



THE

NATIONAL

CO-OPERATOR

AND

FARM JOURNAL

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WOULD ENFORCE TAX LAWS.

Parker County Grand Jury After
Tax Dodgers.

The Parker County grand jury of which Peter Radford former member of the state executive committee of the Farmers Union was foreman, recently made the following recommendations, which should be followed out not only in Parker, but every other county in Texas:

"We sympathise with the efforts made over the state this year for a full rendition of all taxable property, and we believe it means finally lower taxes to the many. And believing that each county should do its part in this great work we have looked into the matter of renditions and believe that many thousands of dollars worth of property is escaping taxation in this County by reason of the owners of it, deliberately committing perjury when asked by the assessor as to money and credits, such as notes on hand Jan. 1st. The matter of undervaluation in certain cases is bad enough, but this is not of greatest concern. The man who undervalues if not too great a difference could be mistaken but the man who swears he has no money and no credits such as notes, Jan. 1st. when in fact he had thousands of dollars in such property cannot be mistaken and these are the men who should if the facts are as they appear before us go to the penitentiary the same as the man who swears a small lie. It is not so much the corporation and business concerns as it is the individuals who have their capital largely in money and notes. Some of these we are glad to find are rendering their property of this character fairly and honestly, while the greater portion of such people is escaping taxation we believe by reason of perjury and the withdrawal of money from banks and

COTTON COMMITTEE ISSUES ADDRESS.

It is an accepted fact that the 1908 cotton crop will fall short of the spinner's desires, and equally well known that stocks of raw cotton and manufactured cloth are very low: add to this the gradual betterment that is shown in the world's trade budget and then ask yourself this question, why should cotton sell at eight and nine cents when the manufactured cotton goods are selling at the same price as they did when raw cotton was selling at twelve to fourteen cents.

Thoughtful people see in the Lancashire strike an effort to depress American cotton more than a purpose to lower wages. A very strong argument in favor of the above fact is, foreign spinners have this season taken much more cotton than for the same period last year, while American mills have also taken more. These with many other facts clearly show the folly of farmers turning their cotton loose at present prices, we believe all of you will agree to this.

The people should withhold their cotton from the markets until there is a real need for their staple. Let us profit by the example of the buyers who are now in the market. Most of them are stacking up for better prices.

Remember that the fall has

the shipping of credits out of the County with a view of having no money and no credits Jan. 1st., only makes the crime more wilful, and we state to the court that the only reason why we do not return indictments herewith against such parties upon the evidence presented us is that a material and absolutely necessary witness as to the oath taken by many of these parties is now liv-

been unusually favorable for gathering cotton and the real needs of the mills are being met by those who run in the old way rushing their cotton to the market regardless of the prices. We know this supply will soon be exhausted. Every one must realize that the forces tending to depress the market have reached the climax and that the one thing necessary to make cotton take an upward turn is to stop selling it.

The business men of the country have time and again expressed their readiness to aid us in holding for the reaction which will bring a common blessing to every one of every interest in the South. Let everyone face about and stand by ours and our country's cause, as is being done in many sections of the South by both farmer and merchant acting in harmonious concert for a common end, storing their cotton in Union warehouses and handling through Union channels with the common aim of securing better prices and more satisfactorily and economical handling.

The chief thing just now is a perfect and harmonious understanding between merchants, bankers and farmers in a co-operation that will best serve their common cause.

Farmers Union National
Cotton Committee.

ing out of the state. We do not feel that it should be gone into at this time, unless all such offenders can be treated alike. We have instructed the County Attorney to communicate with the witness, and if at any time he is assured of his presence before us to make that fact known to this court, and in such event we ask to be re-convened to take up this work where we are now

compelled to leave off. In case he is not had we urge upon the next Grand Jury to take up the matter of false renditions. If thorough investigation is made of this it involves going over the entire tax rolls and will take weeks of arduous labor on the part of the Grand Jury but nevertheless should be undertaken. The Commissioners Court when sitting as an Equalization Board could greatly assist the Grand Jurors and lighten their burden and expedite matters by preserving and presenting to each Grand Jury a list of those suspected of hiding property from the Assessor, and this we heartily recommend.

Having finished our labor in so far as we can at this time, we ask to be discharged."

CAN FARMERS AFFORD TO FIGURE

A Good Topic to Discuss in the Local Meeting.

Many farmers seem to have a dread of figures in connection with the business of their farms. They seem to think that farming that is measured by figures won't pan out, but that if they "go it blind" they will get through in some way. Is this true? Is it a safe plan to rely on?

How long would a merchant, banker, manufacturer or other business man stay in business if he worked on such a plan as that? He would soon be unable to know "where he was at." He would not know whether he was on the road to success or to failure. And the probability is that he would not remain in business very long.

But business men work on a different plan. They figure and keep accounts. They know the cost of each particular article or transaction and by means of this they are able to know what particular items of their business are in the profits and why others do not pay. They

SELLERS

they can cut out the unprofitable transactions or change plans in such a way as to bring profit out of what has been unprofitable.

Now why can't a farmer apply the same principles to his business? Why can't he figure up the cost on every article he produces, then say "Cost plus profit equals selling price." If we could do that we could hope to be successful in maintaining fair and stable prices on our products. Some farmers do figure carefully and keep accounts correctly. And when they do they are sure to learn that a considerable part of the business of the average farmer falls below cost instead of giving the farmer a profit. Then when they learn where the drain is, the next step is to stop it and do only those things on which they can realize a profit.

In order for farmers as a class to become business men and thus be able to protect their rights, it is necessary for all or most of them to keep accounts carefully.

Every time a farmer produces and markets a crop of grain, hay or anything else he ought to know exactly how many days work are devoted to it, and what each day's work is worth no matter whether the work is done by himself and family or by hired help. Then he ought to figure carefully not only the first cost of implements, harness, etc. but also the natural wear and tear as well as amount paid for repairs and the time spent in going to the shop.

"Oh!" says someone, a farmer must not count his time or he will get left sure. Oh my brother there is where you are wrong. If you are not making wages for your time in addition to all of your expenses you had better quit farming and hunt another job.

A farmer ought to keep an account with each particular field and know not only the cost of labor and implements used on it, but also the value of fertilizers applied, and as near as possible, the amount of fertility drawn from the soil by the crop produced on it. Because when we reduce the fertility of our farms we are like a business man who makes a draw on his capital. Many farmers imagine they are increasing their wealth, when in reality they are only transferring so much from the value of their farm to their pocket or their bank account.

Again carefully kept figures in the dairy department of our farming will often show us that one cow yields a handsome profit while another does not pay for her feed.

In such cases the careful farmer will dispose of the poor cow and take all the better care of the good one.

Some flocks of chickens pay well while others do not pay expenses if we would carefully figure the value of what they eat and what they waste. The remedy should be to either quit the chicken business or use better care in the management of our flocks and their surroundings.

And thus it is throughout a long list of the different departments of our business. Farming is a complicated business and requires not only brain and brawn but real business management.

Brother and sister farmers let us take up all of these matters in the local union and in the Union paper and discuss them in a way that will result in greater pleasure and profit to ourselves and families.

W. D. Crews,
De Soto, Ill.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

THINKS TEXTILE WORKERS SHOULD SPIN ONLY UNION COTTON

The following question was recently asked F. S. Rountree of Potosi, Texas, through his county paper and we reproduce it and his reply:

"Seeing that you write for the papers I wish you to answer through the papers, the following query: It has been stated by union lecturers that the time would soon come when cotton could not be sold unless it had the Union label on it. Will you please give the best answers you can why you think this condition will prevail, and when you think it will be in force?"

About one year ago when the farmers and spinners met in Atlanta, Ga., to try to effect trade relations, the spinners asked this question: "Do all the farmers belong to the Union?" When they learned that they could not buy all the cotton, that all the farmers did not belong to the Union, they declined, saying they must buy all or none. They saw that they would be at the mercy of the speculators if part of the cotton should be bought up by them.

Since that time the textile spinners, the men who do the work in the factories, have organized for protection like all other classes of people. This organization and about sixty-four others have confederated with the F. U. and they tell the farmers that when they are completely organized that they will refuse to manufacture a bale of cotton unless it bears the Union label. A selling agency composed of twelve men, one from each cotton state, has been organized, and located at Memphis, Tenn. After the spinners try this plan for one year, and get the cotton in good condition, and they are satisfied that to buy direct from the producer, then, I think, permanent relations will be formed and that the spinners will refuse to buy from any other source.

Now, my brother, if the spinners want to trade with the farmers, and the men who do the work in the factories wish to favor the farmers, it is reasonable to suppose that the spinners will encourage them to put their demands into execution, and that is

that all cotton must bear the Union label. Now, you have the facts in the case, you can draw your own conclusions. Any other question concerning farming and the Union I will be glad to answer if I can. So come on with your question.

F. S. ROUNTREE.

AGAINST LAWLESSNESS

Resolved, That we condemn in the strongest terms the depredations committed upon farmers, ginners and the public by so-called night riders. We believe that these acts are, or will be, unjustly laid at the door of our organization. The actions are absolutely contrary to the principles, teaching and practice of our order and meet with our emphatic condemnation and disapproval. (Signed)

CONCHO DISTRICT UNION NO. 128,
Tom Green County, Texas.

By A. A. DOUGLAS, President.
H. M. PIPKIN, Secy-Treas.
Oct. 14, 1908.

UNION CONDEMN NIGHT RIDERS

To the Farmers' Union of Red River County, in Regular Session at Avery, the 8th and 9th inst.

Whereas, It has of late been, in this county and part of the state of Texas, the practice of unknown parties to us to go out at night and tack up threats and orders to gin men and others, with the view to intimidate them; and,

Whereas, It seems to be the spirit of anarchy, as they make the threat to burn and destroy the property of law-abiding citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Red River County Farmers' Union, in regular convention assembled, condemn these unlawful acts with all the force and power we can bring to bear as citizens and members of the Farmers' Union, and that we as Union men stand ready and willing to use every effort in our power to bring such individuals before the law, and stand

ready to aid all law-abiding citizens when they may be threatened by these night riders, who go in the dead of night and threaten to interfere with the lawful business of any citizen; and further, we do hereby offer \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction

Notice to the Farmers

We Solicit Your Cotton Shipments

¶ We were endorsed first by President E. A. Calvin, and now by President D. J. Neill to store and sell your cotton and finance your crop.

¶ Your interests are our interests; higher prices for you our aim.

¶ Our 37 years experience and hundreds of pleased shippers are our recommendations to you.

¶ We are able to make liberal advances at 6 per cent interest.

¶ Mr. J. C. Albritton, the official representative of the Union is here to look after your interests.

¶ We promise to hold your cotton until you instruct us to sell; then we sell promptly, and render quick returns.

¶ Write or wire us for full particulars or further information.

H. KEMPNER. Cotton Factor, Galveston, Texas.

A. S. LOGSDON,

Rooms 28-40 Bewley Building, Ft. Worth, Tex.

COTTON SEED

COAL, LIGNITE,

Bagging & Ties.

Correspondence Solicited.

of such violation of our law, and that these resolutions be furnished to every newspaper published in this county; also to the Farmers' Union Co-Operator, published at Fort Worth, Texas, and also the Dallas News, and these papers requested to publish these resolutions. Respectfully submitted,

NA DRAUGHN,
A. L. JONES,
JAMES KENADY,
Committee.

READ AND KNOW

Editor Co-Operator: As it has been some time since I attempted to write a letter to the Co-Operator, I will make the attempt. I am agent for the Co-Operator at our local but the great panic through which we have just passed make it a pretty hard job to get subscribers, but once you get a man to take the Co-Operator it makes a better Union man out of him. It wakes him up from that dormant sleep which he has been sleeping for so many years, and opens his eyes and causes him to see as he has never seen before. When once a man realizes his condition and you can show him a way out of it, he is a sorry man who will not grasp the opportunity. It is in justice to himself as well as his wife and children, who so badly need the benefits of our organization, that demands equity and justice for the products of the poor farmer's labor.

It makes me sorry to think about the poor ignorant men who are fooled into taking sides with the small spot buyers and bucket shop men and then point their finger of contempt at the great loads of sins and ignorance of the Union men who have helped them get better prices.

A business that makes a man rich at the sacrifice of others is illegitimate and should be looked into by the laws of that country.

The educational part of our organization is the part that certainly needs attention. When the people are educated to the point where they can see and realize the condition of things as they now are in regard to the interest of the farmer they will avail them-

selves of the opportunity and hold on with bulldog tenacity.

I heartily indorse the Galveston cotton plan and all the workings of our worthy president and executive committee. Long live the Co-Operator and F. E. and C. U. of A.

J. R. McINNIS,
Fred, Texas.

FROM COLLINGSWORTH COUNTY

Editor Co-Operator: I thought I would send you a few lines from Collingsworth county to let you know how the Union is getting along. We are still in the fight and will be there when the last gun is fired. This county is in better working order at present than it has been in the past. The county Union met at Pleasant Hill second and third of the present month and it was said by the oldest members that it was the grandest thing of the kind ever held in the county. The first day and night was taken up attending to the business. Now I want to say right here that our county strictly believes in keeping our work a secret. We did some good work but it will not be published to the world. The second day was opened by an address by Bro. Strong, a whole-souled Union man. Then came the big gun of our county, Bro. G. R. Scott, our county lecturer, who kept the crowd very much interested until 12 o'clock. He was frequently interrupted by cheers from the large audience present. Then the songs came and "Join the Farmers' Union" was sung by Bro. Strong and Bro. Stanton. The ladies of Pleasant Hill community spread a most bountiful dinner. After dinner were more songs and speeches and the County Union closed with singing and prayers.

JOE NEIL,
Quail, Texas.

NIGHT RIDERS OF ARKANSAS

Co-Operator: Your issue of the 8th was eagerly read, not having seen one since leaving Arkansas in February. With broken hip and right side paralyzed, can use pencil but can't control a pen. Am 77 years old. Arkansas is made the scape goat of another myth on paper made up of the whole cloth. Maybe the Citizens' Alliance, old Baer's organization, sworn to destroy Unions of common people, is beguiling; drastic means. Their mission may do as much harm by inciting violence. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THAD GILL,
Cameron, Texas.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, The price of cotton seed is not in proportion to the price of cotton seed products; therefore be it

Resolved by the Fannin County Farmers' Union in regular session, Oct. 7, 1908. That we earnestly request the farmers to take their seed off the market at present prices.

THOS. SHAW,
J. E. PEARSON,
E. J. BROWNING,
Committee.

IN FAVOR OF RAISING DUES

Resolved, That we, the Frio County Farmers' Union, in session, favor the raising of our dues to 40 cents per quarter to be divided as follows: 20 cents to the state, 10 cents to the county and 10 cents to locals, and we ask all locals in the state to send petitions to our state officials for a referendum vote on same.

A. R. DILLAHUNTY, Secy.
Dilley, Texas.

SCURRY COUNTY ON THE BOOM

Editor Co-Operator: It affords me pleasure to inform you that the Union is on a boom in Scurry county. The boys who have not been paying up their dues and failing to attend their local Unions are now tumbling over each other, figuratively speaking, in their eagerness to get back into the fold and the locals are taking in new members at every meeting. This condition was brought about by the speaking campaign recently made through this county by Bro. J. L. Armstrong. Bro. Armstrong remained with us eight days, filling two appointments each day, winding up his campaign at Snyder, where he spoke to the County Union in executive session and also to the public.

The writer was with him during most of his stay here and wherever he spoke his address made a profound impression. He organized a new local at Whatley school house with fifteen members and as a result of his labors the writer has received requests to organize one new local and to reorganize a local which has been defunct for some time. Bro. Armstrong is an able advocate of the Union cause and we certainly appreciate the work done by him in our county.

Our county meeting was harmonious in every particular and much business of interest to the organization was transacted.

The Galveston plan was taken up and discussed and unanimously approved.

Plans were formulated and adopted which will enable our people to handle their cotton in accordance with the plan adopted by our state officials. Fraternally yours,

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

LET EVERY FARMER DO LIKEWISE

Whereas, It has been called to our attention that the Waples-Platter Grocer Company, one of the largest companies in the South, is sending out notices to all manufacturers from whom it buys, that hereafter preference will be given in making purchases to articles sold in sacks to those concerns who market their goods in cotton sacks and that the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association endorsed the action of the Waples-Platter Grocer Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That Holly Creek Farmers' Union extend our thanks to the Waples-Platter Grocer Company and to the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association for their assistance and pledge ourselves to give preference in our purchases to all articles put up in cotton sacks.

T. F. DUKE, Pres.
J. R. BUNN, Secy.

CALLAHAN COUNTY AGAINST NIGHT RIDING

Whereas, There has been of late some threatening done to some ginners and farmers by mobs termed night riders; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Callahan County Union do hereby condemn the same, believing it to be the work of mobs, not loyal citizens.

Resolved, further, That this resolution be published in Dallas News, Co-Operator and Baird Star.

J. M. HOUSTON, President.
C. W. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Be a missionary. Help distribute Union literature.

1866 Established in 1866

W. L. MOODY & CO.,
(Unincorporated)
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bankers and Cotton Factors.
We Solicit your Patronage.

We Store, Finance and Sell Spot Cotton.
We Never Buy Cotton for Our Account.
We have nothing to do with Cotton Futures.
We protect the interests of our Patrons Honestly and Intel-

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

We are under contract with these Unions to handle the cotton of their members. Your actual cotton is held until ordered sold.

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

Your every interest is looked after also by J. C. Albritton, the official representative of the Farmers Union, who is stationed in our Warehouse; and our Banking House.

Galveston is the best Spot Cotton Market in the World.

Write or wire for particulars. No trouble to answer questions or furnish information.

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Liberal cash advances on cotton
—Shipments to be held or
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COMMISSION CO.,

Cotton
FACTORS,
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CALVESTON, TEXAS.

We solicit your consignment of Cotton.
Will be pleased to furnish quotations on
Bagging and Ties promptly on request.

WAYS FOR MISSIONARY WORK

**A Discussion of Union Literature and
Getting It Before the People**

Last Tuesday we received a letter from W. B. Izell, Iredell, Texas, inclosing \$2 in payment for subscriptions from April 23, 1908, to April 23, 1910. This is the spirit which makes us feel good. We had carried this brother

since April without pay, and when we sent him a circular requesting payment he did not get up and walk all over us with spikes in his boot heels, but sent payment for two years. If it were not for men like Brother Izell we would feel very much discouraged when so-called Union men refuse to

pay for their paper after receiving it six months, and then say hard things about us because we ask them to pay.

Last week we talked about the good which the locals could accomplish by sowing Union literature.—The Co-Operator—among the members and non-union men. Before the paper had even gone to press Brother George Shannon of Burleson informed us that his local was preparing for just such a move, and since last issue other locals have taken it up and are enthusiastically at work.

Brother Shannon figures that his local would gladly pay a lecturer \$5 to visit them and lecture, even if they could get only five or more lukewarm members or non-union men to hear him one time. That they can send The Co-Operator three months to twenty such and that it will deliver a dozen lectures a week for thirteen weeks and that more members will be added before the time is out and more of them will be paying dues and holding

MUST RESPECTFULLY DECLINE

Texarkana, Texas, Oct. 14.—When he read the News today and found his name mentioned in the proceedings of the Houston convention as a member of the executive committee for the anti-prohibition organization, Hon. N. A. Shaw of this city sent the following letter:

"Hon. J. F. Wolters, Houston, Texas.—I see I have been honored by appointment as executive committeeman of this district for the anti-prohibition organization. I must respectfully decline.

"What brand of cotton seed is considered the earliest maturing? I am anxious to defeat the boll weevil. Very respectfully, N. A. SHAW."

Mr. Shaw is the largest cotton planter in northeast Texas and is prominent in the Farmers' Union.

cotton for the minimum price or selling it through Union agents. It will be only a question of a short time until the increase in dues will repay the money spent in this educational work, for very few men can read the Co-Operator three months without being impressed with the benefits of Farmers' Unionism.

It is not really necessary, however, for the locals to appropriate the money out of the treasury to subscribe for these trial copies. At this time of the year the people like to go to entertainments and it is a very easy matter for the locals to get up box suppers, concerts and other entertainments. Almost any kind of an entertainment ought to net enough money for twenty or thirty three months' subscriptions. Here is an opportunity for the good ladies to do missionary work. They can make up in entertainment where the men will all.

Let's all get busy. Your publishers are working sixteen hours a day to make this paper a great agency for the promotion of the Farmers' Union. They have even borrowed money to carry it through the hardest year in the history of the Union. From one end of the country to the other has come the statement that if the people would read Union literature they would enlist in the movement. We are anxious to sow it broadcast; your state officials are helping to scatter it and if the locals and members will take it up we will make a hundred thousand converts in the south before the dawn of the new year.

The above was written for last week's issue of the Co-Operator, but was crowded aside for more important matter. Since it was written three other locals have sent in large lists of subscribers and still others have written that they will do so. In the meantime, as people read more, cotton is selling more slowly and the Union is getting in control of the situation. If we had the Co-Operator in the hands of 250,000 farmers for the next three months, the victory would be won.

A TALK WITH POLLY ANN BY MRS. M. S. THORNTON.

Well, it's amazin' to see how short sighted some folks are. In a talk with one of my neighbors, sez I, Polly Ann, the Union is a powerful good thing; why don't you jine it? sez I. Oh, I don't think it's my place, says she. Well, where on earth do you think is your place? Why, in the house, of course, says she. Well, Polly Ann, says I, the house is a mighty good place, but when Silas needs me I step out in the field and give a little help; in fact, I think my place is by the side of Silas, whether in the house, field, garden, Union, or anywhere else he may be, struggling to better our condition. So I am perfectly willin' to stand by his side and give my little mite of help, and then the Good Book says "It is not good for man to be alone." So I have followed Silas into the Union and am as proud of it as he is. You say I can't do no good? Law's sakes, Polly Ann, I ses, I can go and sit there and wish 'em good; isn't that doin' good? Can you sit still and see so many agin' your Jerry-mire and my Silas and all the rest of the farmers strugglin' to hold their heads above the tide that has almost engulfed them? Now when we have anything to sell, the merchants say your cotton or your produce is worth so much, and when you buy their goods

they also put the price on them. Now, Polly Ann, I hope you see the pint. We want to price our own goods, for we know their worth. By the sweat of our brow, we produce them and should know their worth better than those merchants who scarcely ever feel the hot rays of our beautiful sun. Now, Polly Ann, I feel rail sorry fur your Jerry-mire, if he had to battle alone without your help and encouragement, and who can encourage him like you? Now, Polly Ann, says I, don't understand me to say j'lin' the Union is all we have to do. Sakes alive, no! We must economize in many ways. One of them is when Silas washes his clothes till they can't do for him any more I cut 'em down for Jimmey. When Jimmey can't wear 'em any more I cuts 'em down for John and so on down to the youngest. Then when he can't wear 'em any more I take 'em for patches for Silas and they go the round once more, then I burn what's left and put the ashes on the garden, so they come back in vegetables. Now, Polly Ann, that's a small lesson in economicism. Patched clothes ain't purty, but they are a sight purtier than a store account and I think with our co-operation and encouragement the Union will prevail and the farmers become masters of the situation. The Union, according to the way I look at it, is the Star of Hope to the farmers. Well, good by, Polly Ann, says I, and I goes off singin'

"Twinkle, twinkle, Union Star,
May yours light shine out afar;
Drive away the Farmer's gloom.
May your rays oppression doom,
As you twinkle Union Star,

The above was read by the writer at the County Union of Eastland county at Jewell, Oct. 1, 1908, and by motion the secretary was instructed to place a copy on the minutes and furnish a copy to the Co-Operator for publication.

H. A. COLLINS,
County Secretary.

**FARMERS' UNION TO
MEET IN NEW ORLEANS**
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14.—President C. S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union today issued the following call for a meeting of the Union to be held in New Orleans on Nov. 11 next:

"The national board of directors of the Farmers' Union, all state presidents and representatives from all county, parish and local Unions in the cotton belt are hereby called to meet in New Orleans, La., Nov. 11, 1908.

"An executive session will be held on that date, and all persons who are willing to help put up the price of cotton are requested to meet with the Union on Nov. 11."

COTTON FUTURE REFORMS

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—With instructions to make reforms in the cotton futures contract of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, a committee was appointed today by members of the exchange. The committee was ordered to confer with farmers, brokers and cotton spinners throughout the South and those of the North who are interested in cotton to determine how to get the "maximum trade utility" out of cotton futures.

Thirteen copies of the Co-Operator to any non-Union man or lukewarm member of the organization is an unlucky number for the enemies of the farmers. Try them.

Read our want columns. There are things advertised there every week that interest you.

STOCK EXCHANGE A GAMBLING "WHEN MA CHANGED HER MIND" DEN

So Says Member of Firm of A. O. Brown & Co., Recently Failed

New York, Oct. 10.—Edward F. Buchanan, member of the defunct A. O. Brown & Co., created the greatest financial sensation of years today in an interview denouncing the Stock Exchange as a gambling den and the members as vampires, sucking the life's blood of the country's toilers.

He advocates the abolition of the ticker and speculative stock trading. He declares that the "wash sales" that caused the failure of Brown & Co. are duplicated daily by reputable firms. He declares that he is glad to get out of the illegitimate business.

Further he says that it is his belief that panics would be impossible without stock exchanges, for they are the mediums through which the alarm spreads from Maine to California. The big operators own banks, borrow the people's money, maintain prices until they are ready to sell, and then engineer a market "break." The "lams" are shorn and the operation is repeated when more bank deposits are accumulated. Common gambling and betting at race tracks are "flea bites" compared with stock iniquity, he declared.

UNION MADE RIBBON CANE SYRUP

In our classified columns, which everyone should read, we are carrying the advertisement of Bro. J. E. McGuire, Pledger, Texas, who manufactures a high grade of ribbon cane syrup and sells direct to the consumer. We know that it is high grade because the writer was raised in east Texas, where they make it, and he knows the genuine article when he sees it, and his table is now served with Bro. McGuire's syrup. It is put up in one gallon tin cans and will keep always. By buying a dozen cans at the time it is much cheaper than an inferior, medicated grade sold by grocers. The new crop is now being made up.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

INSURE

YOUR ROOF

Against Water, Weather and Wear

Use "Vulcanite" Ready Roofing and insure your roof against damage by water, weather and wear. It assures long life to buildings and absolute protection to their contents. For over 60 years its superior qualities have been recognized wherever roofing is used. It is today the recognized standard Ready Roofing of two continents, is cheaper than shingles or tin—lasts longer, requires no annual painting; easily put on—not affected by rain or snow, wet or dry, heat or cold; is fire-resistant, acid-proof and smoke-proof. Put on over old shingles it makes the old roof better than new. Before you build or repair write for free booklet.

"The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why."

Write today.

Southwestern Roofing Company,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Birmingham Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

\$100.00 Cash for Three Ears of Corn

Will be given away by the American Seed Co., 209 West Weatherford St., Ft. Worth, Texas. Open to every farmer of Texas and Oklahoma, who will produce the best three ears of corn raised this year, to be sent to us, either by postage or express prepaid, or delivered in person. **CAUTION**—In sending the corn, securely wrap in cotton, so that the grains will not be shelled off or bruised.

First Prize, \$50.00 Second Prize \$30.00 Third Prize \$20.00

We will have a corn expert of national reputation, to judge, who will also give a free lecture on diversification. Void after Nov. 15th, 1908. Date of lecture and prizes awarded on corn will be published in the leading newspapers.

The American Seed Co., Ft. Worth, Texas. Contest Dept.

(Written for the Co-Operator.)

I'm a little farmer girl,

My name is Elizabeth Ann,

And I'm the happiest girl alive,

'Cause pa's a Farmers' Union man,

Pa's just lately joined the Union,

But I guess he's all O. K.

For when you mention Unionism

He says "This time we're going to stay."

When the organizer first come 'round

Ma 'lowed she wasn't goin' to let pa jine,

But she went to the county picnic

And now she's changed her mind.

Since ma heard the county president

And the other speakers talk,

Ma says the farmers should all line up

And then make 'em walk the chalk.

Ma told pa the other day

That he'd better talk "Union," jine and go,

And pa, just a teasin' ma, you know,

Said "I ain't got the dough."

Now may she had things fixed up,

And pa he couldn't refuse,

When ma said "I'll sell eggs and butter

And pay up all your dues."

So pa he hiked out to the lodge,

And joined that very night,

And now for ma and pa and me I'll say,

The Farmers' Union IS all right.

—Hollis C. Franklin,

WHEN YOU ARE IN FT. WORTH FOR AMUSEMENT VISIT

Majestic Theatre

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

8 HIGH-CLASS ACTS 8

TWICE DAILY—2:30 AND 8:30

BILL CHANGED EVERY MONDAY

WRITE OR TELEGRAPH US TO RESERVE SEATS IN ADVANCE

PRICES Matinee, 15, 25, 35c

Evening, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75c

\$100.00 Cash for Three Ears of Corn

Will be given away by the American Seed Co., 209 West Weatherford St., Ft. Worth, Texas. Open to every farmer of Texas and Oklahoma, who will produce the best three ears of corn raised this year, to be sent to us, either by postage or express prepaid, or delivered in person. **CAUTION**—In sending the corn, securely wrap in cotton, so that the grains will not be shelled off or bruised.

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The American Seed Co., Ft. Worth, Texas. Contest Dept.

taken from the pans many years hence.
GEO. T. MARTIN.
Columbus, La.

NIGHT RIDING REPORTS

JONESBORO, Sept. 16.—Reports to the effect that night riders are appearing in this county and making many dire threats are greatly exaggerated, according to the statements of farmers who live in the neighborhood said to have been visited by the night riders.

Al Counce, a well known farmer, who is reported to have been visited by the night riders, today declared that the reports had been greatly exaggerated. He stated that there is absolutely no truth in the report to the effect that the night riders have posed notices or that they have warned farmers to hold their cotton for a certain period of time. He also stated that there is no truth in the report that they ordered farmers to charge a certain amount of money for land rent.

Mr. Counce further declared that he could secure affidavits of a number of leading citizens in his section of the county who would make affidavits to the effect that there is absolutely no truth in the various reports which are being circulated concerning the matter. Nevada, Ark., News, Sept. 24.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS IN DRY FEEDING

DR. NOTTAGE, Massachusetts. Those of us who have helped in launching the general movement in dry feeding have urged all along that the government take up the subject and make a series of experiments to determine some things that were yet unsettled.

It is with satisfaction that we note that Mr. Rob R. Slocum of the department of animal husbandry is to take a step toward these objects. It is to be regretted that it is only a step. This great government of ours with its millions of dollars capital is to allow Mr. Slocum a few of those precious dollars to investigate a question that is important to the great poultry industry of our land. Just enough so that he can set up three pens of twenty-five fowls each, and in a small way demonstrate a few of the many things that need clearing up.

He is to raise his own chicks and start from the shell, which is proper. One pen will have the morning and night feed of cracked or whole grains and the noon feed of moist mash. Another pen will be fed with the same grains in the same way, but the mash will be dry. The third pen will have a self-feeding hopper of cracked or whole grain before them from 4 p. m. of one day to noon of the next when this hopper will be closed and a hopper of dry mash opened to remain open until the grain hopper is again open. It will be seen that the results will tell, not which is the best way to employ dry feeding, but which method of the three used gives the best results. Many of us think that, in those climates where snow is on the ground for several months during the year, hens should be fed by the combined method of hopper and litter feeding. That is, that some of the grain and all of the beef scraps should be before them all the time while the rest of the grain should be scattered in the litter. Then when the grass comes again and the fowls can get out on it, the method such as he is going to try in pen three should be used where all the grain is before the fowls

all the time. But this latter method, just as he proposes to employ it would not be agreed to by many; for he proposes to shut up the grain box for some hours and compel the hens to eat dry mash if they want anything to eat, or go hungry. Vice versa when the dry mash box is closed. This does not allow the hens at all times to balance their own ration as they want.

However, Mr. Slocum writes me that "I have no doubt that the results from this method will show a considerably decreased egg production, but if the decrease is not too great and no evil results are observed on the part of the progeny, it seems to me that this method might well be used by many farmers who had not the skill or the desire to acquire it to enable them to feed properly by other methods." It may be that the conclusions as a whole will be more profitable to the farmers who have little time to devote to hens than to the poultryman who makes a living from poultry. I am sure we may expect some valuable conclusions from Mr. Slocum's work though we wish that he had some of the government's floating capital to enable him to make just such experiments as he would like.

I shall look with greater interest not on the results in egg production but on the results on the progeny of the birds, for the test will be repeated twice and the effects of the different systems on vitality will be observed. I have written this that we may intelligently follow his work and be better able to draw our own conclusions from his published results. It seems reasonable that after several generations of dry feeding, with the small amount of bowel trouble that is distinctly a result of this method, that we should finally have a crop of birds that would be less liable to diarrhoea; and hence more vigorous. It needs a long, carefully conducted series of experiments to confirm this; just what we might expect to get from the government, and I hope that thousands of dollars will be forthcoming in the future to help us decide this and other questions. I sent some eggs to a man in Minnesota where they were having an epidemic of diarrhoea as noted by letters that I received from that part of the country. These were white Wyandotte eggs from my dry fed birds. He reported that while his chicks were badly off, mine were standing it finely though subject to the same conditions. Though of the

If you want insurance on your Warehouse and on cotton stored therein write today

COLLETT & SEIBOLD, GENERAL INSURANCE, Ft. Worth, Texas.

We make a specialty of Cotton Insurance and refer by permission to the State officers of the Farmers' Union.

THE WESTERN HOME NURSERY

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

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

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,
248 3rd St. Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Ruth Early Nash, a sister of General Jubal Early of the Confederate army, died at Gallia, O., Sunday night.

Burn This In

For Women's Pains

Women, of course, suffer more pain than men, due to general weakness, deranged functions, diseased organs, over-work, worry, and other burdens that women have to bear.

Lift them off, with Wine of Cardui, that welcome, helping hand, that all women may grasp, to help themselves out of the slough of disease.

Mrs. Katie Burlison, of Goreville, Ill., writes: "I suffered with female troubles and was so sick I could not stand on my feet, and had to have some one come and do my housework. Finally, I took Cardui. Now I am able to do all my housework and am in better health than before." Try it.

FREE BOOK 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

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MONEY SAVER

Good Cabinet Photos, \$1.50 pr doz
16x20 Portrait and Frame, \$3.00

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ABNER HYDEN, County surveyor and abstractor and Land Agent, Groesbeck, Limestone county, Texas. 10-8p

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.

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.

BUTTONS—At the national meeting, the F. E. and C. U. of A. passed a resolution to adopt as their official emblem a button with Newt Gresham's portrait in the center. This button is sold exclusively by the daughter of Newt Gresham, at 25¢ each. Miss Bly Gresham, Point, Texas. 10-29-1f

FOR SALE—The Texas brand of home canned goods: inspected and guaranteed by the Texas Home Canners' Association; best goods; prices right. Try them. B. M. Anderson, Secretary, Palestine, Texas. 10-29-1f

RE/1. ESTATE
270 ACRES of excellent farming land, part sandy loam, part black waxy; about eighty acres cultivated; will grow corn, cotton and all kinds of fruit and vegetables; is not subject to overflow; two houses on the tract, which has plenty of timber and water; four miles from Rosser and about twelve miles from Kaufman; \$15 per acre on easy terms. J. A. McAleer & Co., 525 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 10-8f

AGENTS—\$75 monthly, combination rolling pin; nine articles combined; lightning seller; sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 289, Dayton, Ohio.

AFTER Oct. 20 I can supply my strictly pure Ribbon Cane Syrup to all who want the BEST at a LIVING PRICE. No middle-man's profit. No adulteration; straight from the cane plantation to the consumer. Order now or write for Syrup Booklet. J. E. McGuire, Pledger, Texas. 10-8f

Safe, Sound, Sensible Investment
GRAPE FRUIT GROWING IN CALIFORNIA
\$500 to \$1000 per Acre PROFIT
DRESS LOCK BOX 3, LEESBURG, FLA. 10-22p

reached a final settlement, is the strife between the producer and the manufacturer, or more generally speaking, between capital and labor.

Nation after nation, as it advanced in the scale of civilization, has dealt more or less in such conflicts. We regret very much that we today are forced to be thus engaged, but we, the producers and sons of toil, have entered our complaint against the capitalist, contending that our rights have been trampled under foot and that we are not receiving a sufficient or remunerative return for the product of our labor.

Out of such charges there has arisen a bitter antagonism. The lines are now more clearly and tightly drawn than ever before, and while you may not yet see and understand how peace and prosperity is within your grasp, we can see with a prophetic eye the coming transformation in which present conditions will be changed and power of the long intruding antagonist crushed by defeat, and the gates of a new commercial system opened unto us.

The regiments of our army are now great, but ere they pass over the dark ravine we trust that you who have not yet joined our ranks may see and realize that this great fight is for you and that it is your duty to fall in line and help to continue the storming of the breastworks of the enemy until our cause shall not only be recognized but until complete victory is perched upon our banner.

I ask you to understand, if you please, that the issues involved in this great conflict are not to be laughed at nor cast aside with a smile.

There are great problems to be solved and the great question will be settled and in the right manner. May the final and decisive struggle be a bloodless operation.

We, the laborers in this Southland, can count on our millions of men, while the other side can boast of its millions of money. So it is plainly evident and easy to see that this famous conflict is one of man against money, or a small army with great resources arrayed against a numberless army with limited resources at present.

During these disputes justice has and is still suffering many an unjust blow because the leaders of capital or the speculators worship the god of selfishness under the rays of a false star, and yet, amid all this, the cause of our intended rights has forged ahead and we are steadily climbing the summit of the mount of victory.

To whom must credit be given for much of the glorious wealth of the world today? Should we (the followers of the plow) not be recognized?

Yes, verily I say we are worthy of special recognition. Who but the farmer is a more important factor in creating the millions of dollars that go into the hands of the capitalists every year? And yet he is the least considered of industrial agencies.

But in the clamor for liberty it is remarkable to hear the sentiments expressed in the heat of the conflict.

The cry is of the same order as is heard from the depressed legions of the wage earners. As an illustration we will quote an extract from a sermon we once read in which the good theologian said:

"Good people, things will never go well so long as there be villains and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lords greater folk than we? On what grounds have they deserved it? Why do they hold us in serfage? If we all come of the same father and mother, of Adam and Eve,

Main & Akard

Imperial Hotel

Dallas
Texas

Best in Texas for the Price

All Outside Rooms - - - \$1.00
Rooms with Private Bath \$1.50, 2.00

P. T. PEGUES
J. C. MOODY:

how can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they make us gain for them what they spend on their pride? They are clothed in velvet and warm in their furs and ermins, while we are covered with rags and patches. They have wine and spices and fair bread, and we eat cake and straw and water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses, we have pain and labor, the rain and the wind in the fields, and yet it is of us and our toil that these men hold their state."

This is one of the many pictures at which we may look and see our own conditions.

The dignity of labor demands that the laborers are justified in combining their forces for mutual protection, and the initiative must be taken by us ourselves, therefore we have organized our forces and have shown what a formidable host we are. It is a case of a great nation awakening out of sleep to see how large she is. So our hosts have come to see that they have all power in their hands, if they can only manifest it. We see that the problem is not easy of solution, yet each struggle is a step toward the end, and our army even at the cost of many mistakes and blunders, will continue their agitations, and push their campaign until some Waterloo, Gettysburg or Plain of Abraham is reached, where their decisive battle will be fought, and the cause of Unionism win its day. Till then all hearts must be patient; every soul in earnest willing to suffer if need be, until the day of redemption is at hand.

So let us stand hand in hand and clasping hands, united, all united now, and united forever. Yours in the Union.

Wm. R. BURT.

Wilton, Ark.

NEWBERRY, S. C., COUNTY FARMERS' UNION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Newberry County Farmers' Union was held last Saturday with a good representation of the membership present.

The following resolutions were heartily and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we learn from the press reports within the last few weeks from different sections of the cotton belt that lawless bands, calling themselves "night riders," are posting ginneries demanding that no more cotton be ginned.

Resolved, That as members of the Farmers' Union, and as law-abiding citizens, we do deprecate and condemn any and all threats and acts of lawlessness of any and every nature whatsoever, as we deem any interference with the property, rights and liberties

of any person or persons as repugnant to the principles and teachings of our great order.

Resolved, further, That we will do all in our power to assist all officers charged with the maintenance of law and order to apprehend and bring to punishment any "night riders," or any other lawless marauders masquerading under the guise of our order.

This action by the meeting was strongly approved by representatives from every section of the county, as we wish to put on public record our strongest disapproval of all such lawlessness.

The following officers were elected for the next year:

Joseph L. Keitt, president; R. T. G. Hunter, vice president; J. B. O'Neal Holloway, secretary-treasurer; S. M. Duncan, doorkeeper; B. B. Leitzsey, conductor; Rev. J. A. Sligh, chaplain, and executive committee, W. C. Brown, R. T. C. Hunter and A. D. Hudson.

Mr. J. L. Keitt gave an interesting report of his attendance upon the National meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, recently.

MEETING OF THE DARLINGTON COUNTY FARMERS' UNION

The Darlington County, South Carolina Union met Saturday, Oct. 3, 1908, with a good attendance, and after transacting other business of the Union, passed the following resolutions:

Fully realizing that the present price of cotton is much too low to be remunerative and not commensurate with the price of fertilizers and other necessary commodities, therefore be it.

Resolved, first, That we use deter-

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED

The following locals were recently organized in South Carolina:

Sunny Plain Local, Calhoun county. Organized by Brother Mahaffey. The following officers were elected:

R. J. Rucker, President.

C. F. Bozard, Vice President.

J. E. Bozard, Secretary.

J. N. Reid, Chaplain.

W. L. Bozard, Conductor.

J. T. Gaskin, Doorkeeper.

Meets every Friday night before the third Sunday, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. C. F. Bozard's.

St. Matthews Local, Calhoun county. Organized by M. A. Mahaffey. The following officers were elected:

Dr. B. F. Bruce, President.

J. W. Brandenburg, Vice President.

T. M. Wannamaker, Secretary.

J. B. Prickett, Chaplain.

J. C. Crates, Conductor.

J. M. Antley, Doorkeeper.

Meets the first Saturday in each month at court house at 3 p. m.

Continental Bank & Trust Co.

HEAD OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - - - \$640,000

ALL GOOD BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

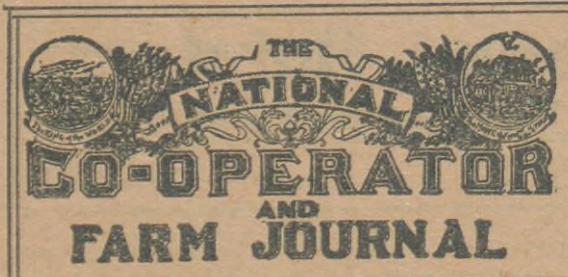
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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

Terms of subscription, one dollar a year, in advance.

"Entered as second-class matter, April 23, 1868,
at the post office at Fort Worth, Texas,
under the act of March 3, 1879."

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



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.

FINANCING COTTON WITH CERTIFICATES.

For more than a year the conviction has been growing upon the editor of the Co-Operator that cotton cannot be financed and held off the market with actual cash. Anyone who takes into consideration the volume of business to be transacted and the supply of money necessary to handle it cannot help feeling utterly astonished at the rapidity with which money must circulate in order to make the rounds. It would be utterly impossible were it not for the fact that the money which is paid out for cotton during the day goes back into the banks immediately in the way of deposits by those to whom it is paid, in settlement of accounts. Thus a hundred thousand dollars may be loaned several times over, if loaned by local bankers on local cotton; but as local bankers are not generally disposed to make extensive loans on cotton, and as their money supply is necessarily limited, whether to loan or for the purchase of cotton, dependent as they are upon the great money centers, it can be readily seen that this strain upon the circulating medium makes money dearer and the products of labor cheaper. These conditions have forced upon us the conviction that in order to hold cotton and market it through twelve months in the year, instead of within three or four months, some form of security must be adopted to supply the circulating medium of the country, and we have been unable to think of anything so practical as cotton certificates. Our readers will remember that we have advocated the adoption of these certificates and we had hoped that the Farmers' Union of Texas would take up the plan and make some recommendation looking to its uniform adoption, but it did not see fit to do so. The National Union, however, did make some re-

commendations upon the subject, and it is gratifying to us that the plan is being undertaken in some sections.

In this issue of the Co-Operator we publish a report of a Farmers' Union meeting at Cedartown, Georgia, which was called by Hon. John I. Fullwood, for the purpose of inaugurating the cotton certificate plan by him in Polk county. This plan was originated by Mr. Fullwood, who is a member of the Farmers' Union, and is given in full in the proceedings above referred to, and is worthy the consideration of every banker and business man in the South, as well as of every farmer. The bankers and business men of Cedartown have given the plan their hearty endorsement, and with this, the test of the plan will be a reasonably fair one. It is safe to say that if every county in the South had such an arrangement as this one, the National Cotton Committee would have to raise the minimum price in the next thirty days. And we can see no reason why such an arrangement should not be made even before the end of the present season. It is to the interest of the bankers and merchants for the cotton crop to bring to the farmer the highest price. Every dollar brought to the South, for cotton goes immediately into the channels four times as old, and the union is not of trade and every business is benefited.

What the country needs is for the farmers, merchants and bankers to unite upon the proposition of securing profitable prices for cotton, and they can become in advancing the prices of cotton and so united if the matter is taken up in the other products, but the business men, right way and in the proper spirit, as it bankers and newspapers understand it.

A story was printed in one of the Virginia papers about a small man who was guarding a large number of lunatics, some of them stalwart men. His attention was called to the possible danger that might lead to his utter destruction, in case the lunatics should combine in an assault upon him. The guard told his friends that "there was no danger, as lunatics never organized, and were wholly incapable of combination or concert of action." This forcibly reminds us the way a few speculators control farmers. A similar expression was heard on the streets of a certain market, when the thought was advanced that if the farmers were to organize and unite, they would destroy the business of organized speculators and scalpers, whereupon one of the street operators remarked: "No danger, the farmers haven't got sense enough to combine and act in concert." The farmers have got the greatest power in the world when united, but is it true that they are incapable of organizing? Do farmers plead guilty to the charge?—Ex.

As the election draws nigh, the president's "Commission on country life" is getting very active with its correspondence. If your name has reached campaign headquarters, you will be the fortunate recipient of a list of questions as long as the protective tariff schedule, and that if you ever hear anything more of this "commission" after the election, you will be fortunate again.

Attend your local union.

The farmer who farms with his hands alone is asking the speculator to price his products.

Several local unions have sent in large lists of subscribers to the Co-Operator and we confidently expect to record some revivals in interest at those places.

The farmer who raises cotton to buy his meat and other farm products cannot hope to get rid of the speculator until he changes his methods of farming.

One correspondent says that seven new members were added to his local through the influence of sample copies of the Co-Operator. Help us revive your local.

Catch the missionary spirit. Get the Co-Operator in the hands of your non-union neighbor and let him know what has been done, and he will join in and help do more.

Talk about partisanship, the Farmers' Union has already procured more legislation than some political parties which are in politics, either.

You may not realize the enormous influence the Farmers' Union has exerted in advancing the prices of cotton and so united if the matter is taken up in the other products, but the business men, right way and in the proper spirit, as it bankers and newspapers understand it.

The only night riders yet apprehended in Texas were some schoolboys at Brownwood.

It has been the opinion of the well-informed all along that the night rider movement was either the work of irresponsible persons or of cotton buyers and speculators.

President Barrett's call for a cotton convention in New Orleans on November 10 and 11 is published in another page. It is to be hoped that this convention will be able to bring to bear all the commercial influences of the South to advance the price of cotton.

Now is the time for all members of the Union, and all its lecturers and organizers to present a so-called representative of the Farmers' Union advocating fragmentary plans, wholly out of line with the united movement. You had better ask to see his credentials. No movement will succeed with its forces divided.

In an eloquent sermon last Sunday night in which was shown the power for good of a consecrated Christian ballot, Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, of Fort Worth, denounced race track gambling as one of the greatest curses of present times. He showed the inconsistency of the lawmakers who made card gambling a felony and legalized gambling on horse races. He denounced the fairs for promoting this gambling spirit, and characterized the Dallas Fair as having done more to displease the protective tariff than any other institution in Texas.

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.

Reports have come from Arkansas that the "night rider" methods of intimidation which have well-nigh paralyzed the tobacco industry of Kentucky, is being imitated to foster the Farmers' Union plans for the diminution of the cotton acreage and holding the staple for their agreed minimum price.

"Let the people rule" is a beautiful shibboleth, but when those who prate most about it as apostles of unselfishness, adopt lawlessness to restrict personal freedom of speech and action by threat of arson and the taking of human life, the inconsistency becomes altogether too glaring.

Of course the Farmers' Union deny official responsibility for the conduct of individual members. But it is not surprising if their unwise arraying of the bankers and merchants as a separate class to be set upon a pillory as enemies of the cotton producers, should result in that kind of resort to brute force, which not the most intelligent, but the most ignorant element in the unions, deem it an act of righteousness to exercise. It would be hard to find examples of more libelous and reckless misrepresentation of the attitude of bankers toward the cotton farmers, than appeared in the journalistic columns of the Farmers' Union organs last year.

It would be fortunate for the Farmers' Union movement if a man like Mr. D. J. Neill, the president of their Texas organization, could be considered typical of the whole, and if the moderation of his address delivered before the Texas Bankers' Association in Fort Worth last June, were borne out by many of the affiliated branches in the membership. And yet, even he, in his enthusiasm to convince bankers that the whole cotton business had been going to perdition before the Farmers' Union movement came into being in 1903, declared that prevailing methods "had so unsettled the business of our country that hundreds of banks yearly had been swept into bankruptcy." We have had the curiosity to ascertain if this kind of statement was correct; and as the banks of the South would be those most affected by the cotton trade, the report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that in the forty-two years from 1865 to 1907, the total number of national banks which failed in the twelve Southern states, and whose disposition of assets and affairs

have been finally closed, amounted to but not join in the movement to reduce the seventy-two altogether. Also, that in the cotton acreage, and its officers and papers final adjustment the average rate of dividends to creditors, including interest, amounted to 70.31 per cent. And this was because the Farmers' Union advocated the "hundreds of banks" we were solemnly told had "yearly been swept into bankruptcy!"

It is this reckless setting up of a man of straw to knock him down, that fosters mischievous suspicion toward the banking profession, and makes food for the socialistic propaganda of government guarantee of bank deposits, and many equally needless proposals.

The business of the bankers of necessity makes it of vital interest that all classes of the community prosper alike; and none more than country bankers desire to see the farmers obtain the best possible prices for their products, so far as efforts in that direction do not handicap general prosperity by involving the time for the payments of obligations in indefiniteness.—The Texas Banker.

The above article appeared as an editorial in the October number of the Texas Banker the official paper of the Texas Bankers' Association. Just why it was headed "Fair Play Is a Jewel," we cannot understand, unless it was to bring out more clearly the inconsistency of the article, but even this was unnecessary. In a belabored effort, the writer winds through a maze of statistics to prove that

President Neill made an extravagant declaration before the June meeting of the Bankers' Association, which if not literally correct, did give a true picture of conditions. To this the Texas Banker adds that "It would be hard to find examples of more libelous and reckless misrepresentation of the attitude of bankers toward the cotton farmers than appeared in the journalistic columns of the Farmers' Union organs last year." We don't know what the "journalistic columns" are, but we have searched the through a maze of statistics to prove that

President Neill and the well-informed throughout the membership are doing all they can to allay any feeling against other classes, which still exists among farmers, but they can never eradicate it totally unless it is because such indignities as the Texas Banker has heaped upon them have been imitated by individual bankers and be-cause when they have asked for co-opera-tion for better prices, they have been insulted with the advice that they were making enough at present prices and should be satisfied.

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O. F. DORNBLAZER'S DATES

Meridian, Oct. 26, 8 p. m.

Morgan, Oct. 27, 8 p. m.

Iredell, Oct. 28, 8 p. m.

Alexander, Oct. 29, 8 p. m.

Dublin, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.

Proctor, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m.

Comanche, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.

Blankett, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.

Mullin, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.

Goldthwaite, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.

Lometa, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.

Brethren, come out and hear this able speaker. Get all your neighbors and friends to come. Brother Dornblazer draws no regular salary and the brethren are respectfully requested to do what they can toward paying Brother Dornblazer's expenses.

JOE E. EDMONDSON, Lecturer.

D. J. NEILL, President.

J. L. ARMSTRONG'S DATES

Stockdale, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

Nixon, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.

San Antonio, Oct. 28, 10 a. m.

Medina county, Oct. 29, 30 and 31,

and Nov. 2 and 3.

Floresville, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

Carnes City, Nov. 5, 1 p. m.

Runge, Nov. 6, 1 p. m.

Yorktown, Nov. 7, 1 p. m.

Goliad, Nov. 9, 1 p. m.

Victoria, Nov. 10, 1 p. m.

Cuero, Nov. 11, 1 p. m.

Yoakum, Nov. 12, 1 p. m.

Hallettsville, Nov. 13, 1 p. m.

Lexington, Nov. 14, 1 p. m.

Lott, Nov. 16, 11 a. m.

BALLOONS ARE LOCATED

ANOTHER BALLOON IN BERLIN
RACE MEETS WITH SERIOUS
ACCIDENT.

LIVES OF AERONAUTS SAVED

The News Was Received with Great
Rejoicing Among the
People.

Berlin, Oct. 16.—The German balloon Busley came down Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock in the North Sea. The two men on board were rescued by a passing steamer. This news was received in a telegram from Edinburgh and caused the greatest relief, for there was great anxiety regarding the fate of this ship. The Busley is one of the twenty-three balloons which started in the race for the international trophy last Sunday from a suburb of Berlin, and every one of the contestants has been accounted for. There are still, however, two balloons missing. These are the Placen and the Hergzell, which started on Monday in the endurance test. The cruisers of the home fleet which are now at Queen's Ferry, Scotland, have been ordered to search the North Sea for the two missing balloons which sailed away from Berlin last Sunday.

Chinese and Japs Fight.

Seoul: Serious complications affecting the peace of China and Japan are threatened as a result of the engagement between the Chinese and Japanese troops in Kantao, Northern Korea, in which several were killed or wounded. The refusal of the Chinese War Office to permit the pursuit of a detachment of soldiers who, it is said, had been the aggressors, may result in the crossing of the frontier by Japanese troops. The foreign office made representations to the Government at Pekin and the situation is beginning to assume a serious aspect.

Raised Paper Money Passed.

Dallas: Five dollar bills that have been skillfully raised to the denomination of \$20 are being circulated in Texas towns. A number of them were presented some time ago to merchants of Gainesville and the fact that their value had been raised was not detected until the money was passed into the local banks. Then a number of bills were passed at Waco, and now the latest report is that some have been found in Fort Worth. Raised money is now expected in almost any Texas town at any time.

Texas Bank Deposits Increase.

Washington: Individual deposits in the National banks of Texas increased over four and a half million dollars from July 15 to Sept. 23, according to reports to the Controller of Currency made public Thursday. In the same period loans and discounts of the 501 National banks of Texas increased about two and a half millions.

Cornerstone Is Laid.

Meridian: As the direct result of their labors and in many cases personal sacrifices during the better part of the last three years the people of Meridian, Bosque County, and of the Gatesville district of the Methodist Church Thursday laid the cornerstone of the new Meridian Training School for the success of which the most

hopeful views are entertained.

Japan Welcomes Americans.

Tokio, Japan: All Japan is astir in anticipation of the arrival of the American battleship fleet. Yokohama and Tokio are making enthusiastic preparations. The decorations of these cities are so extensive and general as to be considered remarkable, not only in Japan but any country in the world that awaited the call of a fleet of another power. All the Japanese newspapers of prominence are printing editions in English with English editorials, assuring the Americans a hearty welcome by the nation.

Seven Dead; 23 Injured.

Fort Collins, Colo: Seven men are reported killed and twenty-three others injured, some fatally, as the result of a premature explosion at the Ingleside lime quarry, eighteen miles from here, Thursday afternoon. Foreman James McPherson is reported fatally injured. All the injured have been removed to the hospital.

Mrs. Gould Wants Money.

New York: Decision was reserved by Judge Bischoff in the supreme court Thursday upon the application of Katherine Clemmons Gould, wife of Howard Gould, to have her allowance of alimony increased from \$25,000 a year to \$120,000. Mrs. Gould declared her husband has an income of \$600,000 a year and says the least he should allow her, that she may live in the style to which he has been accustomed is \$10,000 a month.

Oxford Degrees Await Roosevelt.

London: The Times is informed that President Roosevelt will visit England after his African trip early in 1910. He will deliver the Romanes lectures at Oxford and on the occasion of the university commemoration will receive the honorary degree of D. C. L., which Oxford already has bestowed upon Emperor William.

Fez No Longer Required.

Washington: Many Turks will abandon the fez in favor of hats and caps, says Consul Jewett at Trebizond, Turkey, in a report to the state department. The sultan's subjects are now free to follow their own inclination in covering their heads and the consul suggests that as the fashion in hats is not even known in most parts of Turkey and as a majority of the Turks will not want to pay much for a hat, American dealers may take the opportunity to dispose of old hats in stock.

Storm in Pacific.

Tokio: The delay of the American battleship fleet arriving at Yokohama was due to a tremendous storm off the north coast of the Island of Luzon of the Philippine group. The storm began on the morning of October 12 and continued until the afternoon of October 13. One man was drowned and some damage resulted to the fleet.

Negro Injured in an Explosion.

Dallas: With a detonation that shook surrounding buildings, bringing from them an alarmed multitude of business men, the engine boiler of a peanut and popcorn roaster in front of the fruit stand of Sam Lobello, 111 South Ervay street, exploded at 3:15 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mitchell Criddle, a 20-year-old negro, was blown, so bystanders say, four feet upward, and he received painful injuries about the head, arm and breast.

GIRL SHOOTS HER FATHER.

Rather Than Obey, 17-Year-Old Girl Uses Pistol.

Taylor, Tex., Oct. 17.—On the Henry Hoch farm, in the Turkey Creek community, five miles northeast of Taylor, yesterday morning about 7 o'clock Bessie Griffith, the 17-year-old daughter of J. William Griffith, a tenant on the place, shot and instantly killed her father, firing two shots from a 41-caliber revolver at close range, both shots taking effect in the left breast. Griffith had demanded of his daughter that she go to the cotton field and pick cotton. She refused, and the father drew a knife from his pocket. Griffith was 50 years of age. In a preliminary trial held in Justice John Black's court yesterday afternoon Miss Griffith was granted bail in the sum of \$500, which was readily given.

TRAIN BURNS; 15 ARE DEAD.

Rails Spread While Cars Flee From Forest Fire.

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 17.—Fifteen people lost their lives last night in the burning of the Detroit and Mackinaw railroad relief train which was carrying the inhabitants of the little village of Metz, twenty-three miles north of here, to safety from the forest fires which were sweeping away their homes. The ill-fated train was ditched by spreading rails at Nowicki Siding a few miles south of Metz, and the terrified refugees were compelled to abandon the cars and rush to safety, either down the tracks with burning forests on either side, or into the plowed fields near the siding. Eleven of the victims were women and children, who were unable to escape quickly enough from the gondola car which they were occupying. Their charred bodies were found there today when rescuers reached the scene.

Sugar Industry Facing Crisis.

Washington: The sugar industry has reached the most critical period of its history and is now the center of a great conflict in the Brazilian business world, in which production and refining interests are at war, writes Consul Anderson at Rio to the State Department. Even if the present high duty is maintained, he says, the market will dwindle until it will not suffice to support the present volume of demand. Without artificial support the business will stop. The present contest is between the planter-factory as the production interests and the refiners.

Night Riders Busy in Hill County.

Hillsboro, Tex.: A communication from Mertens was published in a Brandon paper Friday stating that some time during last Sunday night large placards were posted upon the gins at Mertens containing notices warning the proprietors of the gins to cease their operations; also that a watchman at one of the gins was called upon later by a man disguised with a long black beard and asked what the gin men were going to do about the warnings, his reply being that he did not know or care.

Harry Thaw has been ordered returned to Matteawan asylum.

Mrs. E. Medlock, wife of a Shreveport business man, shot and killed herself at their home in that city Sunday.

Will Davidson, aged twenty years, was fatally injured at Millsap Monday when he fell from a Texas and Pacific

EDUCATIONAL

Metropolitan

BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION.

We teach Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cotton Grading, etc. Write for full information, stating course desired.

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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,

**TANDY'S DEPOT COLLEGE,
FT. WORTH, TEXAS.**

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Conducted by M. Scougale, 35 yrs.
a Court Stenographer.

Different from all other schools in its splendid advantages for practical experience. No theory; all practice. Actual dictation from start to finish. Best methods

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.



AN EYE OPENER 181 students placed in paying positions during the past 60 days by the TYLER COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, of Tyler, Texas, America's Greatest School of Bookkeeping-Business Training, Shorthand, and Telegraphy. 20 teachers. 1500 students annually. For 168 page catalogue fill in and mail.

Name _____

Address _____

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Fluctuate Slightly—Price Is

The past week has been a very dull one among cotton speculators on the exchanges, and the mills appear to be buying just enough to supply present demands, so that prices have practically remained around the same level. The middle of last week it was announced that the Lancashire strike was off and this was given as the reason for a slight advance, though it was well known that the holding of cotton by the farmers was the main factor. There is a well founded suspicion that this strike is merely a ghost with which to frighten the growers. Large port receipts will be displayed, also, to show that the crop is much larger than claimed, but the buyers know full well that the cotton shipped to the ports now is nearly all being held for better prices.

Rainy weather, which has prevailed this week over much of the cotton belt this week will very likely cause a slight temporary advance, but no general advance is anticipated until after the election.

Brother R. H. Scott, former president of the Farmers' Union Warehouse company, and East Weatherford local union, Weatherford, Texas, has our sincere sympathy in his bereavement on account of the death of his estimable wife, which occurred about the first of the month.

Mrs. Scott was a noble woman and a true and devoted Christian and her death was a great loss to the community and an irreparable one to the husband and children.

WANTED to buy milk and cream in large and small quantities. Shaw Bros., Box 30, Fort Worth Texas.

Missouri.

By J. W. Shaw, Pontiac, Mo.

All communications for publication and all remittances for subscriptions from Missouri should be addressed to J. W. Shaw, Pontiac, Mo., who will conduct a Missouri page in the Co-Operator. This page should prove a very interesting and valuable feature and we hope our readers in that state will write freely and often to Bro. Shaw.

Editor Co-Operator:

Dear Sir and Brother: We continue to hear things which are pleasing from great personages, such as Roosevelt's latest sayings as to what the farmer must do for his sure success.

You notice that Mr. Roosevelt is not, at the present time, hopeful of congress doing much for the farmer while the farmer is not co-operating with each other.

Ah, Roosevelt is not now "Puking" for fun, he has hit the center when he says the little towns must go out of business and that farmers must go in concert together.

Now why can't farmers see this point? What has gone with the ability of farmers to see all these things?

The race is not insane as a whole, but takes the view of an idiot on many things. Any man to whom you may talk regarding the subject will say, "Yes, I know farmers are able to do anything they wish if they will combine, but they will never stick."

The foregoing statement is general among farmers who are not in Union. They have been looking to the "Old Grange, Wheel and Alliance men, these men have heard the owls hoot, they say, before they heard us. Many of the members of the orders mentioned are now in the Farmers' Union. They are warm members, too. While many are very loud talkers against us.

Every business man in many places is up and talking against the order to his subjects. Many of his subjects are farmers and they are willing to listen to those fellows and abide by the expressed opinion of what they term their worst enemy. Why do they follow such people?

"Wealth bringeth honor but the poor is separated from his neighbor." They look up to those who have already succeed in getting what they (the farmers) ought to have had. Sons of perdition are everywhere. Why will subjects of the "Devil" listen to Satanic Angels and go to punishment when they know and admit that Heaven and eternal gain is ahead of the race and is gained by easily complying with a few divine laws.

Now to those people who are letting us down from the fact some other society has fallen, let me say that the history of past events is given that we may study causes which brought war to our nation and other troubles and avoid trouble at present or in the future time by being posted.

These societies which are dead have fallen from some cause or other. Say one fell because of politics or religion and another fell for want of means or education.

No society can stand if its subjects belong to societies of different views and will contend for those views. Therefore a society must be strictly to the business of that society if it stands.

Cats and dogs will not agree, because the cat will not let the dog lick the

cream with her. If they could eat out of the same spoon harmony in the family could exist, and since each contends for his ways, they must live in different abodes.

Since farmers can agree that they must live off the productions of their farms, they should know that they are able to co-operate harmoniously and undisturbed in a society for their betterment.

Keeping out of publicity or privately endorsing any man for a political office is advocating the cause for any religious sect or denomination, is the way to our success in the Farmers' Union.

Men now are beginning to say "Oh, the Union is nothing but a new presented political party."

Democrats are now saying in many places that the Union is nothing but reorganized republican views and republicans land onto democrats with the same accusation. Pay no attention to these poor things because they are only trying to excite the indignation of members of the Union against each other to tear down the order. If you will notice the history of the sickness and death of some one or more of our labor societies, you see that such work has caused the death of some one or more of our orders.

Of course we may have men in the order who may offer themselves for some political office, but let us consider his candidacy very carefully and see that we are very particular that this is a separate business and all transacted in a business way in the political party and not in the lodge room.

If Jones is a good "Missionary Baptist" let Jones alone with his views. If Smith likes the "Methodist" let Smith have his "Methodist views." If Jones decides that Smith ought to be a "Baptist," let Jones reason with Smith in a respectful way from a Bible source and not in the order whatsoever.

You may rest assured that we are up against rascals in and out of our order.

Rascals are in every department and will be. But watch the Union go on to success. People are too well educated to stop short of success. We have to co-operate, we have to stand together as our last and only hope.

A rejuvenation of many things to our welfare will have to be brought about.

Look at the thousands of little villages the business of which can be done in many cases with one-tenth of the population. If this view is a fact we have nine-tenths of village and town population living off of us. This surplus or floating mass of idleness should be at work. We have enough to work for at our own homes. Too many people are dependent upon our efforts on the farm. Let us be up and doing. Get at the work. Stay with it. You fellows who have the money, put it out into the enterprises we are now advocating.

Bond every officer of trust. Get a rope around the neck of rascals and hold them down. Make them do.

Goodbye for this time, I am

Yours fraternally,

Pontiac, Mo.

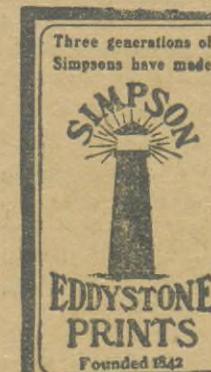
J. W. SHAW.

FROM A MISSOURI GIRL

Editor Co-Operator: As I haven't seen any letters from our local I thought I would write a few words.

My brother takes the Co-Operator and I think it a fine paper.

Our local has about sixty members, of which there are about twenty ladies.



I think every farmer ought to join the Union. There are some that say they would join but they don't see that the Union is doing any good.

They don't know what good it is doing. I believe it has already done good and will do much more good if all will join and stick together and help one another. There are some who are fighting against the women joining the Union. They say they don't think it is right for them to join the Union, but they don't seem to think it wrong for them to shoulder a hoe and go to the field and hoe all day, or take a sack and pick cotton or peas all day. I know some women who have to go to the field and plow and shuck corn and still some say it isn't right for them to join the Union. I belong to the Union and would like to see all the farmers' girls join and help in the fight. Let's join to help one another and not join just to say we belong to the Union. Brothers and Sisters, let's just keep fighting and never give in, and the victory will be ours. But if we give up the fight the speculators will have us just where they want us. I think we ought to have a Union buyer here. Most of us have sold to but the speculators unless we go to expense of shipping. If we had a buyer, I think it would be much help to the Union. I will close for this time and if this misses the waste basket, probably will write again. Wishing much success to the Co-Operator and Union, I am your sister,

E. L. B.

Meadow Grove Local, Marston, Mo.

NOTICES ON GINS

IS BOYISH PRANK

BROWNWOOD, Texas, Oct. 17.—Five boys, members of prominent Brownwood families, confessed today to having posted the night rider notices on the two Brownwood gins Monday night.

Officers suspected the schoolboys and secured confessions from them today. They declared that they did it for fun. No action was taken against them today. It is believed here that a majority of the so-called night riders in Texas are only mischievous boys.

A prominent fire insurance agency here traced down the perpetrators of the joke. These are the only "night riders" who have been caught in Texas and no gin has yet been burned following a threat.

Elsewhere we print an advertisement of Shaw Bros., Fort Worth, who solicit shipments of cream. These are reliable gentlemen and their creamery industry is worth a great deal to farmers close enough to ship their surplus to them.

Try our classified columns when you have something to sell or want to buy an article which someone else has.

TRAGEDY AT KINGSVILLE.

Young Man Kills His Wife and Himself.

Kingsville, Tex., Oct. 19.—George J. Day shot and killed his wife and himself about 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning at his home in Kingsville. George Day, the son of a prosperous and honored farmer of this county, came here with his wife and three small children about six months ago, and had been engaged in horse trading since that time. About one month ago he bought a small home here and has been placing material on the ground for the purpose of enlarging the house. Some of their neighbors believe that there had been some contention between Day and his wife for a week past, but no one seems to be able to say what the nature of it was.

State Has Heavy Losses.

Austin: The news of a \$20,000 fire loss at the North Texas Insane Asylum created no little interest here, especially following damage to the extent of \$10,000 by fire at the A. & M. College last week. The board of directors of the college were in session Saturday at the college making provision for the repair of the damaged agricultural building. The loss at Terrell is more serious. The usual emergency clause will be followed in securing a deficiency certificate signed by the governor.

Patrick's New Petition.

Washington: The motion of Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer who is serving a life sentence in the State prison at Sing Sing on the charge of killing the Texas millionaire, Wm. March Rice, for an appeal from the United States Circuit Court of New York, denying him a writ of habeas corpus, and which is supposed to have been prepared by Patrick himself, will probably be formally presented to the supreme court of the United States on Wednesday.

Great Activity in Galveston.

Galveston: The past week has seen a big movement of cotton from the port of Galveston. With one exception it was the biggest week of the season. A total of 108,696 bales of cotton were cleared, valued at \$5,197,910. The movement of wheat was light, but corn and flour came to the front. A total of 58,528 bushels of corn were cleared, valued at \$40,068. A total of 9,482 barrels of flour valued at \$44,438 were exported.

A young man about 28 years of age was run over and instantly killed Saturday night by freight cars being backed in by a Santa Fe switch engine near the Union Station.

An earthquake shock, lasting forty seconds, was felt in Mexico, Monday night at 10:33 o'clock. Clocks were stopped, but the intensity of the shock was insufficient to cause any damage.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

Texas, according to arrangements announced by Controller Murray of Washington last week, is the ninth bank examining district.

Col. R. E. Smith, known as the Texas alfalfa king, was seriously injured at Sherman, Saturday morning when his horse fell upon him.

Dr. H. E. Yarbrough was shot and killed at Markham about 8 o'clock Saturday night. G. S. Byars, proprietor of the Byars Drug Store, is under \$5,000 bond.

Fire, probably by an incendiary, caused the loss of 300 bales of cotton at Brooksmith Sunday morning and also destroyed the platform and two Frisco freight cars.

The official board of the First Methodist Church has, by the adoption of a formal resolution, invited the North Texas Conference to hold its annual session in Dallas in 1909.

The Railroad Commission will not grant the application of Col. J. Farley of Dallas Freight Bureau for the adjustment of the rates on tropical fruits, as proposed by him and considered at Tuesday's hearing.

There is to be a new Methodist church erected in Kaufman in the near future, and the Methodist Sunday school last Sunday pledged to give a barrel of money to have a memorial window put in it.

James H. Cunningham, 18 years of age, an acrobat by profession, died at the city hospital at Austin Monday from injuries sustained in a fall received while doing trapeze work during the recent county fair.

Petitions have been received by the Texas railroad commission asking for a reduction of cotton rates to the amount of ten cents per 100 pounds or about fifty cents a bale. No action has been taken on the matter.

The contractors for the building of the Texas and New Orleans railroad from Galveston to Rusk are making splendid progress. There are about 300 teams at work on the grading and some 400 men engaged in the work.

Attorney Albert Walker, for the defense, stated that the case of the State vs. Frank McCue, charged with murder in connection with the death of Earl Mabry, has been set down for trial for December 7 before Judge Tom Simmons of the Sixty-Seventh Judicial District of Texas, at Fort Worth.

Peter Gipson, a plumber of Terrell, was struck by a switch engine on the Texas and Pacific crossing near the round bale gin plant late Friday afternoon. His wagon was smashed and the harness torn from his horse. He was hurled some distance, but escaped injury, it is thought.

The grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star of Texas adjourned the twenty-sixth annual meeting in Beaumont Friday afternoon. The night session was overflowing with business. A musical program took up about an hour's time early in the evening, after which the officers were installed.

Commissioner of Agriculture Kone of Austin will ask the Legislature for a new law governing the department of Agriculture. He desires a complete reorganization and an extension of the powers and usefulness of the department.

From a mailing list of 10,000 addresses, the Government experiment station at Dallas is at present engaged in mailing copies of Department Bulletin No. 95 to residents in district which are affected with the boll weevil.

Texas and Pacific officials received advices Wednesday from Marshall to the effect that Samuel M. West, superintendent of scales, clocks and safes on the entire system, died at the company's hospital at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At large land deal was closed when the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company took over approximately 25,000 acres of Wharton county land lying just north of the Matagorda county line, the consideration being \$800,000.

Everything is being put in final shape for the McCulloch County Fair, which is to be held at Brady Nov. 5, 6 and 7. The track is now in fine shape and some splendid races are expected. The exhibit hall is about completed.

John Jance, a Bohemian, was arrested Monday at LaGrange charged with killing his wife at Engle in that country. The officers claim while intoxicated Jance fired upon his wife while she lay asleep, killing her instantly.

W. H. Page, chief engineer with a party of six men arrived in Wichita Falls Wednesday having completed the survey from Petrolia to Wichita Falls for a pipe line for natural gas into Wichita Falls. The line will be completed in two months.

The most important matter that is attracting attention at present with reference to the boll weevil is the rapidity with which the pest is spreading over hitherto uninfested districts. W. D. Hunter, chief of the Government experiment station, says the weevils have recently spread over thirteen counties in Mississippi, where during this season last year there were only three counties affected.

The American battleship fleet, under command of Admiral Sperry, which left Manila for Yokohama, Oct. 10, has been sighted maneuvering to the southeast of Kiushiu, the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan.

The recall of Dr. Angel Ugarte, the minister from Honduras to the United States, was announced Thursday when the minister called on Secretary Root and said he had been relieved and would go to Mexico to represent his country there.

Representatives of Stone & Webster interests in Texas are looking over the ground with a view of building in the near future an electric line from Houston to Galveston.

The big new steamer Brazos has just completed her maiden trip from New York to Galveston and on this trip she broke all records for fast time it having been made in four days, nineteen hours and five minutes, over two hours lower than the record established in 1902.

The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad Friday filed a 30 per mile passenger rate tariff with the Arkansas Railroad Commission. The other main lines of Arkansas will follow suit immediately.

Members of the alumni of the Louisiana University Tuesday met at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction Easton and completed arrangements for the big game of football between Louisiana State University and the A. and M. College of Texas next Saturday.

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.

In a wreck on the Rock Island near Yukon, Okla., last Friday, forty-one persons were more or less seriously injured.

A \$50,000 block of Denison water extension bonds offered on the Boston market for sale is meeting with good demand from investors.

Benjamin H. Ridgeley, United States Consul General to the City of Mexico, died suddenly about midnight Saturday night in the City of Mexico.

The Russian cruiser Oleg, which went ashore off Libau last Monday is still hard aground. Efforts are being made to lighten her by removing her guns.

At Tanaha, Okla., southeast of Tulsa about ten miles, the Hecia Oil Company and others drilled in a great oil well Saturday, which opens up a new field. The strike has created excitement in oil circles.

As a result of accidentally drinking a bottle of carbolic acid several days ago, the 4-year-old son of A. C. Davis died at Pearsall Thursday. Mr. Davis resides in Oklahoma and the boy's remains will be sent there for interment.

Dewitt C. Sprague, soldier, lawyer, and poet and United States Consul in Germany under the administration of Gen. Grant, died at his home in Washington Monday afternoon from a prolonged attack of pneumonia, aged 72.

At a final conference in Little Rock Thursday between representatives of the five trunk lines of Arkansas and the Shippers' Commission a compromise was reached on more than 60 per cent of the interstate traffic under discussion.

A MASS MEETING

To Be Held at the City Hall on Friday, Oct. 23

A general mass meeting of the Home Canners and Farmers' Union members is called to meet in the city hall at Palestine on the above date at 1 o'clock p. m. A grave crisis confronts the home canning industry of Texas which involves the entire fruit and truck industry of the state and affects the general welfare of the people. To perfect and put into operation an effective business plan for the proper handling and marketing of the products of the farm, with home canned products as a basis, is the important business that will come before this

Weak Heart Action

There are certain nerves that control the action of the heart. When they become weak, the heart action is impaired. Short breath, pain around heart, choking sensation, palpitation, fluttering, feeble or rapid pulse, and other distressing symptoms follow. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is a medicine especially adapted to the needs of these nerves and the muscular structure of the heart itself. It is a strengthening tonic that brings speedy relief. Try it.

"For years I suffered with what I thought was stomach trouble, when the doctors told me I had heart trouble. I had tried many remedies, when the Dr. Miles' almanac came into my hands, and I concluded to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I have taken three bottles, and now I am not suffering at all. I am cured and this medicine did it. I write this in the hope that it will attract the attention of others who suffer as I did."

MRS. D. BARRON,
804 Main St., Covington, Ky.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

meeting. Every farmer who feels any interest in home canning either for his own use or market, should attend this meeting.

(Signed): J. W. Jenkins, President Anderson County Home Canners' Association; Z. Broughton, Secretary Anderson County Farmers' Union; B. M. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer Texas Home Canners' Association.

SKIN TROUBLES CURED

First Had Itching Rash—Threatened Later with Blood-Poison in Leg.

RELIED ON CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About twelve or fifteen years ago I had a breaking-out, and it itched and stung so badly that I could not have any peace because of it. Three doctors did not help me. Then I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, and began to get better right away. They cured me and I have not been bothered with the itching since, to amount to anything. About two years ago I had la grippe and pneumonia, which left me with a pain in my leg, which then swelled and began to break out. The doctor was afraid it would turn to blood-poison. I used his medicine, but it did no good, then I used the Cuticura Remedies three times and cured the breaking out on my leg. J. F. Hennen, Milan, Mo., May 13, 1907."

AGENTS PORTRAITS \$5, FRAMES 15¢
sheet pictures 10¢, stereoscopes 25¢,
views 10¢, 20 days credit. Samples & Catalogs Free.
Consolidated Portrait Co., 250-147 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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.

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**BIG MASS MEETING ENDORSES
MR. FULLWOOD'S PLAN FOR AN
INCREASE OF OUR CIRCULAT-
ING MEDIUM**

The state officials of the Farmers' Union agree with Mr. Fullwood in desiring to see these cotton certificates given a fair trial here in Georgia, and as the originator of the idea lives in Cedartown, it is only natural and proper that its first test begin here.

Mr. Fullwood accordingly issued a call for a mass meeting to be held Monday, Sept. 21, at the court house, and it brought out the largest crowd ever gathered there, over a thousand people being packed in the auditorium.

Dr. P. M. Rhodes, president of the County Union, presided. Mr. J. I. Harris acted as secretary, and Mr. B. J. Davis opened the meeting with prayer. The president asked Mr. Fullwood to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in part as follows:

The Cotton Certificate Plan, as originated and developed by me, was first endorsed by the Farmers' Union of Polk county, then by the Farmers' Union National Convention at Memphis in January, 1908.

From the adoption of this Certificate plan at the Memphis convention grew out largely many of the main features of the Union Cotton Companies now organized in every state of the cotton belt.

At the recent National Convention of the Farmers' Union held in Fort Worth, the national executive officers of the Union were instructed to put this plan into effect as soon as possible.

I have secured the co-operation of all the banks of Cedartown (they even going so far as to offer to pledge their own private money to float our certificates if necessary), the merchants, and farmers of the surrounding country, and through the medium of Polk County Farmers' Union Warehouse Company there is now being put in circulation one thousand dollars in Cotton Certificates.

These certificates are made from elegantly engraved plates, and the combination of colors gives them an attractive appearance.

**"GUARANTEED COTTON CERTIFI-
CATE."**

"No.

"Series A.

Cedartown, Ga., Sept. 21, 1908.

"On or before August 31, 1909, the Polk County Warehouse Company (incorporated) hereby promises to pay to bearer (5) five dollars, (5) value received.

"This certifies that to secure the payment of this promissory note, or Cotton Certificate, there has been deposited with our Warehouse Company ten dollars' worth of cotton, title being in said Warehouse Company, as Trustee, to secure the redemption and payment of this note or Cotton Certificate. And that, also, the Secretary of said Warehouse Company is under a bond issued by a bonding company authorized to issue fidelity bonds, under the laws of Georgia, guaranteeing that said Warehouse Company, before issuing this note, or Certificate, has received such amount of cotton, and will retain such cotton in said Warehouse, or other safe depository, fully insured, until this note or Certificate shall be redeemed or paid.

**"THE POLK COUNTY WAREHOUSE
COMPANY.**

"By

"..... President.

"Secretary and Manager."

(Copyrighted. All Rights Reserved.)

And on the other side, in large letters, the words, "Cotton Certificate."

To illustrate the use of said certificates: The farmer carries a bale of cotton worth say \$50 to our warehouse man. The farmer wants to borrow \$25 in cotton certificates (this being the per cent agreed upon by the farmers and bankers as being surely safe beyond all question.) The warehouse man issues and charges to the farmer this amount of cotton certificates, holding as security therefor the warehouse receipt for the bale of cotton. No interest is charged on these certificates, which show on their face that they are promissory notes, secured by twice their value in cotton; the farmer pays his debts and puts the \$25 certificates in circulation. When the farmer wishes to sell this cotton to the factor or consumer, he returns to the warehouse man \$25 in cotton certificates, or \$25 in currency with which to retire said certificates when presented for redemption.

I claim that these cotton certificates furnish an ideal flexible medium of exchange; they are called into being by the creation of wealth in the shape of a farmer's bale of cotton, and enable that farmer to pay his debts and supply his necessities. In course of time, as the mills need and buy cotton for consumption, the cotton certificate, having performed its functions, is automatically retired. The cotton is turned into other forms of property or wealth and is taken care of by the currency with which the general business of the country is conducted.

The farmers, bankers and business men of Cedartown have shown exceptional heartiness in their co-operation in putting this plan into effect. It demonstrates how much can be accomplished when all classes work together for the common good. There is no reason why other towns throughout the cotton belt should not follow the precedent set by Cedartown, and in this manner relieve our already overstrained circulating medium from the tremendous strain thrown upon it every season by our \$700,000,000 cotton crop.

In round numbers there is about one billion dollars in the banks, with which to take care of thirteen billions of dollars deposited with the banks by their customers subject to check at any moment. The monetary problem is further complicated by the fact that our banks are carrying about eleven billions of loans.

Now, remember that there is only one billion dollars in the banks to handle this twenty-four billions of deposits and loans. And one dollar has to hustle around and settle twenty-four dollars of liabilities before the accounts are balanced up.

When we throw our seven hundred million dollar cotton crop on this already over-burdened billion dollars in the banks, no wonder it enables a few unscrupulous millionaire speculators to tie up enough money to bring on a panic like we had last fall.

When these speculators tie up our money the price of our cotton and our homes go down, and they buy us out. This turns the money loose and prices go up, and immediately they sell back to us and pocket the difference.

There was no excuse under heaven for the panic last fall but to line the pockets of the rascals who brought it on. It was one of the most damnable skin games ever concocted by mortal man. The ring leaders ought to have been hung, and every man, North and South, East and West, who aided and abetted them ought to be in the chain gang today. (Applause.)

Our bankers in Polk county are honest, upright men, and they sympathize with our farmers and laboring people. Long after other sections could not get a dollar on their cotton, our bankers were loaning us every dollar they could borrow.

The bankers tell us, and it is true, that the bulk of the business of the country is done by checks, drafts and entries on their books. These checks and drafts and entries constitute nine-tenths of our medium of exchanging values, and are absolutely under the control of the bankers.

If all bankers were like our Polk county bankers we might never suffer from any abuse of this power. But last fall demonstrated the fact that all bankers are not alike. Therefore the control of nine-tenths of our medium of exchange, in addition to the privileges already granted to the national banks, is too great and dangerous a power to be held by 5,000 bankers over 80,000,000 of people.

Our people have rights at stake in this monetary question, and by the splendor of Heaven we are going to fight for them until they are granted and respected. (Applause.)

The so-called flexible currency bill passed by our last congress is worse than a farce. It is a waste of time to discuss it.

The cotton certificate furnishes an ideal medium of exchange. It is called into existence by the production of wealth in the shape of a bale of cotton. Every dollar of it is backed by two dollars of the best security on earth; it is safeguarded in every way necessary. The farmer takes it, pays his debts and buys supplies, and trade is flourishing, and everybody prospers.

When the mill is ready to buy and consume the cotton, the certificates are retired, as there is no longer necessity for their existence.

The wave of prosperity brought on by the issue of cotton certificates will also benefit our friends, the bankers. Every fall our banks have to borrow and pay interest, exchange and transportation charges on immense sums of money from New York and other money centers. By the issue of cotton certificates our bankers would be able to finance the cotton crop without borrowing a dollar. They could loan out the certificates, which would naturally flow to their vaults in payment of notes, etc., at the same in-

terest they would charge for money, and save the interest and charges they have been paying New York.

Our Southern banks all claim that they are helplessly in the power of New York, and that they would be glad to escape from the unscrupulous domination of the New York money sharks. During the panic last fall our Southern banks held more money than they ever did before, clearly demonstrating the fact that they had money enough to take care of foreign accounts. All they needed was a local flexible medium of exchange to take care of the home business in such a way as to prevent draining their vault of national currency, and this our cotton certificates would do.

There is no comparison between our cotton certificates and clearing house certificates. The former is based upon twice its face value in cotton, which makes it better than gold. The latter was based, primarily, on the national bank notes which showed how much the banker owed the government; secondly, on a debt created by the loan of the banker's evidence of indebtedness to some fellow who could not pay it back on demand, for if he could have paid it back, where would have been the necessity for the clearing house certificates? Quite a slick little scheme, gentlemen, but a little too "fur from taw" for us farmers, and no sensible man can blame us for not swallowing the bait, especially when we were not consulted beforehand whether we would take them or not. (Applause.)

The men who pretended to be our friends, but are really wolves in sheep's clothing, claim that the issue of cotton certificates would drive currency out of our country. There is no foundation in fact for this claim, for these certificates would not stay in circulation long enough to do this. These

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16¢ for 26-inch; 18¢ for 31-inch; 22 1/2¢ for 34-inch; 21¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence; 50-inch Poultry Fence; 50 ft. Long, 10¢ per rod. **Sold on 30 days trial.** KITSELMAN BROS., Box 227, MUNCIE, IND.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong, tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 212, Winchester, Indiana.

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.

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.

certificates would merely supply the local need for a circulating medium during the marketing of our cotton crop.

The mills of the world are obliged to have our cotton. They would be compelled to send us the money for it, and that would supplant and retire the cotton certificates as the crop was consumed.

Now a few words to you members of the Farmers' Union as to the Fort Worth convention which it is perfectly proper for the public to hear.

Among the most important resolutions were endorsing postal savings banks, pending parcels post legislation, commanding President Roosevelt for appointing the farm life commission, etc.

No absolute minimum price for cotton was fixed to be given out to the public. Our action in this matter must be known only to our members.

Our National Cotton Committee will advise our members from time to time as conditions change, as to our minimum price.

Full reports as to the condition of the cotton crop in every state were presented to the convention. A careful and accurate consolidation of these reports proved that eleven and a half million bales is a fair estimate on the present crop.

So whenever you hear a man talking about a bumper crop for 1908 you may rest assured that he is a bear, an ignoramus or a wilful and malicious liar—that's all!

It was the unanimous sense of the convention in view of the price maintained for cotton last year, in spite of the panic, the speculators, the world, the flesh and the devil, and in view of the fact that the present world's supply of cotton is 2,000,000 bales less than last year, with a crop of only 11,500,000 bales this year, that it would be foolish and suicidal for our farmers to rush their cotton on the market and thus force the price down.

So remember, brethren and fellow farmers, that every bale you rush on the market, beyond your dire necessity, is helping to lower the price of every bale of cotton raised in the South.

We have now about 1,000 warehouses of our own; each state has a Central Cotton Company; and we have a National Cotton Committee, composed of one of our best men from each cotton state.

Through this committee all the cotton states can combine their power and we will win the fight and get a fair price, if YOU will just exercise a little patience and discretion.

Our organization is already bearing fruit. The banks of the South and West are almost begging for the privilege of financing our present crop. A representative of the European mills, backed by ten billions of capital, has already been to Georgia anxious to deal direct with us.

Why should we break our fool necks rushing our cotton on the market when everybody stands ready to help us if we will only let them?

"Oh," you say, "that's all talk. I held my cotton last year and lost money by it." Brother, your cotton is worth less now than you could have sold it for last fall, but if everybody had sold their cotton as fast as gathered it would have fallen, at least, to 7 cents per pound. You would have lost your proportionate part of the \$230,000,000 (at average price of 11 cents) which the South would have lost.

The press proclaimed it far and

wide, from East to West, from countless rostrums it has been proclaimed, "If it had not been for the Farmers' Union, cotton would have gone down to 7 or 8 cents per pound. Until this good hour no man has ever questioned this statement because he knew he could not disprove it. Well do I remember when I sold cotton for 3, 4 and 5 cents per pound. You do, too.

The speculators, remembering this, tried to put us back there again, and would have done it but for the Farmers' Union.

Upon the surface it seems that our farmers who held cotton lost money, but in its last analysis they saved themselves and their countrymen from utter ruin.

All honor to the brave men who could and did hold their cotton and stemmed the storm turned loose upon their devoted heads by the combined brains and money of the speculative world. Ye are the salt of the earth, made in God's own image, and if all were like you there'd be Sweet Fields of Eden here below.

The tobacco farmers of the North and East, the grain and cattle men of the Middle West and Pacific slope, have combined and wrested their rights from their oppressors. And we cotton men of the South could, if we would.

By the best government statistics, it costs 16 2-3 cents per pound to raise cotton, counting a man's wages at only \$1 per day. If every cotton farmer would only stand firm, we could and should get cost for our cotton.

Brother, sell your cotton if you must, sell your cotton if you will—no man can prevent you.

But remember that when you sell cotton for less than cost, you are bartering away the clothes of your wives and children; you are stinting the table around which you gather morn, noon and night; you are dwarfing the brains of those who come after you; you are selling your own birthright to be a freeborn American citizen. (Applause.)

Every banker and all the business men in Cedartown with whom I have talked, have agreed to help circulate cotton certificates. Their only fear of the success of this plan was that you farmers would not readily accept these certificates, based upon your own products and issued for your own benefit. Knowing you for many years as I have, I pledged to them my sacred honor that you farmers had sense enough to recognize your own interest when you saw it, and that you would meet them half way, appreciate their co-operation and accept as readily as they will our cotton certificates in our business transactions.

To prove to them that my confidence in you was not misplaced, I have asked you to come here today. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your presence, because it vindicates my honor pledged for you, and proves to those people that you farmers have the courage to stand by your convictions and to stand by your friends.

I swear to you in the fear of the Great I Am, and upon my word, which has never yet been broken to any living man, that our issuance of cotton certificates, loyally supported by you, will be a second Declaration of Independence and the entering wedge to our freedom from the financial slavery which has been slowly but surely binding us in its coils. (Applause.)

Our forefathers, for less cause than we complain of, dyed red with their hearts' best blood every battlefield from Richmond to Savannah, and their

bones are now bleaching with the dust from the storm-beaten shores of the Atlantic to the far Pacific slope. Shall we prove ourselves worthy sons of our immortal sires, or shall we admit that we are cowardly poltroons, unworthy to tread the paths our fathers trod?

In the presence of these bankers, merchants and business men, I want to see how many of you farmers have got backbone enough to stand up for your rights.

Now watch close, men, weak-kneed fellows will keep their seats.

All you farmers who will help our bankers and merchants circulate our cotton certificates stand up at once.

(The farmers all stood up.) Cheers.

All our bankers have assured me that they will co-operate with us in this movement. I have not talked with all our merchants, but I feel sure of their hearty co-operation. If there is any merchant here who is conscientiously opposed to this movement in the interest of us all, please stand up so we can all see who you are. (No-body stood up.)

Seems like we are about unanimous. Suppose we pledge our friendship Country to Town, and Town to Country, by a rising vote. (Audience rose as one man.)

Now our banks ought to and do know more about financial problems

than we do. But I want you to help me teach them a lesson in finance with our cotton certificates.

Listen: Every bank in Cedartown will take them, but don't you carry a single one of them to the banks. Let's pay them to each other and keep them in circulation among ourselves.

A farmer borrows in cotton certificates \$25 on his bale of cotton and scatters them out among us. When he sells that cotton he does not have to hunt up \$25 in cotton certificates, he can pay his debt to our warehouse company by turning over \$25 in money to our bonded agent. This bonded agent holds this money for the purpose of paying these certificates, when you get tired of passing them around and want to find out whether they are good or not.

If any bank, any merchant or any farmer refuses to take our cotton certificates, we Union men want to know his name.

My friends, I congratulate you upon the courage, loyalty and patriotism shown here today.

I brought nothing into this world, and I carry nothing out of it. I care not for gold, jewels or costly raiment. I value your friendship and your confidence far beyond the glittering crown of any prince or potentate who ever wore a diadem, from Greenland's icy

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THE National Co-Operator and Farm Journal has made a special effort to secure a list of newspapers and magazines of a high-class and valuable for their news or educational features, which at the same time are in the reach of everybody. As some of the clubs offered below are about one-half the regular publishers' prices, we believe we have succeeded remarkably well. Read them over; you will find something for every member of the family.

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243 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

mountains to India's coral strand. When at last you lay me in the dark and silent tomb, I would ask for no greater monument, no prouder epitaph, than for you to say: "He lived and died, true to his country, and true to his friends."

Mr. Fullwood exhibited some cotton certificates sent him by Mr. E. A. Calvin of the Farmers' Union Cotton Company, Houston, Texas, drawn upon the plan originated in Polk county. He also read a letter from Mr. Calvin, stating that these certificates had been submitted to the department of banking, Washington, D. C. This department pronounced these certificates "promissory notes," non-taxable and not in violation of the national currency laws, thus proving that the Polk county certificates were legal and non-taxable.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fullwood's remarks, Dr. P. M. Rhodes commended the cotton certificate plan, and urged for a "square deal."

W. O. Cornelius, in a forcible speech, endorsed the action of the meeting; W. S. Coleman, in a few minutes' talk, aroused his hearers to enthusiasm by his ringing endorsement of the day's proceedings.

Hon. William J. Harris, president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, pledged his support to the cotton certificate movement. He also advocated the exemption from taxation, for one year, of all farm products in the hands of the farmers unsold.

A. E. Young, a prominent farmer and vice president of the Bank of Cedar-town, said he had always been in favor of the farmers, and was willing to stand on his record. Rev. W. J. Lovvorn, one of the leading farmers and mill men, said the Farmers' Union would not let him join, because he was selling goods. But as to the actions of the meeting "them's my sentiments."

James Heaton, cashier of the Rockmart bank, expressed his approval of the action taken by the mass meeting.

Rev. A. A. Pittman, ex-president of the Polk County Union, made a strong speech, advising economy and living at home. R. S. Green, a merchant and farmer, also advocated economy and the raising of home supplies.

After a few timely words of advice, Dr. P. M. Rhodes asked all non-Union men to retire, and the Polk County Farmers' Union went into executive session.

We are informed that this executive session was entirely harmonious, and that all the details of the cotton certificate plan were perfected, and that this new medium of exchange will in a few days make its appearance in our channels of trade.

The Co-Operator has just issued a book entitled "The Members' Manual," by "Uncle Sam" Hampton. It contains the best thought that "Uncle Sam" has ever spoken or written upon the problems of the farmers. There is not a man in the Farmers' Union that has given more thought and exercised more energy in its building than "Uncle Sam" Hampton, and now after years of toil, he has placed his thoughts in "A Manual" covering the most important feature of Union problems, the science of judicious marketing. If it is circulated as it should be, in every neighborhood, the farmers will be converted to unionism. The thousands of local Unions that may never see or hear "Uncle Sam" can, by sending to C. Smith, State Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas, get "The Manual" he has written. The price is only ten cents per copy.

The Galveston Plan

(Re-published by request.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 12, 1908.

To the Membership of Texas:

In compliance with the instructions of the local unions and the annual state meeting held at Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 4, 1908, the announcement is now made of the establishment of the Central Selling Agency at Galveston, Tex., with J. C. Albritton, a member of the executive committee, in charge.

The Central Selling Agency contemplates the selling of Union cotton direct to spinner buyers, thus eliminating the system that has for years and years placed us at the mercy of the gambling world. The Central Selling Agency when carried out as anticipated will make all sales of cotton stored in Union warehouse. Said sales to be consummated by our warehousemen, who will become the responsible party to these transactions. Our warehousemen to keep the Central Agent thoroughly posted as to the number of bales in warehouse and of what grade, when to be sold, and at what price. Also the name of the party owning the cotton. This will enable our agent to keep himself posted as to the amount of cotton, the amount to be sold and at what price and where the cotton is located.

Your president and executive committee realize that an emergency exists; that something must be done now; that in order for our people to hold cotton and to prevent its sacrifice upon the local market they have made arrangements in Galveston for the immediate sale of such cotton as must now be sold, and to finance all cotton on which people must borrow money in order to hold for a better price.

We believe the immediate shipment to Galveston of all cotton that must now be sold will bring about sharp competition at home; the immediate shipment of all cotton that must be financed will immediately bring about relief at home and at the same time demonstrate the Farmers' Union plan and also tend to destroy the gamblers' system that has made us an easy prey.

The Galveston cotton factors, propose to handle our cotton and secure for us the highest market price that can be obtained.

Cotton shipped to Galveston must be shipped flat or uncompressed and your bill of lading must so read. Select your factor and ship direct to him in care of J. C. Albritton, Central Selling Agent.

If you wish to borrow money, take your bill of lading to your local bank and draw two-thirds of the value of your cotton, middling basis, Galveston. According to agreement with Galveston factors, the rate of interest will be 6 per cent per annum, loan to run from season to season. Interest to be paid on money only for actual time used. Cotton to be sold at option of the shipper.

The concentration of cotton at Galveston means the establishment of your system, it means competition, a better price for cotton with a large volume of cotton in Galveston port, where it can be shipped to any part of the world. Buyers from all parts of the globe can be invited to attend our sales with the assurance that they can obtain such cotton as they want.

Now, my brethren, this matter is up to you. You want to escape the local buyers and we have made a way for your escape. You want a better price for your cotton and we have made it possible for you; you want your cotton financed so you can carry it, this, too, has been secured; you want security so no loss will result to you, we have secured the aid of the oldest and most solid financial concerns. Now, will you do it? Now, will you go forward and be men or surrender? Will you demonstrate your own ability to do business or still let the little street ~~water~~ do business for you?

This year's cotton must be held—the minimum price won. Will you rally with your old-time enthusiasm and give battle; the crop last year was short, the government reports this crop below the average; trade conditions are getting strong, money is getting easy, conditions are very flattering for success. The last four years have been eventful years; full of glory for the Farmers' Union, your success has astonished the world; your organization, your endurance, your ability to do things, your systems are working reforms that will revolutionize the handling of cotton.

Brethren, we cannot turn back, we must go forward, or else lose all we have gained. All farmers, merchants and banks are asked to co-operate with us in this fight. It means the stability in price for your cotton, and the stability of the business of our country.

The gambler has been driven from nearly all the southern states and with the growing influence of the Farmers' Union, must be driven from the American continent. The east, the west, the north are lined up with us. The wheat grower, the corn grower, the cattle and hog raisers have enlisted in this great army to fight one common enemy; the time has come when exchanges must go. The New York exchange has declared for reform, but must be abolished.

You can ship cotton to W. L. Moody & Co., H. Kempner W. S. Beadles & Co., John D. Rogers & Co., and the F. Cannon Commission Company. You take your choice. All cotton to be shipped flat and so state in your bill of lading. Care J. C. Albritton, Agent.

The Fort Worth and Denver, the Trinity and Brazos Valley, the Houston and Texas Central, the Frisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Santa Fe, the International and Great Northern and Rock Island have all agreed on the quick transit of cotton to the port. These roads will give special quick transit for your cotton.

Now, brethren, we have done our duty, will you do yours? If you do, the day is saved, and the Farmers' Union plan will be demonstrated. This you can do without any fear of loss. Your cotton will be in safe hands to be sold as you direct. The little cotton broker will fight the shipment of your cotton, and will try to frighten you. His job depends on keeping the cotton at home. If you ship it away his job is lost, and he will dissuade you if he can. He is your enemy, an enemy to the Farmers' Union, an enemy to spot prices, for cotton, he is the man that buys cotton on quotations from New York and New Orleans. When the farmer puts the street brokers out of business, you largely destroy the power of the exchange gambler.

D. J. NEILL,
President,
C. SMITH,
Secretary,
J. E. EDMONDSON,
Lecturer,
J. E. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman Ex. Com.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

First—Mark your cotton with your name and initials in good ink, number

your bales so that at all times by these numbers and initials the cotton can be identified.

Second—Go to your railroad agent, get him to make out a bill of lading for you for the cotton, shipping the cotton to parties selected by you.

Third—Ship your cotton flat or uncompressed, order it so marked on your bill of lading, provided you get the same rate, which can always be had in Texas. It holds and gains in weight better and classes better than compressed cotton. There is no charges to you for compressing, but if your cotton is already compressed, you can ship it and we will handle it.

When an advance is desired, the bill of lading can be taken to your local bank and attached to a draft and the money paid you at once.

For the benefit of those desiring immediate sale of their cotton on arrival at Galveston, we will at present advance \$35.00 per bale.

The interest rate is only 6 per cent per annum by all factors, except John D. Rogers, who charges 8 per cent. The interest starts from the time the draft is paid until the amount is repaid. It is understood that J. C. Albritton is the agent for the Farmers' Union and will be stationed in Galveston to protect the interest of the Union.

All cotton shipped to any of the firms must be shipped in care of J. C. Albritton, Agent.

"THE MEMBERSHIP MANUAL"

Oct. 5, 1908.

To the Members of the Farmers Union:

I have just issued a little book entitled "The Members' Manual," being a complete guide to judicious marketing and profitable prices. It gives the plan to unite the farmers and win success. It is a veritable revelation and a message of glad tidings to all farmers, containing the pledging and pooling agreements that will enable the farmers to speak as one man, and to act in concert as though they lived in the same neighborhood.

"The Members' Manual" is now ready for delivery, and should be in the hands of every member of the Farmers' Union, and every farmer in the land. It will convert whole neighborhoods. It contains the best thought that I have been able to give on farmers' problems, and is couched in language that is plain enough for all. The advice given in "The Manual," if heeded, will bring the farmers to the front where they belong, and retire the speculators and gamblers forever.

It is the best education on the marketing problems that has been issued, and is the best propaganda matter that you can place in the hands of non-members of the Union.

Get your local Union to order one dozen copies for circulation in the neighborhood.

Order through C. Smith, State Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas. Price 10 cents per copy. Yours devotedly,

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The following is a list of the duly appointed organizers of the Farmers' Union of Texas to date:

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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. McFadridge, Brookston, Tex.

A. J. Humphrey, Alto, Tex.

Jno. Kinemer, Bierdstown, Tex.

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J. A. Baugh, Gilmer, Tex.

C. M. Davis, Gilmer, Tex.

W. A. Crawford, Normangee, Tex.

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Henry Hudson, Bonham, Tex.

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J. L. Armstrong, Kyle, Hays county.

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F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.

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.