the market. It has been demonstrated that we can grow the truck and fruit and at big profits, provided the markets can be found for the products. This is a business proposition and it will take business men to settle it. When this problem is solved the truck and fruit business will be a success in east Texas, and this section will get rich.—Palestine Herald.

The above clippings deserve a few words of comment. The Beaumont Journal is correct in saying "the jobbers follow the line of least resistance and will give their business to firms or corporations in California, Baltimore and other distant places in preference to home people, to encourage home industry, because of better organization in the distant places."

The Denison Herald says the trouble with the fruit and truck industry is a lack of business management; that farmers have not sense enough to attend to their own business, and gives them some good advice "to get busy, organize and study," but the Palestine Herald puts on the cap sheaf when it says the only problem to solve now is the market question, and that it will take business men to settle it. Farmers have no business sense, anyhow, only calculated to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," to rake the chestnuts out of the fire for the other fellow to eat, and are supposed to be content with the husks.

The farmers have as a rule, left it to the business men to market their products, have meekly hauled their stuff to town and asked the business

men what they would give for their produce and then ask them what they would take for the bacon, lard, flour, etc., the former had to buy. We presume this is the evidence that convinces the above editor that the farmer has no business ability and must look to business men to solve the market problem.

The business men have had practically everything their own way in regard to the marketing of the products of the farm, but the farmers, the fruit and truck growers especially, are realizing that they must attend to their business themselves. They realize that the business men cannot be depended on to settle business questions in the interest of the producers. There are too many profit-takers between the producer and consumer. The one receives less than a bare living profit for his product and the other pays a heavy tribute to the profit taken and both are impoverished. The industrial labor organization realizes that the farmers are a part of the great family of wealth producers and that their interests are the same, and they also realize as never before that a closer co-operation of all members of the productive family is essential to the welfare of all. Business conditions are forcing these various members of this family together on the principles of justice, equity and the golden rule. When this is accomplished all civic and economic questions can be settled and settled right.

### HOME CANNED GOODS

The marketing of the home canned goods is now the absorbing question with the home canners. They are confronted with a condition that is different from any that has heretofore existed. Business conditions compel them in self-defense to sell their product direct to the consumer. Organized co-operation and sound business methods are essential to success.

A neat, attractive association label has been adopted and the first shipment of 15,000 was received at headquarters at Palestine a few days ago, with more shipments on the way. The demand for canned goods is beginning to increase. If there is any one interested in home canning who is not a member of the Texas Home Canners' Association it will be to their interest to line up with this organization without delay.

Every member should now inform the secretary at Palestine the amount of canned goods of the different kinds and size of cans they will have for sale, and the number of labels they poultry line. Let's hear from you.

Minimum prices have been adopted by the will need, if not already ordered. Minimum association and will be furnished to

An application to the secretary any member on application to the secretary.

If any reader of The Co-Operator desires to eat home canned product that is guaranteed to be clean, pure, wholesome and healthy, hand packed by the Texas Home Canners' Association, he should investigate and encourage this home industry.

### CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

The following contributions have been received for the support of the

Three generations of Simpsons have made



**EDDYSTONE PRINTS**  
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for  
**Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks**

The time-tested old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Rich, dignified fabrics of enduring wear, dyed with color of never-fading intensity. Standard for mourning dresses and black costumes for 65 years.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutes and imitations.

**The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia**  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

Fruit and Truck Department of the State Farmers' Union, of which E. W. Gruss of Houston Heights, Texas, is general manager.

From delegates to special session of Harris County Farmers'

Union .....	\$ 7.25
From Brother E. A. Colvin.....	5.00
From Joe E. Edmonson .....	2.00

Total to Sept. 10.....\$14.25

### FOUR KILLED; THREE WOUNDED.

Mountaineer and Wife Defy Officers and Are Killed.

West Plains, Mo., Sept. 21.—Four persons are dead or dying and three are injured as the result of a desperate battle in the Ozarks near Prestonia, one mile south of the Missouri State line yesterday between a Sheriff's posse and John Roberts, a mountaineer and his wife. The Sheriff met death at the hands of Mrs. Roberts, who defended her husband and her home to the last, and when, after hours of fighting, the posse stormed and carried the house, she was found lying under a window, a pump gun clamped in her stiffening fingers, blood oozing from fourteen wounds.

The affair was the outcome of a feud between Roberts and his neighbor, Kessinger, of almost a year's standing. Both lived in the heart of the Ozarks, and, like true mountaineers, they shunned the courts of justice to settle their difficulties, recognizing the right of might only.

### Texas-Oklahoma Crop Good.

Dallas: In all of the cotton-producing States east of the Mississippi River and in Arkansas and Louisiana west of the river bottom has deteriorated since September 1. The loss has been severe in Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and in the lowland of Louisiana. It seems to have been caused by hot, dry, forcing weather, which hurried the cotton plant to maturity. In Oklahoma and Western Texas the plant is still in a thrifty condition and has improved during September.

### Convict Leasing Ends.

Atlanta, Ga.: Just at midnight Saturday night Governor Hoke Smith signed the convict lease bill, which hereafter prohibits the leasing of felons except by the consent of the Governor and Prison Commissioner. The bill was passed by the Legislature Saturday after \$25,000 had been spent in an extra session and nearly a month used in discussing the legislation. With the signature of Governor Smith on the bill, Georgia has done away with a system which has been in existence ever since 1865.

### American Ship Crew Rescued.

Grand Turks Island: The Clyde steamer Seminole, which arrived Sunday from New York, rescued the crew of the abandoned schooner

John A. Matheson, from Baltimore, 174 miles north of Turks Island. The Matheson had a severe experience in the hurricane in these waters. She dismasted and abandoned by the crew on September 15. The boats kept pretty well together, although the sea was running high, and the Seminole was able to pick up all hands.

### Robbers Make Good Haul.

Armour, S. D.: J. C. Canton's store was burglarized Saturday night, the thieves getting from the safe \$23,000 in paper, \$2000 in gold and \$300 in silver. The paper money was wrapped in packages, one of which contained \$10,000 in \$20 bills. A reward of \$1000 is offered for the arrest of the robbers. There is no clew to their identity.

### "Bill" Hatfield Identified.

Sherman: Mrs. Mary Zimmerman, mother of Mrs. Southern, this city, and whose home is in San Francisco, Saturday afternoon positively identified "Bill" Hatfield, who is in the Grayson County jail, as James O. Dunham, who is wanted at San Jose, Cal., for the murder of six people.

### Young Lady Missing.

Fort Worth: Miss Ruth Haught, aged twenty, and beautiful, has been missing for over a week, and all efforts to locate her have failed. She came from a Kaufman county farm some time ago, becoming very popular here. She recently wrote her parents she was ill at the home of a friend, and a younger sister was sent to care for her. Saturday night the sister returned heartbroken without the slightest clue as to her whereabouts.

### Kone to Organize Farmers.

Austin: Judge Ed R. Kone, Commissioner of Agriculture, announced Saturday that he has decided to organize a State organization of farmers and stock raisers in Texas, and for this purpose he is to enlist the aid of 200 or more county judges in the State. He proposes to bring the farmers, stock raisers and truck growers in closer touch with each other, that the farmers may be properly educated along agricultural lines.

### Dry in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia: Practically the entire State of Pennsylvania east of the Alleghany Mountains, is suffering from one of the worst drouths in years. In some parts of the State no rain has fallen in more than two months, and the rivers and streams are so low that many industries have been interfered with, and in some instances plants have had to shut down for lack of water.

Forty men were overcome by smoke in a fire which threatened the destruction of Swift & Co.'s packing plant in South St. Joseph late Tuesday night. With the possible exception of two firemen, all are out of danger.



## Agricultural Department

### THE HAY CROP.

Some Suggestions for the Stacking in the Field.

Now that we have an unusually heavy crop of hay to secure, some farmers will be obliged to stack some of it. A foundation can be made of rails or poles laid close enough to hold the hay up from the ground and allow the circulation of air underneath to prevent the hay at the bottom gathering moisture from the ground and spoiling.

Begin the stack at the bottom considerably smaller than you intend to have the body of the stack. Lay the hay in the middle first and pack it very firmly and work outward until you get the size of the bottom. Carry it up a little ways and then begin to lay out a little at each course. Keep the middle fullest and pressed down, but do not walk close to the side while laying the outer course. I usually keep away from the edge three or four feet.

When you have enlarged the stack as much as you intend to, says the Orange Judd Farmer, carry it up evenly on the outside until you have fully two-thirds of the hay in that you intend to put in that stack, and then prepare to draw it in to top out. Keep the middle fullest and well packed and draw gradually until you have completed the top. Put a cap of marsh hay on, and put on hangers, as good hay is too valuable to be wasted by exposing it to the storms.

Keep in mind from the beginning, that if you keep the middle of the stack the fullest and well packed, and the outer course looser, the hay will droop on the outside and shed the rains perfectly from top to bottom of stack. A man who has a mechanical turn of mind can make a stack that looks well and in which the hay will keep as well as in the barn. Hay for stacking needs to be perfectly cured before it is hauled.

### DON'T MUTILATE THE ROOTS.

Careless Methods Will Reduce the Amount of the Yield.

In the cultivation of any farm crop, do not mutilate the roots. Carelessness in this regard has caused the loss of more in the way of farm crops than almost any other thing unless it be weeds. Take note of how long a tree stands still in its growth after it has been set out. That is because the roots have been mutilated and are making repairs before the growth of the tree can be resumed.

In the cultivation of a field crop, says the Farmers' Review, the result of destroying a part of the roots is not so obvious, because the roots have not been mutilated to the same degree as in the case of the tree, and also because the crop was growing so rapidly that the result is only in a lessened speed of growth. But the result is along the same line and exists even if it be not so noticeable.

Yet the speed of growth counts for a great deal in the development of a crop, and nothing should be done that will lessen that speed of development. A loss of 5 to 10 per cent may be caused and the farmer not suspect it, because he has no standard by which to judge it.

Before entering on the cultivation of any fast-growing crop, the farmer should make a careful estimate as to where the roots are likely to be in the soil and avoid them. To leave the roots undisturbed is to leave them in the very best condition for growing, as the cultivation has broken up the crust above them and let in the air, which plays a large part in the preparation of plant food.

### CRIMSON CLOVER.

A Good Plant for Localities Not Too Far North.

This is sometimes called Italian clover and German clover. It is hardy enough for locations south of the Ohio river, but winter kills it in the north. It is a beautiful plant, and a mass of crimson clover has a pleasing effect



Crimson Clover.

in the flower garden. In the south a big field of crimson clover is a pleasant sight.

On the Atlantic seaboard it has been grown successfully as far north as Delaware. As a green crop for plowing under it is excellent.

### Lettuce Good for Geese.

Lettuce is an excellent food for young geese and ducks. Usually there is more in the garden than the family uses. This can be fed with profit. It pays to raise it for young waterfowl, and all kinds of poultry like it.

## AGENTS WANTED TO SELL LOTS

IN THE  
New Town of Porterville, Tex.

IN THE  
WONDERFUL PECOS VALLEY.

Low price, easy terms, liberal commissions, free R. R. ticket, free berth in sleeping cars. Fine business openings. This vicinity produced fruit that took first prize at the World's Fair. Best alfalfa land on earth. Hardy vegetables grow all winter. Superb climate. No better place for the home-maker or investor. I own 48,000 acres of as fine fruit, vegetable and grain lands as there are on earth. My prices are right; terms to suit. Labor and team work taken as cash on land. I can help the poor man secure a home; benefit those better fixed by assisting them in selecting good land in a good locality, net the investor 3 to 50 times as much interest as can be secured in the east, and the security is absolute. If you plan to make a change or have money to invest write today for my advertising matter. No trouble to answer questions.

E. L. STRATTON, Southwestern Lands,  
263 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.  
Branch Office: 608-609 Flatiron Building, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas Correspondents address Ft. Worth Office. Mention National Co-Operator.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 55c, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 250-1217 W. Adams St., Chicago.

### PREPARATIONS FOR FARMERS' UNION DAY

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 15.—The acceptance of the invitation of the International Fair Association's committee by D. J. O'Neill, state president of the Farmer's Union, assures the attendance in San Antonio on Farmers' Union Day, Oct. 3, of thousands of members of the organization from the southwest.

The International Fair at San Antonio, which opens on Sept. 25 and closes Oct. 11, will this year be more than of passing interest to the Texas agriculturist, for it is primarily to agricultural and allied industries that the fair has devoted the most interest, the directors striving with each succeeding year to make the yearly exposition more and more representative of the soil interests of the southwest.

A number of the counties of the southwest are arranging for independent exhibits in the agricultural building and in addition to those who have exhibited at previous fairs will be seen some remarkable showings from the new South Texas country.

Besides the speech of President Neill on Farmers' Union day there will be an address by E. A. Calvin of Houston, former state president of the Farmers' Union and a well-known leader among the agriculturists of the state.

From among the leading farmers of Bexar county a committee comprising J. C. Beck, W. F. Miller, Fredo Real, James Piere and Jacob Slather, has been appointed to complete the program arrangements and there will be especially attractive features at the fair on Farmers' Union day when the lowest railroad rates ever granted on account of a fair in Texas will be in force throughout the state—one half of one fare for the round trip.

### TO FIGHT BOLL WEEVIL

FAYETTE, La.—A large meeting of farmers and business men was held today at Scott in the Farmers' Union warehouse. A report was considered for the formation of a permanent organization to fight the boll weevil, to be known as the Farmers' Protective Association, to be managed by a general committee to be composed of five citizens at large. Subordinate organizations shall be established in each ward. Meetings and dates were fixed for ward meetings and no delay in getting to work. Each member shall obligate himself to carry out measures to exterminate the weevil and protect the crops by following the advice given by the government experts.

A general meeting of the managing committee is fixed for next Tuesday morning to elect officers and arrange for speakers in French and English at the ward meetings to be held during the month. The committee having in charge the organization and conduct of the boll weevil campaign is as follows: C. O. Morton, R. N. Coronns, N. F. Moss, J. A. Roy and F. V. Mountain.

### SORGHUM AND JOHNSON GRASS

HILLSBORO, Texas.—W. F. Ayers, who lives about two miles southwest of here, exhibited in town a rather peculiar growth, which indicates a possibility of solving the issue of how to exterminate the Johnson grass evil. His exhibit consisted of a bunch of sorghum mixed with Johnson grass. The bunch of roots contained two vigorous stalks of sorghum, but one of the heads contained Johnson grass seed and the other sorghum seed, the stalk of the latter, however, having two

or three sprigs of Johnson grass roots. Mr. Ayers expressed the belief that the seed of this mongrel plant will not produce and that a good way to get rid of Johnson grass is to plant the land in sorghum. He has been very successful in killing the growth of Johnson grass by other methods and says it is merely a matter of labor to get rid of it in one season by beginning on it when it first begins to show in the early spring, plowing it under then and keeping it turned under the balance of the season. He states that with this treatment it will die.

### GRAYSON COUNTY ENDORSES OFFICIALS

We, the Grayson County F. E. and C. U. of A., in session at Sherman, heartily endorse the action of the state union in the wise selection of the present state officers and so order that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Co-Operator for publication.

E. W. FINDLEY, Secy.  
Sherman, Texas.

### ARMSTRONG'S SCURRY CO. DATES

Brother J. L. Armstrong will fill the following appointments in Serry county.

Sept. 25, 2 p. m.—Red Bluff.  
Sept. 25, 8 p. m.—Bluff Creek.  
Sept. 26, 2 p. m.—Bison  
Sept. 26, 8 p. m.—Flavanna.  
Sept. 28, 2 p. m.—Pruitts.  
Sept. 28, 8 p. m.—Bethel.  
Sept. 29, 2 p. m.—Pleasant Valley.  
Sept. 29, 8 p. m.—Pleasant Hill.  
Sept. 30, 2 p. m.—Camp Springs.  
Sept. 30, 8 p. m.—Ennis  
Oct. 1, 2 p. m.—Snyder.

The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings.

F. I. TOWNSEND,  
County Lecturer  
Snyder, Texas, Sept. 1.

### Guaranty Law Held Valid.

Guthrie, Okla.: The Oklahoma bank guaranty deposit law, whereby banks are assessed a certain per cent of their average daily deposits to create a guaranty fund, was held constitutional Thursday in an opinion by Chief Justice Robert L. Williams of the State Supreme Court, the other four members of the court concurring.

### Taylor Roundhouse Burned.

Taylor: Shortly after 4 o'clock Thursday morning the International and Great Northern railway company's roundhouse and machine shop here, built in 1880 and for many years used jointly by that company and the Katy, after the latter reached Taylor during the 80's, were reduced to ashes and a scrap pile of warped machinery by fire, the origin of which is unknown. In the roundhouse were eight locomotives.

### Sherman Population 23,204.

The census taken in connection with the collection of data for the new city directory was completed Wednesday afternoon. It is an actual count and not an estimate. It includes the suburbs of South Sherman, Fairview and Frisco, and shows a total of 23,204.

It is not unlikely that the city of Dallas will adopt the motor cycle for the purpose of speeding automobiles. It seems that several cases of unusually fast racing have come to the notice of commissioners, and they realize the apparent inability of the police department to apprehend the auto speed fiends.



### GUARANTY BANKING LAW FOR TEXAS

Bill Similar to That in Oklahoma Introduced in Legislature.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 19.—Since his return from the East, Banking Commissioner T. B. Love has been working on a bank guaranty deposit law which he will have introduced in the next legislature. While he has not at this time formulated the law, he has gathered what limited practical information there is on the proposed law into shape. In principle the law will follow the bank guaranty law recently enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature, and which last week was upheld by the supreme court of Oklahoma. This law requires the setting aside of a fund by the State banks to insure the funds of the depositors.

### INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Opens in Washington Sept. 28—Thousands Will Attend.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Ten thousand persons are expected to be present at the main sessions of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, which opens Sept. 28. Large numbers of delegates from abroad have notified the general committee of their departure, and most of them will arrive during the latter days of next week. Fifteen hundred delegates to the congress have been appointed from the United States who will be joined by scientists and medical men in large numbers. Four prominent foreign delegates are in Washington to participate in the first meeting of the congress Monday evening, Sept. 21, when the exhibits, which form an instructive part of it, will be had.

### Falls from Dizzy Height.

Houston: Allen G. Reed, aged twenty-seven, a painter, while working on the top of a four-story building Friday, stepped through the skylight, alighting upon the edge of a table in the room below. He received a severe wound in the side which may cost him his life.

### Girl Fatally Injured.

Merkel: Elizabeth Baker, aged twelve years, a daughter of J. W. Baker, was fatally injured Friday morning by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. The family were traveling overland to New Mexico and as the girl was drawing the weapon from the wagon the trigger caught, emptying the load in the girl's side and shattering her arm.

### Fleet Leaves for Manila.

Albany, West Australia: The American Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Sperry left here Friday afternoon for Manila, 3600 miles away, where it is due to arrive October 2 or 3. The flagship Connecticut did not leave with the other vessels, but will depart at midnight and overtake the fleet. She is delayed by coaling operations.

### Cholera Conditions in Russia.

St. Petersburg: The military authorities Friday made known for the first time the cholera conditions among the troops. The disease is spreading so rapidly that a second large hospital is to be opened immediately. There are 831 patients in the hospital. Since the beginning of the epidemics there has been a total of 1061 cases, of which 37 recovered. In view of the rapid spread and the danger to children the municipality has

decided to close the primary schools.

### Stake Driven When Officer Fell.

Washington: Friday the wrecked machine of Orville Wright is in the shed where it has been housed since it has been at Fort Meyer, and the windows and doors are nailed down. By direction of the War Department, a stake has been driven where Lieutenant Selfridge fell with a view to some time erecting a monument to his memory. Officers of the aeronautical board Friday began an investigation into the accident.

### Woman Leper is Deported.

El Paso: Maria Sanchez Clifton is being deported to Juarez, her last residence in Mexico, because suffering from leprosy. Her husband had been working in the United States for several years, but had never taken out naturalization papers, hence the order of deportation. The trip is being made overland and to the nearest point on the Mexican border, thence to Juarez.

### School People Are Anxious.

Austin: Tuesday's mail in the State Department of Education from school trustees over the State contained inquiries as to whether or not injunction proceedings have been instituted restraining the authorities of free schools from using the text books. The department advised the writers of these inquiries that no such suit had been filed and that it is safe for them to go ahead and use the text books.

Work on Decatur's new Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad passenger station is proceeding satisfactorily, with local labor employed. The foundation is cement, the walls will be of pressed brick and the roof tiled.

Seven miners were killed and a large number injured Friday afternoon at Yusova, Russia, by the caving in of a roof in the Veroffsky mine. The accident occurred after working hours when many of the men had come to the surface.

Wilbur Wright made a fine flight Thursday night at Le Mans, France, remaining in the air 32 minutes and 47 seconds. He traversed a distance of about twenty miles at an average height of sixty feet, only descending on account of darkness.

Jeff Brashear, 21 years old, of Little Rock, Ark., Sunday confessed to having killed his father in June and as a result of his confession was sentenced to sixteen years in the penitentiary.

It is rumored that the State Board of Education may order the school apportionment withheld from the Fiskville independent school district of Travis County because of the action of the trustees of that district in refusing to accept the books adopted by the State Text-book Board.

At a meeting of the Theatrical Managers' association Saturday sixteen of the most important men in the theatrical business adopted a resolution which will start their fight on the ticket speculators.

George S. Berry, president of the First National Bank of Merkel, is completing arrangements for the organization of the First State Bank at Trent, a small town west of Merkel.

Mrs. M. A. Kersey, aged fifty, of Childress, while asleep, early Tuesday morning walked off the second story balcony of a west side hotel, Fort Worth, suffering a broken ankle.

## Poultry Department

Editor Co-Operator.

I am a member of Balck local Union and enjoy our meetings and also we have a district union in the south part of our county which is of great strength to our Union cause. I am a lover of poultry and your last issue in August, which said each one knew something the other one did not know, tempted me to say something. By experience I have found out that charcoal is fine for chickens. If you want to keep them healthy, give them plenty of fresh sweet milk, all they will drink the first thing in the morning; then give them their breakfast of small grain, cracked wheat, millet seed, small chopped corn and such like, for the first two weeks. Then corn chops, cotton seed meal, all they will eat. Keep it before them in hoppers. Be

sure to keep the charcoal plentiful, for they will eat a great deal by this time. I have the fullblood S. C. White Leghorn and R. C. R. I. Reds, which, I think much of and I wouldn't go back to my scrub chickens at all. If you are thinking of going in the chicken business, now is the time, so your chickens will get used to the place and the care given them, and give you a profit, besides early chicks this winter.

Will some one tell me how many drops of oil of sassafras to put to a gallon of water to give my chickens to run the fleas, lice or any vermin off of them?

I want to hear from the other poultry lovers. There is a great deal that could be said of much interest on the

MRS. J. O. BARTON.

Weatherford, Texas, R. R. No. 2.

According to June C. Harris, a prominent citizen of Nacogdoches County, there may be as much as 10,000 acres of land put in tobacco next year, which will yield an average of \$150 an acre.

Miss Louise Wessley of San Antonio is dead as the result of carbolic acid poisoning. When found she had the picture of her soldier lover, who is now in the Philippines, clasped to her breast.

A decision of State wide importance was handed down Friday at Waco, by Judge Surratt in the district court refusing Dr. S. A. Morse a license as a physician, alleging unprofessional conduct.

For some inexplicable reason Silver Weill, a fourteen-year-old school boy, committed suicide by hanging himself in a cellar of his home at Mt. Vernon Friday. He is the youngest suicide in Mt. Vernon police records.

City Health Officer Dr. T. B. Fisher and Assistant R. C. Ferguson used up sixty-two vaccine points Friday morn-

ing at the emergency hospital in the basement of the city hall, applying the virus to the arms of that many prospective pupils of the Dallas public schools.

Charles Higginbotham, son of Justice of the Peace Higginbotham of Texarkana, Texas, was caught Saturday in the machinery of the Black Bayou Lumber Company's mill of which he was foreman and sustained injuries which caused his death.

Mrs. Frank Clark, of Fort Worth, was badly injured early Friday morning while engaged in a struggle with a negro burglar whom she discovered in the act of rifling her husband's pockets.

The Eureka Live Stock Company of Carson City, Iowa, has filed suit in the Federal court against President Roosevelt and other officials of the United States, to prevent the government from withdrawing timber lands from the government forest reserve.

## MEANS' IMPERIAL STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks

Won at Weatherford, 1908, 50 birds competing, 2nd tie, 3, 4, 5 cock; 1 cockerel; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 2, 5 pullet; 2, 4, 5 pen; 1st best display of Barred Rocks. 1907—1, 2, cockerel; 1, 2, 4 pullet; 1, 2 pen. Also winner at Dallas State Fair, 1908. I have bred them 10 years. This speaks for the quality of my stock. Eggs and stock for sale at all seasons at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

H. M. MEANS, Weatherford, Texas, Route 1.

## THE WESTERN HOME NURSERY

J. W. TACKETT & SONS, Props., WEATHERFORD, TEX.

Will furnish you nursery stock that will **Crow** and **Bear** fruit true to name. Prices right. Write for free catalog.

## Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

A rest garden for the sick and afflicted where Nature restores to the system its normal functions. The best remedy in Texas for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Skin diseases and Rheumatism. A delightful place to rest and a cheap place to live. Or, if you prefer, you can have water sent to you by express. For full particulars and pamphlet address

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,

M. C. WOLFE, Mgr., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.



### PLANTERS' STRUGGLE AGAINST AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST

About five years ago tobacco was selling in the tobacco growing districts of Kentucky for 6c per pound for burley tobacco and 3c per pound for dark tobacco. These prices did not yield more than one-half the actual labor put into the crop would have cost, if wages had been a dollar per day, with nothing counted for interest on investment of land, teams and implements.

#### Only One Buyer.

There was only one buyer—the American Tobacco Trust—a corporate monopoly that paid the growers an aggregate sum of about twenty-seven millions of dollars for the whole tobacco crop produced in the year 1905; the corporation then distributed among its stockholders, as profit, about twenty-six millions of dollars, a trifle less than the whole sum paid for the tobacco crop. There was at that time no possible way to modify or increase the selling price, and the price was the figure which the trust offered, and no more. If a grower refused to sell to a trust agent for a price bid at his barn, and shipped his tobacco to the Louisville or Cincinnati market, he there met the same one buyer, the American Tobacco Trust, and the same price, or less, besides the additional charge, to the grower, of 1c per pound for freight and commissions. In some instances his tobacco would be boycotted and could not be sold at all. No independent manufacturer was allowed to do business, for as soon as one began, the trust cut prices or gave away tobacco until the independent house became bankrupt.

#### The Poverty of Growers.

The tobacco farmers were becoming poor and more illiterate each year. Rarely able to pay their debts incurred for provisions of live on, their condition became more and more hopeless, and truly pitiable, until at last they became convinced they must make some attempt to better themselves.

#### Organization.

The first move was made in the Burley district, when about a dozen citizens of Henry, Carroll and Shelby counties got together and organized for the purpose of pooling and holding tobacco until it became possible for the growers to have some voice in pricing their product. This move was checked by the anti-trust law of Kentucky. The growers then attempted

to procure a large sum of money to buy and hold distressed tobacco, in competition with the trust, and had their financial arrangements well under way, but on going to New York to complete them were confronted with hostility of the banking interests, which defeated the attempt to procure money.

#### Law to Permit Pooling.

Returning home the farmers' organization, which had now spread until it covered nearly all the tobacco district, appealed to the people to elect a legislature favorable to them, and procured a law allowing the pooling of tobacco for the purpose of holding and selling. This law was made effective by fixing a penalty on any one who should sell his tobacco after having agreed to pool it, and also a penalty for any one who should purchase it.

It became possible to hold the greater part of the crop, but the trust put up a strong fight by buying at higher figures all the tobacco to be had from those who remained outside the pool. Some kept aloof and thereby held back the immediate success of the movement until a small number of men became desperate.

#### Compulsion Used.

The "night-riding" movement now began. While the violence used was greatly exaggerated, it is true that barns were burned and a few serious outbreaks occurred, in which some lives were lost. The weight of the "night-riding" was greatly magnified by using the moral effect to deter men from selling to the trust. This was augmented by the use of anonymous letters, and mild boycotting, as, for instance, a man who was approached to join the organization said, "Other people could run their business and he would run his." He was then ignored by his neighbors and passed without a salutation. When hog-killing time came he asked them to help him kill hogs; their reply was that "they were attending to their business and he could attend to his." When threshing time came the machine drove by his place, thereby making it clear that he was to be allowed to keep to himself. This course of treatment soon convinced men to whom it was applied that, for their own welfare, they had best join in the general uprising and aid their neighbors to fight the trust, rather than to stand as an obstacle in the way of complete success.

#### Holding the Crop.

When the crop of 1906 came in, the trust would not pay the price fixed. It was pooled, stored and held, as tobacco can be kept indefinitely when properly packed and stored. The agitation was kept up, more farmers joined the organization and some reduction in planting was made. The 1907 crop came in, was harvested, pooled and stored. By this time prices offered by the trust were higher, but nearly the whole crop was in the hands of the organization, and even the growers who had not joined were holding, because of the universal sentiment that a man who sold was betraying his neighbors, and also they saw that by acting with the organization they could secure for themselves a greatly increased price.

Still the trust held back and would not pay the price. Planting time for the crop of 1908 came on. The edict went forth that no tobacco should be planted. This was a heroic measure and it won. The trust at last saw they were about to kill the goose that had laid so many golden eggs for them. When it became clear this spring that few plant beds were being sowed, some of them were dug up, frequently by those who planted them, and that all the tobacco to be had was absolutely in the hands of the pools, the trust agents got busy.

#### Growers Make the Price.

They have about bought up and used the 1906 crop. From whom? The growers' pool. At what price? Fifteen cents or more, the price fixed by the growers. From whom must they continue to buy? The growers' pool. At what price? The growers' price. Will the farmers grow any more tobacco? Yes, but only enough to supply the demand at the price the farmers fix. What will the tobacco trust do? It will pay the price or go out of business, just as formerly the tobacco growers took the trust price or quit growing it.

There is, however, no doubt but that the trust will pay the price, for the preparation of tobacco for use is a cheap and profitable business.

#### Victory.

The tobacco trust in Kentucky is now a very tame and docile beast. It is paying, and will pay, the farmer's price because it is compelled to do so, just as every citizen is compelled to pay the price for anything made of steel, or for oil, sugar, leather, cotton

that the owner can and will keep until we want it so much that we will pay the price the owner demands of us.

#### Prosperity Returning.

The tobacco growers of Kentucky, who five years ago were pitifully, pathetically poor because the tobacco trust robbed them of the price of their labor, now think of sending their children to school, some are even buying farms they formerly rented. They have food and clothing and are paying their debts—they are men once more.

#### Men Versus Money.

This great monopoly, with perfect organization and untold millions of concentrated money, is absolutely at the mercy of men who had no money, but only courage and a righteous cause to spur them on.

There is no certainty that the growers of tobacco in Kentucky will be selling tobacco to the trust at all, in the near future, for having learned that they can put the trust out of business entirely, if they wish to do so, it is possible that the growers may conclude to price tobacco so high that the trust can make no profit, so it will have to quit. It may be that by the grace of the growers, independent manufacturers may once again compete in the markets for raw tobacco, and that old fashioned, reasonable business methods may again obtain, because, forsooth, the poor, despised of power and victory and they may not be any more forbearing to the tobacco trust than it was to them.

It would be an interesting sight to see the great, big, powerful, rich, fat, tobacco trust going out of business, because, forsooth, the poor, despised farmers who grow the weed will not sell it tobacco at all.

#### A Warning.

"This war is a great object lesson, and is worthy the study of many other monopolists who think they own the earth. When the long-suffering people arise, there has never been, and never will be, a question but that the people will win. The victory may be slow in coming, but it is no less certain.

It is a curious thing that while history records the final downfall of all political or commercial oligarchies and plutocracies founded on the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few by means of monopolies; still, it seems possible for the newer generations to learn only through the application of force that the masses of the people will never submit to arbitrary dictation by the few.

#### Blessing or Curse?

Wealth, the greatest of blessings when disseminated among the many, but worst of all curses when concentrated in the hands of the few, will never be allowed to remain in the control of men who accumulate it as the American Tobacco Trust has done, and the end will come in each case when arrogance reaches the point where the belief obtains that no retribution is possible.

#### Farmers Who Did Not Stick.

This is a thrilling tale to us of the South who are bending our energies to the task of unloading from our cotton industry the burden of gamblers, greedy spinners and wasteful methods which have kept us poor and enriched every manufacturer of cotton and many speculators. We are often taunted with the sneer that "the farmers will not stick," but the tobacco farmers did stick, and won. It is a glorious concrete instance of the suc-

(Continued on page 15.)

## "It Cured Me"

### "Wine of Cardui"

writes Mrs. Susan A. Hall, of Hayne, N. C., "has been a heaven-sent blessing to me. Since taking Cardui, I have been in better health than in the past five years. It cured me. I could not have had my baby, if it had not been for Cardui. I cannot say too much in praise of it."

Ladies who suffer from any of the

pains and ailments due to womanly ills, such as headache, backache, dragging sensations, pain in side, numbness, inability to walk, nervousness, irregular functions, dizziness, etc., should try this famous female remedy, which has benefited over a million women, during the past 50 years. Sold everywhere.

### FREE BOOK FOR LADIES

Write for Free 64-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercise, etc. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

# Take CARDUI





STOCK YARDS ON FARM.

Convenient Sorting Pen Should Be Arranged.

Many farmers would handle more live stock if they could do it easily, but the laborious and costly way most farmers have of handling, sorting, and marketing live stock, together with the small profit therein outside of maintaining the fertility of the farm, has kept many from following the business.

Every farmer handling live stock needs a stock scale, dipping tank, loading chute, branding, marking and dehorning chute, also a place in which to catch wild colts or cows, etc. This

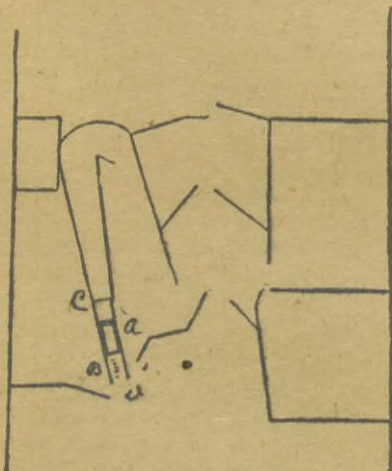


Diagram of the Yards.

plan is good, and cheap, considering the capacity it gives. In weaning calves, pigs or colts several small lots are a necessity. A farmer may easily lose the price of the whole system of lots by not having adequate means of handling and weighing his stock in buying or selling same.

I used nine-foot posts and native lumber (fencing) 1½x6 inches, writes a farmer in Wallace's Farmer. In circle of chute I used fencing ½x6 inches (fresh sawed elm).

The dipping tank A is made of an eight-inch brick wall laid in cement and cement plastered, with bricks projecting two inches in inclined walk out of tank to make steps B. C is a trap door nailed fast to an axle which turns in recess in wall of cement tank. Chute to which a wagon is backed up to load live stock can be set at D. When dipping tank is not in use I have a movable platform or floor to place over it so that the chute can be used for loading, branding, marking, etc.

MONEY IN DRAFT HORSES.

The Most Profitable Horse for the Farmer to Raise.

As a rule, the profitable horses to grow on a farm are the big drafters. The Drovers' Journal says that draft horses bred now are of greater weight than they were a decade ago, as the trend of demand is for horses of weight to move ponderous loads at a moderate pace. A 1,400-pound horse is hardly large enough for an expresser, while the industrial draft horse weighs 1,600 to upwards of a ton. A pair of extreme weight drafters will haul a load of six to eight tons, and are more economical of maintenance than two pairs of lighter horses that would be required to perform the same work.

The general farmer wants a horse of docile disposition, adapted to work on the farm and easily marketed at a good price. With so many heavy agricultural machines on the farm, the draft horse can be utilized to better advantage in general field work than can any other class.

Draft horses are free sellers at good

prices from weanlings to mature classes. Their superb qualities have been acquired by centuries of methodical selection and breeding, and they have achieved a permanent place in the commercial nations. Prices may fluctuate with the times, but good draft horses will always return the farmer a reasonable profit on the cost of production.

Open Sheds in the Pasture.

In some of the pastures that we know of are open sheds that consist of nothing but roofs supported on powerful posts. These sheds are sometimes eight feet high. The wind has a clear sweep through them both night and day. The roofs protect the farm animals from the rain at night and from the sun in the day time. In the hot summer nights the stock sleep under these sheds if it is rainy and the wind can blow over them. It is a humanity towards the stock.

Turnips for Cows.

Turnips can be fed to cows if they be given after each milking. This was the experience of Mr. Hyatt of Wisconsin, who preached the turnip for cow feed. Also we do not see why the turnip should flavor the milk if fed just before milking, for the flavor could certainly not pass through the cow under several hours. What is true of the turnip is true also of the feeding of rape and cabbages.

For Sheep in Milk.

The best feed for sheep in milk is whole corn and oats of equal weight; all the animals will eat up clean. Yellow Swede turnips, sliced fine in a machine are also good to add succulence to the feed. Then alfalfa hay is given in abundance, but not enough for the animals to waste.

The color line was drawn Thursday at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia., when President O. H. Langwell dismissed every colored student and announced that no more would be admitted.

Evidence of a murder was revealed Friday when the body of Mrs. Anna Mauro, 22 years of age, the wife of an employe of one of the traction companies, was found in her apartments in New York.

James Bellows McGregor, of Sunape, N. H., the oldest Mason in the country and believed to be the oldest white man in the United States Saturday celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday.

On complaint of the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern railroad, the Monett and Southwestern Construction Company of Oklahoma was placed in the hands of a receiver Wednesday in the United States court.

Shipping, bound for West Indian ports, has been warned not to venture into the Gulf for two or three days. The weather bureau gives warning of a hurricane of great violence off Turks Island off the Cuban coast.

Because his sweetheart wore a rose similar to the one he had seen in the lapel of the coat of his rival, Jose Niver drank carbolic acid in Washington Park, San Antonio, Thursday, where his body was found by a policeman.

The postoffice at Breckenridge, Mo., was broken into early Monday morning and about \$1,000 worth of stamps and a small amount of cash secured by the robbers. Dynamite was used to blow open the safe. The robbers escaped.

A through freight train on the Cotton Belt, north bound, went into the ditch at McKinney Swith, twenty miles northeast of Texarkana Monday night. Fourteen cars were badly wrecked and brakeman Rolla Pope was badly hurt.

Waxahachie Federal Building.

Waxahachie: W. D. Windom of Washington, representing the Treasury Department, spent Friday in the city inspecting the sites offered the government on which to locate the Federal building. Several lots are under consideration and Mr. Windom's report will probably embody a recommendation that one of the lots be purchased by the government. The sum of \$60,000 was appropriated for a building in Waxahachie by the last congress.

Texas Delegates to Frisco.

Austin: Governor Campbell Friday appointed delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in San Francisco this fall, and designated a permanent commission on conservation of natural resources for this State. The latter will co-operate with the Bureau of Forestry in developing Texas in connection with the general efforts at conservation throughout the United States outlined at the recent conference of governors held in Washington.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg: The city of St. Petersburg has jumped to first place among the cholera infested centers in Russia. The disease already has gained a foothold in all quarters of the city. There have been sixteen new cases and three deaths up to noon Friday. This gives a total of sixty-eight cases in three days. The municipality has placed the sum of \$21,500 at the disposal of the sanitary commission with which to fight the disease.

Dr. J. S. Abbott, State Pure Food Commissioner, stated Tuesday that he had filed forty complaints against various retailers over the State for violations of the pure food statute, most of them for adulterating or using harmful drugs in soda fountain drinks, and a few for using preservatives in food.

Members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and cattle men throughout the State will ask the State of Louisiana to build in New Orleans, as a quasi-public utility, the largest cotton warehouse in the world.

Thinking her husband had been shot by thieves, Mrs. Jack Buttery, of Gingo near Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday night fell in a faint, dying shortly afterwards. When the husband entered the house and found his wife dead, he placed a revolver to his temple, blowing his brains out.

Planters' Struggle Against American Tobacco Trust.

cess of persistent organized efforts by the many without money to secure justice from the few with money.

Our Lesson and Creed.

Let us cotton growers take heart from the tobacco growers' lesson and "stick" to our creed, which is:

1. Get out of debt and stay out.
2. Grow only as much cotton as the world wants.
3. Keep it until some one wants it, at our price.

We are winners and our children will live in peace and plenty.

CHARLES B. METCALFE.

Glenmore Farm, San Angelo, Tex., Aug. 15, 1908.

THE WEEK'S EPITOME

A RESUME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

A Carefully Digested and Condensed Compilation of Current News Domestic and Foreign.

Link by link a wonderful chain of wireless stations is being forged in Alaska by the United States signal corps.

Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration of the department of commerce and labor, died in Washington last Friday.

"Uncle Richard Johnson, aged 74, one of the oldest settlers of Kaufman county died suddenly at his farm north of Kaufman Tuesday.

While attempting to cut a live wire from the top of a pole in Shreveport, La., Friday, Alfred Brown received a shock that caused instant death.

Practically the entire town of Sumner, Miss., was destroyed by fire last Tuesday and one man lost his life. The property loss is estimated at \$100,000.

As a result of a disastrous forest fire in Nevada, recently, thousands of people are homeless, many injured and the property loss is estimated at nearly a million dollars.

BURRUS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Highest Grade Flours Strictly Pure Feed Stuffs.

We buy the Best Wheat and Corn, and pay good prices. We are always in the market.

LIGHT CRUST

OLD HOMESTEAD

GUARANTEED \$3.00 Set of Teeth

Our Eureka Double Suction Plates



Drs. Craton & Creighton.

Free

Examinations and advice. What you should do and what you should not do to preserve and beautify your teeth. Loose teeth made tight. Gums treated.

Gold Bridge work ..... \$2.00 up  
Gold Crowns ..... 2.00 up  
Silver Fillings ..... 50c  
Gold Fillings ..... 1.00

Lady attendant to assist the doctor. All work guaranteed for 15 years to be first-class in every particular.

Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 1.

Dallas Office—344 Main Street.

Ft. Worth Office—Two entrances, 72½ Main Street and 103 W. Sixth Street.



## ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 7.)

A. F. McDonald, Mulock, Hansford county.  
 M. G. Caperton, Maverick, Runnels county.  
 E. O. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Lavaca county.  
 J. W. Thompson, Huckabay, Route No. 1, Erath county.  
 L. L. Grisham, La Ward, Jackson county.  
 A. P. Landers, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county.  
 Lee Satterwhite, Munday, Knox county.  
 I. M. Cook, Bryan, Brazos county.  
 W. A. McKee, Abilene, Taylor county.  
 J. A. Kinard, Big Springs, Howard county.  
 L. B. Holloway, San Saba, San Saba county.  
 J. L. Mays, Waller, Route No. 1, Waller county.  
 J. E. Montgomery, Skidmore, Bee county.  
 A. H. McCreery, New Waverly, Walker county.  
 E. J. Moltz, Seguin, Guadalupe county.  
 S. O. Kelly, Lott, Falls county.  
 J. F. Pulliam, Walnut Springs, Bosque county.  
 J. A. Cole Campbell, Hunt county.  
 George S. Bond, Mexia, Route No. 2, Limestone county.  
 Hon. George B. Terrell, Alto, Cherokee county.

All organizers should turn in their commissions at once so the people may know who are authorized to lecture and who are commissioned to organize.

## DIRECTORY OF UNION OFFICIALS

## General Cotton Committee.

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 R. H. McCulloch, Beebe, Ark., vice president.

G. R. Hightower, Oxford, Miss., secretary-treasurer.

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 J. E. Montgomery, vice president, Gleason, Tenn.

R. H. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer, Beebe, Ark.

Executive Committee: W. A. Morris, chairman, Gulligan, Ala.; T. M. Jeffords, secretary, Elgin, Okla.; W. S. Miller, Lake Creek, Texas; I. N. McCollister, Many, La.; S. L. Wilson, Eden, Miss.

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Jno. M. Caldwell, chaplain, Jasper.

S. Newburn, conductor, Madison.

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W. M. Carlisle, lecturer, Dukes.

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T. F. Kyle, vice president, Hazlehurst.

## A Lesson to Texas Farmers.

From the Fort Worth Telegram.



Yesterday's Telegram contained a news item stating that a Rock Island train of 42 cars loaded with hogs was received at the Fort Worth market from Oklahoma. The statement was made that this was a record breaker. Texas never sent such a train load of hogs to the Fort Worth market.

Few will realize the extent of this one shipment. A statistician who is fond of figures and of pork chops submits the following estimate of what this train load of porkers really means: A car load of hogs will average

about 80 head, therefore the shipment consisted of about 3,360 porkers.

A conservative estimate of two weights is placed at an average of 185 pounds, hogs from the section in which the shipment originated not being especially heavy. At this figure, the train load would total 621,600 pounds. At 6¢ a pound, a conservative figure, the shipment was worth \$41,958.

Just think what the packers can do with that much pork!

A hog will yield in bacon or dry-

salt meat about 30 per cent of his weight. Armour and Swift can therefore produce 186,480 pounds of Premium or Gold Band bacon or an equal amount of the less finished product. Fifteen per cent of a hog's weight is converted into lard and the product from this shipment should yield 93,240 pounds of that commodity.

And, joy for the youngsters! One of the outputs of the shipment will be 13,440 pigs' feet. And just think of the pork chops!

## G. W. Russell, secretary-treasurer, Hazlehurst.

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T. W. Thompson, conductor, Blue Springs.

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N. H. Summitt, vice president and lecturer, Bertrand.

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J. I. Barrett, business agent, Bly.

W. W. Fisher, organizer and lecturer, Bertrand.

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W. B. Savage, chaplain, Halls.

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