

THE
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From left to right, bottom row: A.K. O'Keefe, Business Agent C. Smith, Secretary; D. J. Nell, President; J. P. Lane, Vice President; B. F. Chapman, Organizer. Top row: Miss Clara Bakke, Miss Nellie Horton, Miss Lula Hampton, W. T. Loudermilk, Chair-man; Peter Radford, H. Lass, J. E. Montgomery, J. C. Albritten, executive committee; J. W. Smith, Chaplain; J. E. Beene, Conductor; W. W. Scott, Doorkeeper.

STATE UNION CONVENES.

Annual Meeting Attended by Large Number of Delegates.--Gets Down to Business.

As the Co-operator closes its forms for the press, the annual meeting of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas is getting to the business for which it was called, with a large number of delegates present and more coming in on every train. The committee on constitution met last Saturday and the executive committee also was in session. On Monday these committees finished their labors and prepared their reports to the State Union.

Delegates began arriving Monday afternoon and the offices and halls around state headquarters presented as busy an appearance as a beehive in the springtime,



Committee on Constitution: Reading from left to right, F. I. Townsend, M. C. Fields, N. A. Shaw, E. R. Meitzen, T. B. Taylor.

and by night they were too crowded for anything.

The state executive committee convened the middle of last week

and spent three days in auditing the accounts of officers, examining their reports and preparing their own report to the state

meeting. Nothing is given out for publication, but it is generally understood that the finances of the organization were found in good condition and most of the official reports highly satisfactory.

The committee on constitution and by-laws, which is composed of T. B. Taylor, Goldbusk; F. I. Townsend, Snyder; M. C. Fields, Lott; E. R. Meitzen, Hallettsville; N. A. Shaw, Texarkana, completed its labors Monday morning and in the afternoon Secretary Meitzen of the committee prepared the report for submission as soon as the convention is ready to hear it. While nothing was given out for publication, it is generally understood that further restrictions to membership will be recommended. Also, amendments were offered defining more clearly duties and rights of the officials.

(Continued on page 9.)

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

COLEMAN COUNTY UNION.

Pervading this convention was the feeling that experimental stages of the Farmers Union is passed and that a broader field of action along sound economic lines has come, when our expanding business interests of warehouses, oil mills, factories and other allied interests call for the exercise and the application of sound business principles; that we can in this way only gain the confidence of the world so material to our success; and that to be successful we must control the products of our toil at every stage between the producer and the consumer.

Bro. L. Wood developed the thought of union among all classes, trades and professions, bringing out its practical and economical application to the farming class. The address of Brother Wood was listened to with close attention throughout which shows we are "thinking."

The thanks of the convention were extended to The Farmers State Bank which tendered us a "smoker." The Mexican string band enlivened the occasion and, the toasts, with J. B. Taylor, newly elected president as toastmaster, were full of cheer and good will of the business and farming interests of Coleman County. A strong and able set of officers were elected to carry on the plans for another year.

The Coleman County Farmers Union looks forward with high hopes to another year.

F. D. Foley,
Gouldbusk, Texas.

FOARD COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

Our county union of Foard County met at Thalia on July 10 and 11, 1908 and after our regular order of business we listened to several interesting talks by the brethren, which I think is our best available method of education. We tried to get a State speaker to meet with us but failed. We had one of the most enthusiastic meetings we have ever had in our county and we expect lasting good to come from it.

We elected County officers as follows:

T. F. Wilson, County President; H. Kenner, Vice-Pres.; E. N. Lefebvre, Sec.-Treas.; W. L. Washburn, Chaplain; C. W. Hoot, Conductor; S. W. Gentry, Doorkeeper; W. H. A. Whitley, Lecturer; Bro. T. F. Wilson was chosen as our State delegate. Our next meeting will be held

with Good Creek Local on the 9 and 10th of Oct. 1908.

S. E. Scales,
Crowell, Texas.

WHAT SHALL THE UNION DO?

Every thinking member of the Farmers Union has his opinion as to what particular policy would result in the greatest good to the order and best promote its growth. The Co-Operator wants to publish these ideas and opinions next while the State Union is in session, in order that those which are considered worthy may be discussed by the delegates.

We would like to have a hundred letters expressing briefly your opinion as to what the Union should do. We had intended to limit them to 100 words each, but if they are well written some more space will be allowed. Write immediately, as all letters be in the office by Monday, August 3.

WICHITA COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

Wichita County Union met on July 18 at Wichita Falls and had a good meeting. We elected Geo. Simmons delegate to the State meeting August 4th, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of Wichita County Union now in session, heartily endorse the administration of President D. J. Neill and the State Executive Committee, and heartily express our utmost confidence in his zeal, ability and integrity.

Resolved, That our delegate be instructed to cast his vote in support of the policy as outlined the past year.

Respectfully yours,

A. J. Andree,
Co. Sec'y.

Wichita Falls, Tex., July 24.

TALK LESS, DO MORE

Editor Co-Operator:

I enlisted for five years when I joined, and four years will be up in October, 1908. I see now that I will be most sure to re-enlist, for the union war is on. If the union people will shut up and quit bragging what all they are going to do, and get up and do it—yes, do it, and keep on doing it—it will be better.

Here is what I am going to suggest for us poor old ragged renters to do—and then tell the speculator all about it if you like. I say let's ascertain from our landlord another year just how much cotton he wants us to plant and then plant his fourth

of the amount in cotton, gather it and turn it over to him; but plant our part in something else just one year; then see them howl and talk that 15 cents is too much. This or something more desperate is all there is left for us to do. M. E. Mitchell.

Waurika, Okla.

SABINE COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

Our County Union of Saline county met July 18 with Rose Union Local with a good attendance. Officers were elected as follows: E. S. Welch, President; W. H. Garlington, Vice-President; A. G. Fuller, Secretary-Treasurer; S. J. Hall, Chaplain; Z. E. Martin, Conductor; J. S. Hall, Doorkeeper.

C. W. McElroy.

Brookeland, Texas.

UNION IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have not seen anything from Friendship Local No. 3794, Montgomery county, I will give you a few dots. We have 28 male members paid up and in good standing and 17 ladies, with some in arrears, in all about 48 members; and still they come. We are loyal to our State and National officers and hope they will hold at least one more term. Success to the Co-Operator; may it live long and prosper. God bless our noble order in every state and clime.

R. J. Rice, Sec.

Timber, Tex., July 27.

TITUS COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

I will give you a few lines from Titus county as our County Union has just closed one of the most successful meetings ever held in the county. There were 10 locals represented by the most enthusiastic delegates you ever did meet. We had a large crowd of delegates and visiting members and I tell you they came there full and running over with unionism.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James McLeroy, President, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; O. M. Tabb, Secretary-Treasurer, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; J. N. Chapman, Assistant-Secretary; E. C. Davis, Chaplain; D. W. Roper, Conductor; Tom Woods, Doorkeeper; W. R. Roach, T. E. Bowden and J. H. Bray, Executive Committee. E. C. Davis and your writer were elected as delegates to the State Union. You may look to hear something from old Titus, for we mean to be up and doing something all the time now.

I don't see how it is that farmers will stand back and not join the Farmers Union, the grandest

organization in the world. Oh, if the farmers would only wake up to a sense of their duty and get inside the lines, the battle would soon be won.

The ladies in our county have just begun to see the good of our order and they are joining, too. So you know there is going to be something doing in the Union.

Some people, here says the Farmers Union has gone into politics, because Brother Calvin gave out that interview against R. R. Williams. Of course it is the Williams men that say we have gone into politics. If it had been in Williams' favor Calvin would have been one of the best men on earth. I for one admire the position that Brothers Calvin and Neill took.

Well, we are looking forward one of the best State Unions that have ever been held in the State. May the delegates come there with an eye single to business, and may every thing be done in harmony and for the upbuilding of the Union in Texas.

L. E. Culver, Sec.-Treas.

Titus County Union
Cookville, Texas.

KENTUCKY STATE UNION

The Kentucky State Union of the F. E. & C. U. of A. will convene at Paducah Ky. on Aug. 6, 7 and 8, 1908. With nearly four hundred delegates to represent the different counties of the state, two thousand visiting members will be present. The first day of the meeting will be an open one, and everybody is invited to attend. National Pres. C. S. Barrett and National Sect. R. H. McCulloch, and many leading officials of the various states will be present. Don't fail to be one of the guests to the greatest meeting of farmers ever held in Kentucky. All members attending this meeting will call for rates on the certificate plan.

A hearty invitation is extended to both union and non-union people to attend this great meeting.

R. L. Barnett,
State Organizer for Kentucky.

In the course of a letter, Bro. Lee Harper says: "We have just closed a very profitable County Union at Georgetown, in which important measures were discussed. This was the largest representation at County Union that we have had since we were organized. J. L. Armstrong spoke for us on the afternoon of the last day. His speech was well received, and resulted in great benefit to those who heard him."

PROTEST OF A GOOD SISTER.

Editor Co-Operator:

I wish to enter my solemn protest against some of our Union orators for the manner in which they speak before the ladies. Now the Farmers Union takes high ground as a moral organization, being founded on justice, equity and the golden rule. At the county meeting of Taylor County we had two speakers with us. They made us good speeches; but they disgusted some people by using slang and cuss words. Both of them said things that were sacrilegious, and that should never be said before a congregation of men. Now if the women are to join the Union, it must be a clean organization and its speakers should be men of pure speech. I have also heard two others who used cuss words in their speeches. Bro. Albritten is the only Union speaker I have heard who clothes his thoughts in chaste parliamentary language. It is all right to tell anecdotes, but don't use cuss words and dirty slang if you want the ladies to come.

Yours for purity of speech,
Sallie Bilkins.

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

Editor Co-operator:

The Co-operative Warehouse System as suggested by T. B. Taylor in the issue of May 14th., should be taken up by the entire membership of the Union and the plan, or a better one, put in operation. There is no question about the warehouse plan being the only one by which the farmers can succeed in obtaining a fair price for their cotton, but unless a co-operative plan, similar to that proposed by Brother Taylor, is inaugurated, the warehouse is practically a failure, except to furnish a shelter. Give us a uniform system of grading and a co-operative selling plan and the Union will have taken a long step toward establishing justice and equity for the cotton grower. Don't allow Brother Taylor's suggestion to go by the wayside. I have been thinking for several months that such a plan should be agitated and now let the Union take it up all along the line.

The Union is doing, and has accomplished more for the farmer than most people realize. Through its work the occupation of farming has been elevated to a higher plane and farmers everywhere are being educated on lines of crop diversification that will make the South independent and rich. Already boys are turning their attention to farming with pride, whereas a few years ago all boys on the farms were looking forward to the time

when they could go to town and secure a clerkship, driving a delivery wagon or working in a livery stable.

Let it be the ambition of every farmer boy to first secure an education and then own a home, and make that home one of comfort and attraction.

Glad to see Co-Operator brim full of good Union matter. Keep the good work up.

Lee Satterwhite,
Monday, Texas.

STONEWALL LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator:

Stonewall Local has a membership of about thirty, and we expect to take in several more in the near future.

I am glad to see so many good letters from our Union soldiers. They are educating and stimulating to those who are in the field and are encouraging to the outside sympathizers of the Union. This Local heartily indorses President Neill and his work for the Union.

We have reduced our cotton crop about thirty per cent this year. I believe that we will reduce it more next year if it is the request of our National officers, for we believe in following the orders of our Commander-in-chief.

I desire to say a few words about the preparation of our cotton for the market. Some favor round lap and others the square bale. I think that the round bale gin of \$1,450 is all out of reason. At that price it will cost us \$47,850 to install the round press in the thirty-three gins in Titus county alone, and it would throw away \$8,250 worth of square box presses, which would make a total of \$56,100. You take the square press and the compress, one at every county seat or every warehouse, at the cost of \$5,000 and we will be in a position to prepare the cotton for the market at a cost of \$42,000 less than the round lap in this county alone. Some say that the round bale tried to monopolize the cotton seed industry and to make a trust of it, but it was destroyed. I say that was good. I do believe, though that we ought to wrap our cotton in duck and not allow it to be torn on the streets.

R. S. Kelly,
Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

China has appropriated 500,000 taels and great preparations are otherwise being made for the entertainment of the American fleet, due to arrive there the latter part of October.

The 2-year-old son of Abner Mickle of Texarkana died last night as result of eating matches.

Sheriff Sam Rich and his deputies Friday night and Saturday rounded up six men and two women at Denton and Saturday afternoon charges of horse-theft was filed against five of the men and one woman.

THE WEEK'S EPITOME

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

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

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

A typhoon struck Hong Kong shortly before 12 o'clock Monday night, causing unusually high seas to run.

A movement is on foot to establish a college in West Texas which will be affiliated with Texas Christian University at Waco.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Friday refused to see the switchmen in connection with troubles on the Buffalo division of that road.

The Frisco Meteor, northbound, was wrecked Monday evening while leaving Madill, Okla. The mail car was derailed. The wreck was caused by a drawhead pulling out.

Bomb throwers Friday night attempted to wreck the banking house of Salvatore D. Auria in Newark. They did not succeed, but managed to blow

up the big stone stoop leading to the bank.

A telegram was received in Dallas Wednesday from Lake Charles, La., to the effect that Percy O'Beirne, a traveling man of the former city, had been seriously injured in an accident at that place.

A surveying corps of fifteen men under the direction of Civil Engineer Cunningham of St. Louis started Wednesday morning to make the survey for the proposed Fort Worth-Miner-Wells Interurban line.

The Chinese steamer Ying King, engaged in local passenger trade, near Canton, foundered during a typhoon. Three hundred Chinese are known to be drowned. Only twelve of those on board were rescued.

George Coffey, an employe of the International in the boiler shops at Palestine dropped dead while at work Tuesday. He leaves a family. He has been with the road for many years and was well along in years.

At Oenaville Tuesday Will Fitts a farmer boy engaged in playing baseball, received a blow in the neck from the ball while at bat, the injuries resulting fatally in a few hours. Deceased was twenty-four years old.

Texas packing companies are making a vigorous fight against the increased rates put on by all railroads operating in Mexico, and say such rates are discriminating.

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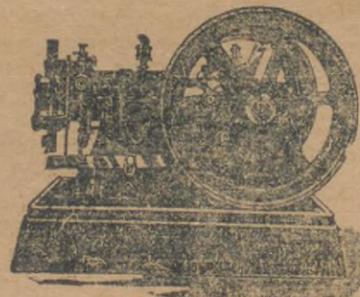
We are under contract with these Unions to handle the cotton of their members. Your actual cotton is held until ordered sold.

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A PLEA TO THOSE WHO VOTE

We do not vote, but we ask you to stop, think and remove all prejudice from your minds and vote for our interest. Today the United States senate has ninety-two members; seven bankers, seven heads of corporations, trusts or manufacturing industries, doctor, three farmers and seventy-four lawyers. In this present system of government, the lawyer looks to his personal interest, sells himself to the highest bidder, like the laborer does today. Of course the trusts and corporations get the best and shrewdest ones. With very few exceptions these lawyers are corporation hirelings and make politics their business, just as a banker or real estate dealer does.

No person nowadays makes the mistake of believing that Senator Aldrich represents the state of Rhode Island. He is the representative of Standard Oil, just as Elkins and Depew are representatives of the railroads, and Frye and Hale representatives of the shipping interests. All of these important capitalist class interests have their representatives in both houses of congress. They are there for business. They are there because it pays the capitalists to control all branches of the government in the interest of their class. Who is there to represent the laboring man?

I am compelled to say there is none. If we, the laboring class of this grand republic, were represented, there would not be four millions of laboring men vainly searching and begging for work—to work at any old thing or in any way that they might earn bread. This system, this form of government, the law machine at the head of this government, has violated "The God-given law" that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." They are refusing these people work by which they may earn bread, forcing them to want, misery, suicide and starvation. They are trying to bring these four millions to the ground by denying them the right to earn their bread by the sweat of the face.

These senators are a thrifty lot. It is an exclusive privilege of the chairman of each committee of the senate, to appoint a clerk and a messenger for his committee. This has led to the creation of ornamental committees that do no work, hold no meetings. The effort is to give each senator a chairmanship, thus enabling them to place their tools, their favorites, or their relatives on the pay roll of the senate, so they may draw fat salaries from the government for the performance of merely perfunctory service, in many cases no service at all. Among the numerous committees of this character is one additional accommodation for the library of congress. Nobody ever heard of its holding a meeting or doing any business. Senator Martin of Virginia is its chairman, and Leslie H. Martin draws an annual salary of \$2,220 as its clerk. Another son of the Martin family, Jessie F. Martin, holds a clerkship in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate at a salary of \$1,800. Another ornamental committee is charged with disposing of useless papers in the executive department. This committee belongs to

Senator Bailey now. I wonder which of his pals from Texas will get an appointment in the care of an office in the senate? Recently "Money" was its chairman and H. D. Money Jr. was its clerk at a salary of \$1,800. L. E. Money appears on the senate roll as a messenger at a salary of \$1,440. Mrs. Letitia E. Money appears on the payroll of the senate at a salary of \$900 a year. Now, this \$8,160 that is paid to these little insignificant offices is paid by you, Brother Voter. I would that this were all the unnecessary expenses we had to pay, but it is only one little item.

Congress appropriated \$1,200,000,000 to the uses of the government, and three-fifths of the expenses of the government is paid by agriculture. Now, Brother Voter, especially the laborer, there is food for thought. How much of this \$1,200,000,000 was appropriated to agricultural interests? How much was appropriated to relieve the four millions of unemployed people? It takes \$25,000 each day to maintain the sixteen battleships now cavorting along the Pacific coast, says a press dispatch from Frisco.

When Senator Russell A. Alger died the senate made his wife a present of \$5,000 and she was left a millionaire; also paid all burial expenses. Now suppose this \$25,000 was spent each day to help to relieve some of the suffering of these four millions of unemployed, and to teach them there is a God and that our nation is a Christian nation instead of maintaining battleships and soldiers, and raise our dear babies to be slaughtered on battlefields, as did the Spartans, the Athenians, the Greeks and other nations who were crowned with all the honor and glory that military power possesses. These were known as heathens. Are we not taking them for an example? We should show our christianity by teaching the people that all men are brothers and no man had a right to shoot his brother. No man is better than any other man, only in proportion to the amount of good he does to relieve the suffering of his fellow-man.

Then we mothers and sisters and wives would say, "Vote for those who are in power." But we exclaim, "God forbid! For when the wicked rule, the people mourn."

"Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which of you is kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which are reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbath. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton, ye have nourished your hearts as in the day of slaughter. Ye have condemned and killed the just, and he doth not resist you." James 5-4:7.

Now that is what the millionaires and multimillionaires are doing this day.

Now, wives, mothers and daughters, we must become alive to the present conditions of affairs. When the agriculturist pays three-fifths of the \$1,200,000,000 appropriated by congress and none is to our interest, we insist on those who vote to think of all that is near and dear to them. Think of us wives and mothers and our dear little ones, and vote for a system that will provide and care for its own. Ask God to give you knowledge and honor Him with your vote.

MRS. EDNA MURPHY LOVE,
Hay Branch, Tex

THE BANKERS' RULE

Editor Co-Operator: I think it is about time the farmers were falling in line with other occupations. Go to, building trusts. We are the producers of the food and raiment of the world and the world could not go a day without our products, yet the bankers, through our trusts, rule the world. And they do this by manipulating the representative of the farmers' product, called money. They claim that money measures the commodity of the farmers, and right here comes the trouble. Too many of us do not know the difference between currency and money. The government partially controls the money of the country and ought to control it absolutely, but it has given the bankers credit that they use, called currency. Now, you may say what you please, but the bankers are the real speculators, and when the farmers are being credited with supplies to make his crop on, then the bankers and merchants extend credit and everything is high, but when the crop is ready for sale all this credit is shut off and your stuff sells on the actual money market. In other words, you have bought with the bankers' currency and sold for government money, and the difference in the price takes all the farmers can make above the cost, and this has been going on ever since the close of the war, and will go on as long as our banking system is allowed to remain.

Alexander Stephens of Georgia, said that if the people ever came to understand how they were being robbed there would be a greater revolution than there has been since the days of the Crusades. Now if the farmers will organize themselves into a trust, and they can do it if they will, they can bring every trade and profession to terms. I do not want that they should destroy them, but bring them to a just division of the products of their labor. I believe that the farmers are the only class that can be just to all and yet benefit themselves.

I would suggest that in the formation of this trust, the first thing to be done is to divide the country into sections, giving each local union its territory, but be certain that all the territory is given to someone. Then have the contract drawn up binding everyone that signed it to forfeit five dollars on every bale of cotton he sells under the agreed price. Let it be in the contract that it should not be binding until three-fourths of all the owners of all the cotton raised in the South shall have signed the contract. Let every Union send a man to every farmer in its jurisdiction and explain this contract and get the farmers to sign it, if they will, and if not, take down their names on a separate roll. Let this contract be kept by the local unions and a duplicate be sent to the state secretaries and the national secretary to be counted by them, and when the required number are enrolled, let them issue a proclamation that will make the contract binding, and report back to the locals, through the state secretaries.

Now this may be a trust, but if it is, it is not near as big a one as the bankers, grocers, millers and some others have, and I will say in conclusion that if the people do not investigate for themselves and use their own brains and brawn if necessary, in defense of their own liberties, they will ever remain slaves to those who do think for themselves.

D. H. McCLURE,
Graford, Texas.

HOOD COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-operator: If you will allow me space I will write a few lines and report our county meeting. Hood county F. E. and C. U. of A. met in regular session with Brushy local on July 10 and held a very enthusiastic meeting; passed some strong resolutions and elected officers as follows: President, Henry Music of Tolar; vice president, J. A. Tidwell; John Bralzell, secretary-treasurer, Tolar; chaplain, J. Y. Groom; lecturer, J. M. Young; door-keeper, Frank Bell; conductor, John Gifford. Executive committee, A. B. Collins, R. E. Bills and Henry Gresham. Brother P. B. Johnston was duly elected delegate to the State Union and J. Y. Groom was elected alternate.

Our delegate was instructed for D. J. Neill for president and C. Smith for secretary-treasurer.

Our County Union will meet next with Rock Church local on August 14 and 15, at which time we hope to have a grand time and some good speakers. We hope that Brothers Sam Harpton, Smith and others will take notice of this meeting and arrange to be with us, and extend a special invitation to the editor of our paper.

Faternally, W. R. SPOON,
Route 3, Granbury, Texas.

A FARMER FROM CHOICE

Editor Co-operator: Looking over our paper I see a letter from Brother Hird, Frisco, Texas, in answer to some county president, who from the way he writes, makes it appear that the big president is abusing the farmers as a dishonest class of people.

It put me to thinking. I am a farmer from choice, having been raised on a farm I love to be as near nature as I can, and in this occupation I find myself nearer Him who created all than in any other calling.

We find ourselves here without our own volition; we find ourselves surrounded by certain conditions and environments we did not make; and if we do unto every one as we would have them do to us, in a little while we would be ruined and the other fellow would have all we did have.

I do not see any one who does this now. There was a time when I can first remember where I lived, away from the cities and big towns, when people lived socially. The mill that ground our bread down on the creek, the latter just over yonder, the shoemaker just over there, and over on the creek was a carding factory, where our wool was made into rolls, and the tan yard on another branch or creek; but a time came when all these went to the cities, and where a bushel of grain was ground now thousands are ground. So with the hat, the shoe, and in fact, the whole apparel, and all the utilities, from a pin to the biggest engine that climbs the Rockies, or the greatest ship that ploughs the mighty ocean, all things, from the cradle to the grave, are owned by a few. The rich man commands and the monarchs of the earth obey, cease war in an instant; the world musters its armies for war by the same command; here in grand old Texas last census 79 out of 100 of its people were renters. Shame upon such inequalities! God never made such conditions, men make them, and men will have to make other and more wholesome conditions. That is what we are trying to do in the Farmers' Union, but for it today cotton would be selling at from 4 to 5 cents a pound.

My good brother, do you not remember back of 1900, cotton was down as low as 3c up to 7c? I know you do if you are as old as I am. This continued for some years. No one said it

should not be this way and every large paper in the nation said overproduction was the cause, and fools believed it. A few cranks said no such a thing as over production of cotton and half the world half clad, but they were called visionaries, hayseeds and all manner of ugly names, and some little underling sheet held up for the people and mocked all the thunder out of all these large papers, till they hushed up the "over production" cry and the word became obsolete.

"Truth, tho crushed to earth, will rise again."

One poor man began to think and today we have a force invincible—and growing every day, and in a few more years we will have reached from Canada to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shoulder to shoulder.

Brothers, whisper comfort to the brothers who are faltering, and we will reach out the mighty arm that makes all that God did not make and demand our rights, and it will be so. Who has a just right to what is made, he who makes it or some other fellow?

I was looking at one of my beegums the other day and I saw the working bees leading out the drones and biting their wings a little and told them they did not need them any more and that they were eating up what they had and were laying up for their rising generation, and so they left. I stood and watched for a moment and could not help saying plain old fashioned talk out. Oh, that we had as much sense and civilization as the bees! Most of us are in the cradle yet, some few have begun to walk. Think a little, brother, it will not hurt after you get used to it. Try it; look at that better one, who has pulled the other end of the doubletree along life's way with you and look at those daughters and sons of hers, and yours, and ask yourself, did God make these different from Roosevelts or Rockefellers, and see what answer comes to you.

I never have written to a paper before in all of the 64 years I have been here, as I thought the other fellow could do it best, but since we are all just "folks," and the Co-operator says write to one another, I may write some again.

Prospects for cotton in this part of Williamson county—second county in the world, and sometimes first—are not good at all.

Yours for perfect co-operation,
W. H. THOMPSON.
Round Rock, Texas, Route No. 3.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

Editor Co-Operator:

Levita Local No. 4454 met Saturday, July 13, 1903, and had an interesting meeting. The Levita local is 65 strong. It is said that we are as live a local as there is in the county. I am proud of the fact.

We had Uncle Sam Hampton with us at our Farmers' Union picnic July 10 and all were benefited I hope by his speeches.

Our local is growing in membership and I do sincerely hope in strength. Let us as brave and true farmers cleave to each other as brethren, let us watch over each other for good and not for evil. Let each member regard his brother farmer as honest as himself until found otherwise. Let us attend to our own business and allow the other fellow the same privilege. There is no use for us to discuss what we are going to do unless we mean to do exactly as we say. Let each and every member think over the obligation that binds him to his brother farmer.

Every bale of cotton that is dumped

on the streets to the street buyer is just that much detriment to the union farmer. Every farmer that dumps his cotton on the street to the street buyer surely is not educated to his own interest, his family's and his neighbor's. If I were to take a mule to town with the intention of selling him and tell my wife I wanted \$100 for him, but if I could not get \$100 I will take \$75, rather than not sell him, my wife would do the right thing if she would say she did not know there was to be an auction sale that day. That is just what the farmers do when they dump their cotton—see?

Let's have more interest in our locals. We are going to have music in our local. Let each member appoint himself as a committee to hustle new members. I mean farmers, and only farmers. What benefit is any other? I have been told that we didn't get 15 cents per pound for our cotton. No non-union farmer has a right to throw that in our face. Why did we not get 15 cents for our cotton, Mr. Non-Union Farmer? Was it our fault, or was it yours? "He that is not for us is against us," who will deny that?

I am in favor of using the warehouses only to protect the union cotton. I could not get part of my cotton in the warehouse last fall, and there were several other union farmers that could not get their cotton in the warehouse perhaps because the non-union cotton was there. So that is one of the several reasons I object to the non-union cotton being warehoused.

Some say that the Farmers' Union is a trust. When I walk into a country store to buy a sack of flour do you suppose I price the flour and take it? No, the merchant prices it and I pay him just what the price is. That is all right. When the farmer has some cotton to sell let the man that wants to buy cotton treat you with the same respect.

J. L. WOOD.

Levita, Texas.

FROM HILL COUNTY

Editor Co-Operator:

I was initiated into the Farmers' Union November last. I have tried to do all in my power ever since I have become a farmers' unionist to carry out all its adopted resolutions and to make it a grand and glorious success.

My local is at Peoria, Texas. We have about forty members. I am quite sorry that we did not exactly succeed in getting our minimum price that was fixed at the national convention at Little Rock last fall, altho, I think that we would have come nearer succeeding had it not been for such a financial depression last fall. But I am proud of the great battle we fought, as I used to read in the old fourth reader, "If you do not at first succeed try, try again." So it is to our interest to not be the least discouraged or disheartened anyway. We should be cheerful and contented with the results rendered. Any one could hardly expect us to gain our "rights and justice" at the first trial. If we should stop and think of the wrecked and awful condition of the situation, that it would have been an impossibility for us to have done so. I think that we have done exceedingly well. It is just like taking an old run-down, washed-away barn roof, rolled-off fence, gone-to-rack farm and making a first class or even a comfortable home and farm out of it in six weeks. So you see that it was just as impossible to gain our rights and justice in the same length of time. However, it takes time and patience and arduous services to accomplish our aim, the

money and time that we must spend and the blood that we may shed would not be worth one-tenth the results if victory is to be ours. How many millions of dollars would it be worth to us to know that we shall be brought out of captivity and allowed to dwell in the promised land of Washington-Jefferson-America; where there are equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Yours for unity,

OSCAR L. CUNNINGHAM.

Hillsboro, Texas, R. R. No. 4.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM BALLINGER

Editor Co-Operator:

The Farmers' Union is getting along fairly well but not doing as much as it should. Some members seem to have become discouraged, owing to the fact that we have not, as yet, accomplished all the things that we started out to accomplish. But let us remember that the farmers of this country have undertaken one of the greatest revolutions that has ever been undertaken by any people, and has never been any great revolution, reform or enterprise that did not meet with reverses, and unless the instigators had the nerve, grit and backbone it failed. Suppose Columbus had given up at disappointments and reverses, perhaps this great country of ours today would not have been inhabited by civilized people. Then brethren, let us put on the whole armor of unionism and fight with all our might for one of the greatest principles for the betterment of the human family, that has ever been advocated; and if we will only maintain some of the grit and backbone of our forefathers, we will soon be victorious.

Our county union meets the first Wednesday and Thursday in next month with the Cross Roads Local. We have introduced into our county union an insurance association, which I believe to be a good thing for the order, as there seems to be quite a good deal of interest manifested in it.

With best wishes for The Co-Operator and the Union.

JOHN W. CLAMPITT.

Ballinger, Texas.

Brother W. O. Shipp, secretary of Grayville local, near Hico, Texas, writes that his local has reinstated one old member and commends the action of President Neill in reference to inducing the old members to return to the organization.

AN INTRODUCTION

Editor Co-Operator: I was initiated in the summer of 1903 and was commissioned organizer December 4, 1903. I organized my first local at Live Oak, Palo Pinto county, December 5, 1903, and organized several locals in Parker county and also several in Hood county. I organized Hood county Union May 21, 1904, at which time I was elected president; served two terms as president, one term as lecturer and one as chaplain.

I am a member of Brushy local and, by the way, we think we have the star local of our county. We have about fifty male members and ten or twelve female members, and can truthfully say that our local never failed to keep up its regular meetings every two weeks, unless it rained or something of the kind came in our way.

We need education, organization and co-operation, and now is the time for us to get busy. As our farm work is about done for a short while we can have time to get out and do a little hustling for our paper, the Co-operator,

and try to get it in the hands of every member of our Union as much as possible, and as many non-union farmers as we can, and if we can't get them to take the paper, hand them ours and ask them to read it, and then return it to us. I want to preserve every copy of my Co-operator.

W. R. SPOON.

Route 3, Granbury, Texas.

CONSOLIDATION SCHEMES

Consolidation is true unionism. The purpose of the founder of this great organization was to consolidate the farmers into one solid mass or structure.

Remember, if you please, the illustration made by the man, a bundle of sticks, so often used by our public speakers. The wise master builders of the Farmers' Union, like the wise master mason, dug down for a solid basis to lay this foundation. The basis was "Justice, Equity and the Golden Rule." To illustrate: The wise master builder of a brick edifice will not use defective material or untempered mortar. We are often reminded of the importance of using well tempered mortar, as it is the mortar that cements the building together.

How important it is that we heed this wise admonition in every respect, and proceed to consolidate the farmers into one solid mass, that we may carry on to perfection the first principles, inaugurated in the purposes of our master builders, using for mortar brotherly love, friendship and esteem, and strictly regarding our obligations to each other, is the most noble trait of a loyal brother of any order.

Now, brethren, let us go on unto perfection, not laying against another foundation, but complete the consolidation of the farmers in one mass (and when I say farmers I mean farmers), that we may be strong and being strong we can proceed to complete the solid chain of warehouses and selling system through our own agents, and also have absolute ownership of our own warehouses and proceeds of our little farms.

The cotton dumpers who got a very good price are now saying, "Boys, you

BARGAIN IN BLACK LAND

in the Artesian Belt in Southwest Texas.

558 acres in Dimmit county adjoining the Famous Bermuda Colony, where lands are selling at \$22.00 per acre. This tract lies nearly level and can be bought now for \$10.00 per acre; \$4.00 cash, balance reasonable.

1160 acres in La Salle County, close to Flowing Well, two and one-half miles of R. R. town; 90 per cent tillable, fine onion and truck land. Would exchange for North Texas black land at drowned out prices.

1400 acres in Nueces County, 5 miles east of Alice, all fine, open, black prairie. Price \$20.00 per acre. Will be \$150 cotton land when improved.

Any size tract of fine onion and truck land at Artesia on the I & G. N. R. R. at \$20.00 per acre.

W. Y. PENN,

320 Navarro St., San Antonio TEXAS.

had better turn your cotton loose and let the spinners work it up, so as to get ready sale for our cotton at dumping time? They are as selfish as any other set of greed mongers and are cutting their own throats and ours, too. We must try to lead them into this consolidation, cementing together with love. Then we can defy the speculative world and say, "Go now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your disappointment has come upon you."

M. M. DUKE.

Buda, Texas.

THE RETIRED HEAVYWEIGHT MERCHANT WHO SIGNED FAIR PLAY.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have carefully reviewed my article of June 11 over which some seem to harp because I in a way of a little pleasantry, spoke of my weight and again because I failed to sign my name and thirdly because I spoke of the faults of the farmer and did not go off in a wild ripporous fit, denouncing everybody who are not farmers, and, as I told the truth then, I will stick to it until some person comes along who can produce an argument convincing me to the contrary, and then I will yield like a little man. The two men who took issue with me failed to do anything but simply let out a tirade of abuse, which is, perhaps, in keeping with their ideas of life, but foreign to the views of people who are living for something else besides airing themselves before a reading public. I am glad that I learned when a young man that popping off and letting my head rattle in an abusive meaningless way was not arguing a point nor giving me any weight with those who heard or read after me. If I leave the Union as the Sherman man suggested, it will be when I am convinced that I am not a better union man than he. Without boasting in the least I will put my former record along with his and Brother Herd's and will not suffer any uneasiness as to results. If they had said anything I would have something to answer, but as they did not, I shall waste no further time in explaining. I am willing to discuss any subject of importance with the thinking writers of your paper. Now, last, but not least, our 240-pound sister from Jennings Falls, Ark., has given her weight. I wonder if that Herd up at Frisco will run violently down a bluff and die off because some one else has spoken of their weight?

How about it, ye Shermanite? If you will take the excess of her weight over Fair Play you will have something to write about, sure enough. Try your hands.

Now I feel like taking off my hat, and with folded arms in breathless silence and with all the respect I can command surrender my place on the scales to Sister Anderson. I appreciate the kind way she accords to me the right to think for myself and act accordingly. She thinks I am a retired merchant, which I am, but not in the common acceptance of the term retired. I did not retire because I had made money enough merchandising to rest the remainder of my days, but I did retire to go to farming, which I am now doing, and the first opportunity I had I united with the farmers in their efforts to prove to the world that we intend to plant our flag alongside of any other profession or occupation to which men aspire. Our place is at the head and the honors due us along all lines are second to none; we older ones may not live to see it, but it is coming boys, it is coming, and if we

who are now playing our part will do so like men and women the future generations of farmers will rise up to bless us.

In conclusion and for the benefit of some who are so distressed about my name and about my being a county president, I want to say that I am not ashamed to put my name to any article I offer to the press, and I am sure the good, true and tried union men of Mills County, Texas, will not go to Sherman to get Brother Shugart to tell them who they must elect or reject as president of their county union.

H. C. COBB.

Mullin, Texas.

OBITUARY

On account of the press for space for news of general interest we are compelled to charge enough for obituaries and resolutions of respect to pay actual cost of composition and space. The charge will be one cent a word, one-half our lowest advertising rate. Please send cash or money order with article.

IN MEMORIAM

God, in His all-wise providence, saw fit and proper, through the force of a cyclone, on the 12th day of May, 1908, to call from the walks of earth, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bowdry. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdry resided at their home east from Leonard, in Fannin county, Texas. They were noble and worthy citizens and beloved by all who knew them. Mr. Bowdry was a faithful and influential member of the Farmers' Union, and at the time of his death he was secretary of Leonard District Union.

Be it resolved: 1. In their death the community has lost two of its leading citizens and the Farmers' Union an intelligent officer and devoted member.

Resolved 2. That while we greatly deplore their death, yet we humbly bow to Him who worketh all things after the council of His own will.

Resolved 3. That a copy of these resolutions be transcribed in the record of the District Union, a copy furnished the Leonard Graphic and National Co-operator for publication and a copy sent to the families of the deceased.

THOS. SHAW,
T. F. MACON,
F. B. AUSTIN,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

The following memorial was adopted at a recent meeting by the local at Joy, Clay county, Texas:

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parent and relatives of Miss Hattie Faulkner. The death angel visited the home on April 30 and took Hattie from our midst. It is sad to see one cut off by the sickle of death at the early age of 17 years. Be it

Resolved, That Joy local has lost a faithful member, the grand parents an obedient daughter and the Christian church a consistent member and a true Christian girl, who had many friends and loved ones.

MRS. MATTIE SMITH,
MRS. R. C. HADLEY,
MISS PEARL HADLEY,
MRS. NANNIE HOLDER.

Joy, Texas.

Poor at Counting.

"May's a queer girl. You know she took first prize for mathematics at Vassar."

"Well?"

"Well, when her mother asked May how often Mr. Hanson had kissed her she said she couldn't tell."—Philadelphia Press.

Failed to See the Connection.

"What did that man say when you told him you had seen a sea serpent?"

"His conversation became suddenly irrelevant. He began to talk about local option and prohibition."

Explained.

Psychological experts paid a visit to the haunted house.

"Did you find ghosts?" one of them was asked.

"Rats!" he exclaimed, not irrelevantly.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

HOLD TO YOUR SPOT COTTON

President of South Carolina Union Issues Address

Remember, farmers, that it all depends on you to make the spot cotton that is now in your hands bring the minimum price—15 cents. I know the speculators will try to scare you and endeavor to get you to sell. Now, let us see if this is true. I met a farmer today who told me that a buyer drove out to see him and tried to get him to sell his cotton, stating to this farmer that in an adjoining county he had bought 400 bales from the farmers. The buyer told him that he had better sell, as it was going lower; that new cotton was coming in and that it would soon be selling at eight cents. Now, farmers, do not be "bluffed" by such falsehoods. The trouble with that buyer is just this—he is buying for some broker who has contracts, on which deliveries are due and he is being called on to fill them. Gentlemen, make him pay your price before he gets your cotton. It is yours and you have the right to demand your value and your demands are not too much. Fifteen cents is the price and if the old crop is held by the farmers it will come. They might try to scare you with the new crop, but let us see if it is not wisdom to hold.

The new cotton crop cannot be spun by itself until sixty days after it is ginned and packed, and there is not enough old cotton for the mills' consumptions, so the mills have to mix two bales of old cotton with one bale of new cotton before they can spin in to advantage.

Why did this drop in price occur in the last fifteen days? Has the price of the manufactured goods fallen off and trade conditions in a worse shape? No, some weak-kneed farmers have gotten scared and when the price went up to 12 cents they just turned loose enough to feed the spinners for twenty days and the speculators said we will drop it down and scare them with the new crop. Now, don't be frightened. Remember, last year there was a premium paid for old cotton in September. Why was this? Because the consumers had to have it to mix with the new crop before it could be spun.

Now, as to the condition of the growing crop. Our national president, Hon. C. S. Barrett, called a meeting of the state presidents to meet him and the National Executive Committee in Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th instant, and all of the cotton growing states were represented there, with two exceptions—North Carolina and Florida. We got a true and correct report of the conditions existing in all of the states. The complaint was that there had been too much rain and the cotton crop had not been well worked and was very uneven. The plant was growing too much weed and was not fruiting well. The above is a true statement of the facts concerning the growing crop. The next forty days is the most critical period for the crops. The weather will have to be perfect for the balance of the season if we duplicate our 1907 crop.

I saw a statement in today's paper that Texas had sold all of the old cotton crop that had been held. This is only another bluff to scare you. Just remember that "futures" cannot be spun into goods, and our last year's

crop was 4,000,000 bales short, so take a firmer grip on your spots and victory is yours. B. HARRIS.
President South Carolina State Union.
July 24, 1908.

TAKEN FOR NIGHT RIDERS

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have not seen anything in The Co-Operator from this part of our state I thought I would send you a few notes.

Our organization in this county (Hardin) is moving off nicely now, although we had a hard struggle at first. The first local was organized in this county about May 15, and the report was put out immediately that the night riders were organizing in our county, and the consequences were that we could not do anything for a while.

But we did not give up. We went to work. As we could not get the people to come to our open-door meetings we went after the right kind of literature, such as The Co-Operator, National Union Farmer, and The Union Farmer, of De Soto, Ill., and distributed it among the people, and with such weapons as these the enemy had to flee; they could not withstand the truths presented to them by these papers.

We will organize a county union some time before the first of the month, we have some good union men here, men who have the cause at heart.

I think it is time the farmers were waking up to their interest. They have been letting the other fellow attend to their business long enough. It is time we were thinking of throwing off the yoke of bondage, and saying by our actions that we are capable of attending to our own affairs. We do not need a boss any longer. Let us prosper by the experience we have learned from our masters, the speculators. We see that after they get our products which we have dumped on the market at once, they do not do as we did, but feed the market as demand calls for it. Now we can do the same thing. Let's learn to regulate supply to demand. If we will do this we will maintain the stability of prices, but we never will until we do.

Yours for the Union,

JOHN T. RIGGS,
Sec. Local No. 216.

Elizabethtown, Ill.

FROM ALABAMA

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a member of Hickory Grove local. We have about sixty members, though we have some weak brethren, but hope they may get to be better members in the future. I read The Co-Operator all the time, and I am glad to see the brethren taking so much interest in the union.

I was well acquainted with the founder of the union, as I used to be in the Farmers' Alliance with him. He was a noble brother.

I see a short piece in The Co-Operator signed by one Sam Hunt from Altonia, Texas. I would like to know if he ever lived at or near Rogersville, Ala. I once knew a man who lived there, then went west. I think to the Panhandle of Texas. If this is the same Brother Hunt I would like to hear from him by letter.

We have a warehouse and still have

Business Announcements
Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

This department fills a long-felt want. It is of much value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per insertion. Cash must accompany order. In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. When you run ad continuously for four or more insertions our rates are two cents a word per insertion. Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

QUICK SERVICE and good things to eat at O K Restaurant, 3/4 block from City Hall, 908 Houston St. F. M. Allen, Prop. 8-6

O K RESTAURANT for good 25c meals. 908 Houston St., next Western National Bank. F. M. Allen, Proprietor. 8-6

STATE Convention Headquarters at meal time; close to City Hall; O K Restaurant, 908 Houston St. F. M. Allen, Prop. 8-6

ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

CLARENCE NUGENT, Attorney at Law, Stephenville, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

TURNIP SEEDS—All standard varieties, 50c per pound, post paid. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 11

IF YOU have anything to sell or buy, write Drumm Seed & Floral Co., 507 Houston St., Ft. Worth. 11

SAVE MONEY on coal, bagging ties, and make money by selling your cotton seed to A. S. Logsdon, Ft. Worth.

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

JUNE CORN and Squaw Corn—\$2.50 per bushel. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 11

YOUR name, R. F. D. route and address on a rubber stamp, with self inking pad sent post paid for 50 cents. Ft. Worth Stamp Co., 108 E. 7th St., Ft. Worth, Texas. 8-6-4t

AGENTS—\$75 Monthly, Combination Rolling Machine, Fine Articles Combined, Lightning Seller. Sample Free. For Sale U. S. 289, Dayton, O. 8-6p

CHICPE new crop Alfalfa Seed, \$15.50 per hundred pounds. Drumm Seed & Floral Co.

STRAYED or Stolen, on July 20, one black mare mule, 14-2 hands high, cut on left fore leg near breast, small brand on left hip, but unknown; one dun or bay mare mule 14-2 hands high. Address, Sheriff, Coleman, Texas. 8-6x

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.

FOR EXCHANGE 246 acres fine black land in Williamson County, Texas, 6 miles of good town, good water, fenced and part in cultivation. Price \$40 per acre; half trade, \$1000 cash, balance 5 years. One section in Glasscock County; one-half trade, \$500 cash, terms balance. Ranches a specialty. M. L. Mowrey, North Ft. Worth, Texas. 8-5

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

IRRIGATED FARMS

In Toyah Valley, the California of Texas, we are offering you the best and cheapest irrigated proposition in the United States.

Raw lands, subject to irrigation, from \$8 to \$20 an acre. Tracts of from 40 acres and 160 and up, under the ditch; perfect system of irrigation; \$30 to \$75 improved, where we have and are now cutting alfalfa the fourth time, and will cut three or four more cuttings, which we are selling for one-half to one-third cash, balance easy. Here is the chance for the man or woman with small means to secure a home that will earn a better dividend than bank stock, and more money than a brick house. Special excursion. Join our party.

Secure 24-page illustrated booklet on this wonderful country, where 40 acres of alfalfa will make you \$2000 per annum. The home of the pear and all varieties of grapes and other fruits. The onion crop 20 miles from railroad this year netted owners \$1000 per acre.

Homeseekers' tickets on sale daily to Balmorra via Toyah, then over auto line to the lands where you will be met and shown the lands by our Mr. Balcom, at Balmorra who is on the ground.

Don't get fake propositions mixed up with ours. Investigate. Toyah Valley Land Co., 912-12 Main street, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Offices at Balmorra and Peecos.

Richelieu Hotel

The best accommodations for prices paid in Texas. 112 cool, clean, airy rooms, and our rates the most reasonable to be found anywhere. Corner 15th and Main St. HOLLIS E. IVY & J. B. SPRINKLE, Successors to J. H. IVY.

GRAND HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN.
J. B. SHARAR, Proprietor.
Southeast Cor. Court House Square.
Fort Worth, Texas.

MANSION HOTEL,

Ft. Worth, Texas.
American Plan. \$2.00 Per Day.
Modern Elevator and Electrical Equipments.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TEXAS PEOPLE.
Fourth and Rusk Street.
B. H. DUNN, Manager.

MODERN EUROPEAN

WEST SIDE HOTEL

W. S. JARRATT, Proprietor.
Rooms 50c each. Two in Room.
Between City Hall and Post Office, just across street from South door of City Hall. Arlington Heights. Street Cars from both depots stop at the office doors. New Phone 1216 Ft. Worth, Texas.

a lot of cotton in it holding for 15 cents. I hope the brethren of the Lone Star state will elect Brother Neill as president of the state, as I think he has done some good work.

J. B. M'MURR,

Secretary-Treasurer of Morgan County Union, Alabama.

NATURE HAS JOINED THE UNION

Editor Co-Operator: Figure Five local, Crawford County, Ark., met July 14 with Brother Moon in the chair. After the business had been concluded the secretary read "The Local at the Crossing" to the lodge and sanctioned what Joe Brown, Jim Denney and Kate Williams said. The secretary agrees with Jim Denney about those short rows.

I am sorry to say that a good many in our local are Peter Tumbledowns, but nature has joined the union and cut the acreage and crop, too, in our locality, and I think we can do better this year, for the members see that they cannot depend on cotton this year, and are sowing peas and other feed crops.

Our local has been dragging along through the busy season, but is doing pretty well now, and I think we will be doing business pretty soon.

B. F. WEBB.

Figure Five, Ark.

UNIONISM IN ARKANSAS

Editor Co-operator: Crops in this section of the country are suffering very badly for the need of rain. Corn is going to be very short; cotton is at a standstill, stopped growing. We look for a half crop providing no disaster befalls it in maturing.

Our local is very dilatory in its meetings. Some of our members seem to have very little interest in unionism. It seems that they need but little excuse to postpone a meeting to some future time. We think such members are but little force in time of need; we believe that all members should strictly heed the fact that when they joined the Farmers' Union, each and every one of them took a solemn obligation to abide by and support its constitution and by-laws, and I ask you, my brother, how in the name of high heaven can any member attend to his lodge duties or discharge his official duties in his local and simply sit on the stool of do-nothing at home? I ask the question, my brother; what benefit are such members to any institution? I say ten good working members are worth more than 100 non-workers. I say if you can't be a working bee, step down and out; for God's sake don't be a drone.

Well, our County Union meets with Prairie View local August 23 and 24. We hope to have a full delegation in attendance, as we have new officers to elect for the coming year. We regret

very much that our county president's time expires the present term, as he is the right man in the right place. I think there ought to be an amendment to the constitution to remedy this matter. I claim when a man makes a good and faithful officer and is punctual in business the wish of the people ought to retain him. We are going to have a union rally at Elmvalle on August 3. We hope to have a fine time. We hope every local in the county will turn out in full. D. K. REEP. Charleston, Ark. July 19.

OPPOSITION MAKES THEM STRONGER

Editor Co-operator: We have a local of forty-one members, in good working order; and we are glad to say that every opposition that presents itself before us only stiffens up our backbone and places our feet upon a stronger base; and thank God for so good a prospect for so good a crop. Our crops look fine after a nice rain, after such a long drouth.

The union work is doing well in our county and also the warehouse system is proving to be the grandest thing that ever presented itself before us.

We have one in working order and it is doing more good than anything else we have ever done.

WALTER HITCHCOCK,

Secretary Pleasant Valley Local No. 2356, Alamo, Ark.

FROM MISSOURI

Editor Co-Operator: I am a stranger member of the Union than ever and I will tell you why. I have just returned home from our County Union. I was sent as a delegate from our local, and heard some of the finest speaking I ever heard. Brothers Summit and Douglass made especially good speeches. It certainly did me good. A man or woman who is not a union man or woman does not know where nor how they stand. Brother union men and women, you stand to the rack and the hay will be there after awhile, and it will not be long.

Or crops here look fine. We are sure of meat, bread, milk and butter, and will hold our cotton for 15 cents. Let us stand by the Union and we will be free some day. ELIZA ROTH. Clarkton, Mo., July 18.

CHAMPION OF FAIR SEX

Editor Co-operator: Our local is dull at present, as the County Union is near at hand—next Friday and Saturday. Then I think it will move up a notch.

We have a little drouth on us, of five weeks tomorrow, but we are union men and have no Egypt to go to—for we have come as far as we know.

Our local meets tomorrow, the 18th. We expect some new ladies in at that time. It takes women to run this world in everything there is to do. So we need them in the Union. I noticed where one in Texas made a speech be-

fore a local that was hard to beat. So come on with the women. I am a sort of woman's man myself; like to see 'em around the place. There would be no biscuits, or even cornbread, or fried chicken fit to eat if it were not for them. B. H. HILLIS. Lanty, Ark.

Brother J. C. Irvine, who has recently removed from Woodcliff, Ga., to Rocky Ford, Ga., sends the following in a recent letter: "I have a commission from our state organization as local organizer in the county of Burke, but the farmers in this section are in such straitened circumstances that few of them have a dollar to spare, even to pay their initiation fee in order to organize a local. On Monday last I organized a local at Rocky Ford with 13 members, who made up \$15 for their charter. I will start tomorrow up into Burke county. That county has not a single local lodge of the union. There are 2,618 whites and 18,883 blacks. It is pretty hard territory to work up.

Muse Local No. 837, of Muse, Okla., at a recent meeting passed fitting resolutions on the death of Mrs. M. J. Fields, whose decease occurred July 13. She was born May 12, 1866, and leaves eight children; her husband died seven years ago. Sister Fields is praised as a good citizen and neighbor, and a true union woman.

A GOOD ONE FROM OLD MISSOURI

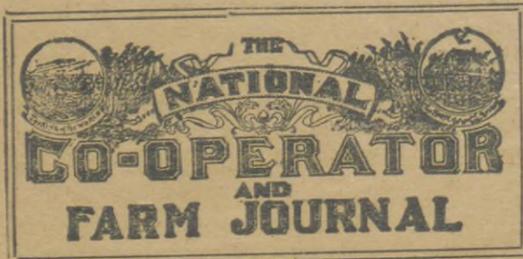
Editor Co-operator: I see nothing from this part of Ozark county, Mo., and will write a few lines to let the world know we are still alive and at work for the great cause of the farmers. We had a big union picnic at Tocumseh local on the 25th of July and we had a most enjoyable day, there being a large number of people present. We had good speaking by our home talent. Brother T. M. Sims made the most inspiring talk on union principles I ever heard. I am proud the union boys are educating and learning to hold their products and turn loose as the demand calls for it. I am proud to know there remains in the hands of the producer over two million bales of cotton yet, holding for the minimum. I say, boys, hold on like a leech, for the spinners are bound to have cotton before their machinery will pay them anything on their investment and we know we have passed the experimental stage.

I do not know of a local that reads F. E. and C. U. of A. literature but what is in good working order. Some say the Union has not done much, for they have not gotten their price on cotton. Now, why have we not gotten the 15 cents long ago? Because on the 27th day of October last a panic was brought on this nation to wrench from the producer a big rakeoff of the yet remaining ten per cent of the wealth of this nation. I say we have

(Continued on page 12.)

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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Europe has 86,000,000 cotton spindles and grows no cotton. Texas grows 3,000,000 bales of cotton and spins practically none. There is a lesson in these figures for Texas farmers and business men.

It is understood that a well posted cotton mill man will make a brief address to the State Union on the subject of cotton factories and it is to be hoped that all the delegates will give him a careful hearing.

Farmers who sell cotton at this time for future delivery help to depress prices against themselves and their neighbors. The speculators who buy September or October cotton at 10 or 11 cents, or any other price, use it to beat down the price of November and December cotton. It is best not to sell for future delivery at any price.—*Yorkville Enquirer*.

Let every delegate who attends the State Union this week return home and preach loyalty to his members for the next six months. What an influence this old organization would have if the membership would move or stand as one man when their leaders give the command! What speculator would sell cotton that he did not own the second time after having once done so, and then having the word passed down the line of producers not to turn loose at his figures? Loyalty upon the part of our members will completely demoralize the enemy.

A correspondent suggests that the local unions pass fewer resolutions which it is impossible to live up to, and make a greater effort to carry out those it does pass. If we might amend this suggestion, we would say pass no order or adopt anything which cannot be fully complied with, and then see to it that it is carried out. The Union has been entirely too slack in this respect. This has led to a want of discipline when crises have come and failure has been the result,

where we should have won success. We can have partial success under such loose methods, but we shall never be able to place the movement on the plane we desire until we have established perfect discipline and we cannot have that without requiring strict obedience in everything. This, in turn, cannot be obtained without conservatism in the adoption of measures which the members are expected to carry out.

TO THE STATE UNION, GREETING

We need not say to the representatives of the Farmers' Union of Texas, assembled in Fort Worth today, that you are the "wealth producers," the foundation of American society and the basic rock upon which all other industries are founded. You have heard these and kindred flatteries so many times, and often by those who at the time they were said had hand in your pocket, that it has really become distasteful to you. You know that these sayings are true and yet, under the system which has ignored your rights and given the commercial world power to price both what you consume and what you produce, you cannot feel that it is yours to enjoy the honor you might if your toil brought equal rewards with those who toil in other avocations.

It is to remedy these conditions that you have met in annual state convention. It is largely a matter of business methods—of elevating the business of the farm to the plane occupied by other enterprises and other classes of labor. When bankers, professional men and wage earners have organized themselves into associations, it has been for the purpose of improving conditions in their respective lines of enterprise. They have not sought to build up by dragging others down, though many times the laws which have been beneficial to certain monied classes have been so at the expense of others. The Farmers' Union also has been projected along those broader lines which seek to improve the material condition of the farmers without destroying any other legitimate business, or even injuring any, except insofar as any are being benefited by unjust class legislation.

This being the case, let this be an epoch making convention. Let it be characterized by dignity and conservatism and, above all, by a spirit of fraternity. There is enough of opposition, of vilification, of misrepresentation against each of you from the commercial world, which is seeking to overthrow the organization, and if you have differences, discuss them as brethren and throw the mantle of charity over one another's apparent faults. Let's lose sight of personal preferences, personal prejudices and personal disappointments in our zeal to advance the common interests of all.

We are now face to face with problems the solution of which will bring farming up to the level of other beneficial enterprises and which if unsolved will sink it lower than it has ever been before. To successfully solve these problems the combined wisdom and patriotism, not only of this convention, but of the entire farming world, is going to be necessary. If we mean to make a success, we have no time for any-

thing but the discussion of business. You need every minute for the consideration of those matters which bear upon bringing a profit to you upon the products of your hands. May this be such a convention and may it be conducted with such decorum and conservatism as to win for the Union new strength in the business world and greater influence among the great number of farmers who have not yet become members of the organization.

NEILL CRITICISED

President Neill of the Farmers' Union gave the press articles in which he took issue with the fight that has been made against all the laws passed by the Thirtieth legislature. Of course, as Governor Campbell is mainly responsible for these laws, and as in his speeches as a candidate for renomination, he defends these laws, it was natural that President Neill should be accused of writing in support of Campbell, and hence be accused of putting the Union into partisan politics, which is contrary to the fundamental principles of the order.

These charges have been made against President Neill through the public prints. The criticisms made of President Neill only illustrate the difficulty of establishing in the public mind the difference between "partisan politics" and "politics, the science of government." Several of the laws most harshly condemned were laws worked for by members of the Union, and heartily indorsed by the Union. When the attacks made were upon all the laws passed by the Thirtieth legislature, without any discrimination; when there was a demand made for this reason that the administration be changed, which by logical deduction meant that all the laws complained of be repealed; when it was proclaimed by the assailants of the laws that it mattered not who was elected governor, "things could not be made worse;" when the agitation was such that the representative candidate of the assailants of the administration would not counsel him to make speeches in a public canvass, so that the people could judge the man; when it was known, whatever the personal views, capacity or honesty of the candidate, there were some very active agents of corporations doing all in their power for his election—when this and more was in evidence, what more natural or right than that the President of the Farmers' Union should sound a note of warning to the membership not to be carried off their feet and perhaps kill some laws for which the farmers have been a long time fighting? The President declared for no candidate, no clique, no party; he abused nobody. He simply stated facts important for members to remember, leaving every member liberty to vote as he pleased. He was clearly within the limits of his rights, and of his duty as president of the Farmers' Union. This is clear, whether one be friend or supporter of either Campbell or Williams.—*Texas Farmer*.

THE GOLDEN RULE

The Co-operator is compelled to take issue with its correspondent from Round Rock, Texas, in this issue. This brother seems to think that the Golden Rule is ob-

solete and cannot be practiced without financial or material loss. This is a shortsighted, shallow view to take of this great principle and we think a view which would unbridle greed and make the weak the legitimate prey of the strong. A somewhat careful study of the Bible has convinced us of the infinite wisdom and justice which inspired it. Furthermore, we believe that while it is chiefly for man's guidance in spiritual things, it is no less a faithful guide in temporal affairs. Not one of the great commandments was given as an arbitrary law, but when thoroughly analyzed the philosophical mind can readily see that apart from the spiritual side each is designed for the temporal good of man. But, aside from this high authority for the Golden Rule, the greatest farmers' organization ever launched, the Farmers' Union, has it as its basic principle, and to deny that we can successfully build upon it is to place our organization upon the low plane of greed and avarice, which has been the prime motive of the interests which have robbed the farmers through the past ages. We hardly think our correspondent meant what his words really indicate, for we feel sure that he is only striving for justice for himself and fellow farmers.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

Discussing the recent notice of the southwestern railroads to advance freight rates on interstate shipments to Texas

points, Wallace's Farmer says: Some months ago the various railroad associations announced that they would make an advance in rates equivalent to about 10 per cent. This was bitterly opposed by the manufacturing and agricultural interests. The manufacturers held a meeting in Chicago May 15 and arranged to fight the measure from the drop of the hat. The announcement was then made that the proposed advance had been abandoned, and the producing interests felt easy again. The railroads have been quietly sawing wood, however. In other words, they have been organizing for the battle, and the Southwestern Freight Association a short time ago filed a new tariff schedule affecting all joint rates in Texas on all roads and from all territories. This move is understood to have been made with the sanction of the Central and Southeastern Freight Associations; so it can be regarded as the first gun of the battle.

As throwing an interesting sidelight on the need for this advance in rates we give an abstract from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1907. From this it appears that there was a large increase in passenger and freight earnings. There was an increase of 10,892 miles of track. The total salaries and wages paid were \$1,072,386,427. The passenger traffic exceeded that of the previous year by almost \$76,000,000; the freight traffic increased 165,000,000 tons, or 69,718 tons per mile. The passen-

ger revenue per mile averaged 2.14 cents, and both passenger and freight earnings per mile showed an increase. The gross earnings from the portion of the line from which substantially complete returns are given were \$263,000,000 greater than the previous year. There was an increase in operating expenses of over \$211,000,000, and an increase of net earnings of over \$51,700,000 for the year. The dividends declared aggregated \$308,137,924, leaving a surplus of \$141,323,264 from the profit of the year, as compared with a profit of \$112,334,761 the previous year.

This resume of the operations of the year ending June 30, 1907, taken as it is from authoritative sources, is about the best argument that can be made against the increase in freight rates at this time. The railroads can very well take pot luck with the farmers, business men and manufacturers in sharing adversity. While they were enjoying all this unbroken prosperity they were demanding an increase in rates in order that the public may bear their share of the adversity. In short, they demand an increase in rates, and then get it by changes in classification, when times are good, and because they are good. Then they demand an increase in freight rates when times are bad, because they are bad. We very much fear that they are treasuring up for themselves wrath against a day of wrath. The marvel is that such a move is made at the beginning of a presidential campaign.

STATE UNION CONVENES.

(Continued from page 1)

so as to insure perfect carrying out the work of the organization.

The directors of the Houston Cotton Co. held a meeting Monday and declared a dividend of 25 per cent.

The general discussion among the delegates seems to favor recommending to the National Union the price of 15 cents for cotton.

It seems to be the sentiment also to retain headquarters for another year, at least, in Ft. Worth. Indications are that President D. J. Neill and Secretary C. Smith will be re-elected perhaps without opposition. There is also a strong sentiment in favor of the re-election of Executive Committeemen J. C. Albritten, H. Lass and J. E. Montgomery, who have served only one year. The other two members, Chairman W. T. Loudermilk and Peter Radford, have served two terms and are therefore ineligible for re-election.

The convention will probably finish its work and adjourn by Thursday, though there is no set program for the work and matters may come up which may prolong the session beyond that time.

THE COST OF COTTON.

Editor Co-Operator:

In my former letter I attempted to show in one case by giving the resources and liabilities involved in the growing of cotton and in the other by actual experience of thirty-five years that a farmer cannot grow cotton at a fair profit for less than 15 cents per pound, and since no good can result from merely alluding to the fact as I see it, I will attempt in this letter to advise the farmers how to grow cotton profitably at a less price than 15 cents per pound and at the same time enable them to obtain the greater price.

Since the supply and demand always has and always will, in a great measure, govern prices it is the height of folly for the farmers to produce more cotton than there is an actual demand for. The world's requirements of American cotton is at least eleven millions of bales; a twelve million bale crop giving a surplus of from five to eight hundred thousand bales. While it is more expensive to grow, gather and market twelve million bales of cotton than ten million bales, the grower would be satisfied with the same total amount received for the larger crop, and it seems a fair business proposition to say that twelve million bales of cotton are worth as much as ten million bales, however the cotton factors and spin-

ners reverse the order of things and pay much less for the large crop than for the smaller one, paying less in some instances than the actual cost of production. Now that the dealers, especially the speculators, take advantage of a small surplus to bear the price it seems strange to me that the farmers will persist in raising surplus, especially since the production of a cheap crop of cotton is attended with greater expense in producing it, and necessitates the purchasing of home supplies that can be produced on the farm more cheaply than if bought.

Now, dear reader, let's figure a little on the above proposition, using small numbers to enable us to easily comprehend the results.

Ten bales of cotton at \$60 per bale is.....	\$600
Expense of raising crop, family supplies, etc.....	400
Net profit.....	\$200
Twelve bales of cotton at \$40 per bale is.....	\$480
Expense of growing crop, family supplies etc.....	440
Increase in cost of family supplies occasioned by neglect to grow a supply of corn, meat, vegetables, etc.....	100
Total cost of growing the larger crop.....	\$540
Deducted from \$480 leaves an amount that has been puzzling	

the brain of the average farmer for the last forty years.

Now, brother farmer, while the above calculations are not absolutely correct, they are approximately so, and if you continue growing cotton to the neglect of other and more important crops, I hope your poor old broken down, poverty stricken wife will take that buggy whip, that you bought on credit, and use it on you until you agree to do at least as much thinking as the old mule that pulls the plow and eats the corn bought on credit while making another big cotton crop.

Inviting criticism of the above, I am yours for a more business like system of farming.

R. H. Scott.
Weatherford Tex.

W. B. Spain, of Ecu, Miss., says a good word for the cotton mill thus: "Some say that the farmers can't do that, but I say they can build them just as well as anybody else can, for we are supporting them anyway and letting the other fellow operate them and get the profit. As it is now we, the producers are the money borrowers, while the manufacturers and speculators are the lenders."

At Philadelphia Friday the camp of the National Guard was struck by a heavy rain and thunder storm, during which lightning killed three private soldiers and a number of persons, including Governor Stuart, were severely shocked.

LIGHT ON HISTORY

RECENT DISCOVERY IS OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST.

Samaritan Version of the Book of Joshua Differs in Some Ways from the Incidents as Told in the Bible.

Mention was made by cable the other day of the discovery of Dr. Moses Gaster, the Hebrew scholar and antiquarian, of the Samaritan version of the Book of Joshua. A few days ago Dr. Gaster described to the members of the Royal Asiatic society how he discovered this book, which had been lost 2,000 years. This remarkable volume agrees with and yet differs materially from our Bible version and among other things it furnishes a new version of the fall of the walls of Jericho.

The new book starts with a definite date of the era of creation, the year 2794 from the creation being given as the date of the death of Moses, and from that year starts the new calculation of the jubilee. That, Dr. Gaster explained, was omitted from the Bible.

It then describes how Joshua was commanded to proceed to the entry of the Promised Land. Joshua ordered the counting of the people, which also did not appear in the Bible.

Then it states that the spies went to Jericho and on their return gave a report to Joshua and the High Priest Eleazar. They crossed the Jordan, preceded by the ark, and put up the stones in Gilgal, but there was no mention of the "reproach of Egypt."

A new story is given of the sin of Achan. This differs from the Bible account. In the latter Achan is stated to have stolen a mantle. According to the new book he stole a golden idol from a temple and his guilt was discovered by the stones on the breast-piece of the high priest getting dim and losing their luster when the name of the guilty man was pronounced.

The story of the stratagem of the capture of Ai is related, but no mention is made of Joshua holding up the lance. The Bible, by the way, says that Joshua sent 30,000 men against Ai, whereas the new book says that he sent only 3,000.

In the fight with the combined forces of the kings there is nothing told in the Samaritan version of Joshua's invocation to the sun to stand still on Gideon and the moon in the valley of Ajalon. The history proceeded, said Dr. Gaster, on the same lines as the Bible until the division of the land among the nine tribes and a half.

One of the most interesting stories in the book describes how Joshua was saved before Jericho. The version goes that the two and a half tribes returned beyond the Jordan with King Nobah appointed over them. Joshua was attacked by King Shobach, and his army trapped or encircled by seven walls of iron made by the wizards and enchanters in the service of Shobach.

Joshua prayed to God. A dove came to him; he tied a letter to its wings, and it bore the message to King Nobah, who, with his tribes, came to Joshua's rescue. The priest Phineas blew a trumpet once, the walls fell down, and Joshua defeated Shobach.

Many of the points wherein the Samaritan text differed from the Bible were found also in Josephus, and also in other Jewish rabbinical writings, a further proof that Josephus did not invent the legends, as he was supposed to have done. The original of the newly-recovered Hebrew version, Dr. Gaster said, must have been composed at least 200 years before Christ.

Dr. Gaster, chief rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in England, has been closely connected with the Samaritans for many years, and when in Samaria had free access to their libraries. While he was visiting Nabulus last year the high priest gave him

a manuscript which proved to be a chronicle or brief history of the Samaritans from the entry of the Children of Israel into Palestine under Joshua up to the present time. From the verger he received another manuscript, almost identical with that which the high priest had given him.

At first he did not pay much attention to it, but a careful examination convinced him that it was an authentic copy of the old Hebrew original. It must, he considers, have been regarded by the Samaritans as a book of authority, for the calendar started from the indications in it. It could not have been translated from the Greek, because it agreed entirely with the Hebrew, while the knowledge of the Hebrew language among modern Samaritans is very limited.

Won His Spurs.

"No, sir," said the stern parent, "I cannot give my consent—at least, not now. Before I will think of confiding my daughter to your care you must succeed in doing something."

"Oh, I've done that. I succeeded in kissing her last night, after she had assured me that I never could until you had given your approval."

The Born Detective.

Sherlock Holmes explained. "I inherited my mother's ability to tell when I had been in swimming," he vouchsafed.

Herewith none marveled longer.

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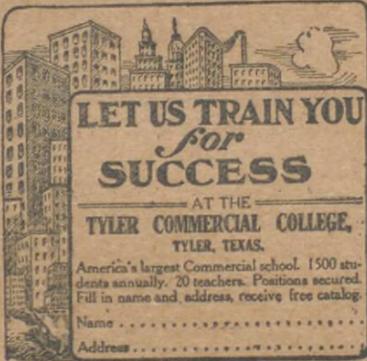
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In fact the Syrian peasant, from the moment his seed has been sown, prays that no rain may fall. During the period of growth of a crop the surface of the soil to a depth of six or eight inches is perfectly dry and loose. Below this surface layer will be found moist soil, in which the roots extend and grow vigorously. In this moist subsoil plants continue to grow until late autumn. When the crop is removed in the autumn the rains commence and the land is plowed after each heavy rain as soon as the soil begins to dry.

Two primary objects are kept in view in plowing—to furnish a favorable surface for taking up all the water and to prevent its upward evaporation from the subsoil. The great

point is to keep the upper six inches of soil perfectly loose and friable, so that the moisture from below is not drawn upward and lost in evaporation, but does not ascend higher than the compact subsoil that is not broken up by the plow. For this reason the plowing is shallow, averaging from four to six inches in depth.

When the time for sowing the seed arrives the land is plowed to a depth of about six inches and the seed is sown from an arrangement attached to the plow, falls on the damp subsoil and is covered by the soil closing over behind the plowshare. From this time the upper stratum of loose soil prevents the escape of moisture upward beyond the wet subsoil on which the seeds rest and into which their roots after the process of germination spread.

A Luxury of War.

What we consider the simple necessities of our habitual daily life, in other circumstances rise to the height of much valued luxuries. Who would think of being specially grateful for a pair of dry stockings, or even of considering the subject? Yet the very thought of such an article roused the envy of a whole company of soldiers. Mr. Putnam mentions the incident in his "History of the Twenty-Fifth Massachusetts Regiment."

After marching all day in the rain, I took off my soaked brogans and wet socks and put on a clean, dry pair of stockings. All the boys began to call out:

"Where did you get those?"

"Ain't you putting on style for a soldier?"

"Look here, fellows! The sergeant's got dry socks."

"You ain't putting on airs, are you?"

"Home-made, eh?"

This last question I answered.

"Yes, boys, these are home-made. My old mother knit them, God bless her! I've carried them right here in the lining of my vest, one on each side, heels front, toes to shoulder, see? Now, if you fellows want to know just how uncomfortable you are, feel of that!"

The stockings were handed round, stroked like a cat, rubbed on cheeks, admired and envied.—Youth's Companion.

Great Soldiers as Students.

Grant was graduated in the class of 1843 at West Point—number 21 in

a class of 39. Gen. William F. Franklin graduated at the head of the class. It may be interesting in this connection to note how other great generals stood in their class. Sherman stood number 6 among 42 graduates; Sheridan, number 34 in a class of 42; Virginian Thomas, number 12 among 42 classmates; Meade, number 19 in a class of 56; Hooker, number 29 among 50 comrades; Stonewall Jackson, number 17 in a class of 50; Longstreet of Georgia, number 60 in a class of 62, and Hancock, number 18 among 25 graduates.

Danced on Gold Dust.

The great dancing expert, My Fancy, who is doing the Moss & Stoll tour, has danced on gold dust.

"When starring with Charles Godfrey's company in Western Australia," she told me, "no sand was procurable for my dance, so the people in the place said they would get me some gold dust, and accordingly they brought quite a quantity of the precious stuff along, and I found that it answered the purpose very well. I reckon that was about the queerest use gold has ever been put to. Of course, it was mixed with quartz, but when I put it in water I could see the gold grains shining ever so prettily." —Pearson's Weekly.

The Acid Test.

"When a young man proposes you should always be careful and test his love," cautioned the conservative chaperon.

"But I go one better, auntie," twittered the pretty summer girl. "Do you see this tiny bottle?"

"Yes. Does it contain perfume?"

"No; it contains acid. I test the engagement ring."

His Aim.

"Wright appears to be a very conscientious fellow."

"Yes, he is trying to live up to the old proverb."

"Which says—"

"Wright wrings nobody."—Houston Post.

Constable Conger Dead.

Waxahachie: Constable Tom Conger, who was murderously assaulted by Nelse Golden, colored, on the morning of July 6, died Friday at Red Oak. Officer Conger was shot twice while attempting to arrest Golden, one shot passing through his body. He made fair progress toward recovery for awhile, but a few days ago his condition changed for the worse. His suffering for the last two or three days was intense.

The Farmers' union of Jewett sold out the cotton in the warehouse to Nussbaum & Scharff of Groesbeck, amounting to 700 bales, Monday for 10.05c all around at warehouse

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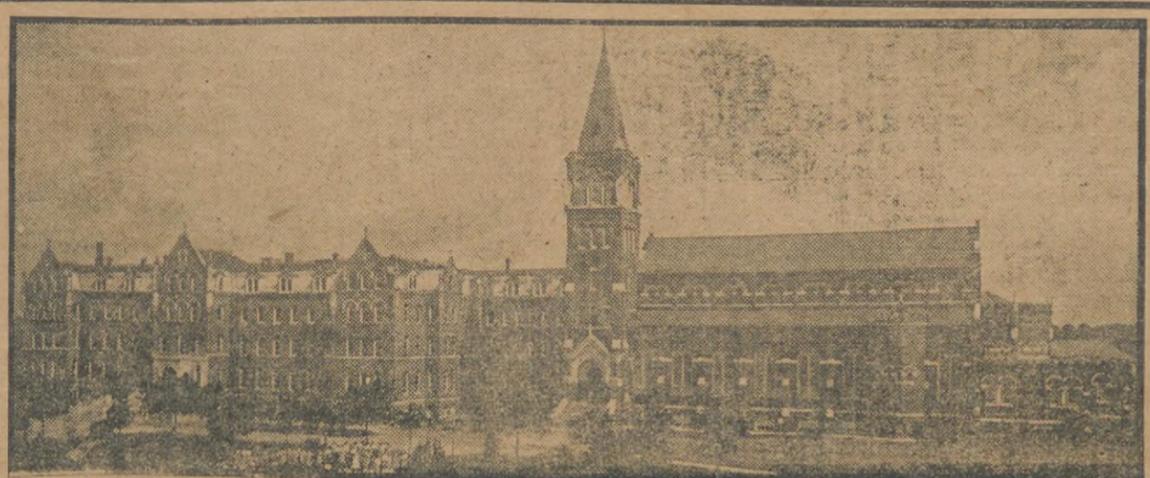
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It Was Originated in Texas

It's Home is in Texas

It contains no caffeine or any other stimulant

At Fountains and in Bottles

(Continued from page 7)

gained the greatest victory that ever has been won in the United States on so short a time. Take up two panics and see what we have gained by controlling markets. How does the price compare, July, 1908, and July, 1894? The average price in 1894 was 5.55c; now the average is 10.35c, or a difference of 5.35c. Now, what does this mean in saving to the people of the South? And there remains more than two million bales yet in the hands of the producers.

We will figure a little. Take the crop of 1907—10,500,000 bales, four fifths, 8,400,000 bales of 500 pounds. By controlling markets we have saved the difference between 10.35c and 5.55c, or 5.35c per pound; 8,400,000 bales of 500 pounds each, at 5.35c per pound, equals \$224,700,000 more to the people of the South this year than in the previous panic of 1893. Now there is nearly 2,100,000 bales being held for 15c per pound, which will make a total of \$332,200,000 saved to the farmers if they get the minimum price, of which I have no fear of us getting if we will only prove true blue.

We will take up the apple crop of 1906 and see if we fruit growers have not got the trust to contend with the same as the farmers of the south or the farmers of Kentucky have on their tobacco. In 1906 apples were selling from the producer's farm at 65c to \$1 a barrel and on April 1, 1907, from \$3 to \$6 a barrel back to the consumer, and in June, 1907, were quoted from \$6 to \$11 per barrel. I say build warehouses, cold storages and grain elevators, banks and mills of our own, and quit paying tribute to moneyed gods. We farmers up here in old Missouri have learned to transact business for ourselves.

M. D. WHISENANT.

Bakersfield, Mo.

PLEASANT VALLEY, ARK.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have just been reading The Co-Operator and think it one of the grandest papers in the world. I am a member of Pleasant Valley Union, which is still alive and doing all we can to rebuild the farmers' cause. Most all of us had to let others price our cotton this year, but I hope for a change in another year.

I joined the Union about a year ago and I think it is the financial salvation of the rising generation.

I can't say much in regard to warehouses in this vicinity. We have some shares in the warehouse at Newport.

W. F. WILT.

Pleasant Valley, Ark.

CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA

Editor Co-operator: Owing to severe rains our crops are backward. Corn is sorry, cotton late, and what old cotton we have is a bad stand. In fact, we have the worst prospect for a crop that we have had for years.

Our local is a little backward, or has been, but we are creating some interest now. We have some loyal union men in our local. We have one warehouse in our county and aim to build one more in time for this fall's crop.

Brethren, be loyal to the Union cause; don't get scared for fear we won't all stick. The farmers are the greatest stickers on earth. If we were not we wouldn't stick to the farm and work our wives and children on bread and water. You show the farmer profits and he is with you to the end. But we are slow to take hold of this one proposition, for we don't understand

it—for the lack of education. We need lecturers to explain to us, so we can understand the intentions of the Union better.

I have been a reader of the Co-operator since last fall and I think it is one of the best papers published.

G. W. MONTGOMERY,

Local President.

Dixie, Okla., July 16.

A CHEERING MESSAGE FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a reader of your paper and have become accustomed to looking for The Co-Operator so that I can hear what the Farmers' Union is doing in Texas and other parts of the United States, where the union exists. I am a member of local No. 165 of Lincoln County, North Carolina, which was organized on the 6th day of February, 1908. I want to say to the Farmers' Union at large that though North Carolina was the last of the cotton growing states to come into the union (it went into statehood April 1, 1908), since that time we have almost doubled in membership. Our officers seem to be made of the same stuff that our forefathers were when they were the first to organize the yeomen of this state against British oppression.

I want to say to the brotherhood at large that they can depend on the North Carolina union farmers, for we are in this fight to a finish, while the organization work is being pushed with all the zeal that is characteristic of us Tar Heels. The other important works are not being neglected by the membership, for already almost all the organized counties have met and resolved to build farmers' union warehouses on the Union's co-operative plan, and have elected building committees to push the work to completion.

The Union has taught us co-operation, and how to attend to our own business and to let the other fellow attend to his.

Right here in this state where every union farmer lives in hearing of some cotton mill whistle, which mills have been buying and pricing our cotton, based on New York cotton gamblers' prices on futures—right here in North Carolina, something new under the sun has come to pass, brought about by the teachings of the Farmers' Union.

The mills all shut down, claiming that cotton was too high, and that the Farmers' Union was the cause of the hard times, but when the price went down to 10 cents and lower, word was sent out to all farmers that had cotton that they had better sell, that cotton would go to 8 cents, and many of the non-union men turned their cotton loose. That was the first of May. But the union farmer stood firm and would not sell, and now, one month later, he can get \$16 more for a bale of cotton, which ought to show every non-union farmer in the country what co-operation in this great organization means.

Mr. Editor, I think that every Farmers' Union man in this old North State would be glad to clasp hands across the Father of Waters, with every Union brother in your state, because we are glad that Texas produced a Newt. Gresham, who could formulate the plan of this great organization. We also feel attached to Texas on account of another Texas boy who came among us and made it possible for North Carolina to have a state union. I refer to G. W. Fant, of Jefferson, Texas. So let us as one united brotherhood stand for our rights, and strive to secure justice, establish equity, and

apply the golden rule in all our dealings with our fellow man. Fraternally,

W. W. BIGGERSTAFF.

Newton, N. C.

HOOD'S CHAPEL, OKLA.

We have a very interesting letter from Brother Harry Smith of Warner, Okla., in which he states that his local, Hood's Chapel, has 89 members and furnished 77 members of the last County Union, which met at Fort Gibson on July 7 and 8.

We regret that his letter is entirely too lengthy for publication and hope that he will cover his subjects in a series of short letters.

THREE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.**Camp of Pennsylvania Guard On Battlefield Hit by Storm.**

Philadelphia, Pa., July 24.—Three privates were killed by lightning, a dozen others, including Gov. Sturat, his sister, Miss Cora Sturat, and Surgeon General C. C. Wiley, were stunned, and every tent was swept flat to the ground tonight when a terrific thunder and windstorm descended upon the encampment of the Pennsylvania State National Guard on the Gettysburg battlefield. Rain, which bordered on a cloudburst accompanied the storm, flooding the encampment, and spreading to the town, inundating the streets. Dozens of guardsmen and citizens had narrow escapes from drowning.

As a result of a lamp explosion at the home of George Harper, at Madisonville, Saturday, one child is dead and three are seriously burned.

August Everhardt Captured.

New York: August Eberhardt, the nephew of Otilie Eberhardt, the Austrian woman who was shot to death Saturday evening near Hackensack, was taken into custody Thursday by the police of Paterson, N. J. Eberhardt was found lying on the lawn in front of a farm house near the city. He was suffering from a wound in one leg. The young man admitted his identity.

Dallas Girl Suicides.

Dallas: With a bullet hole in the back of her head, just behind the right ear, Eunice Byland, fourteen years old, was discovered breathing her last in the bath room at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Byland, of this city, just after 10 o'clock Thursday morning. There was a note found in which Eunice bade good bye to her sisters and brothers, but in it there was no intimation of the cause of the rash act.

Condition on Red River Bad.

Lake Charles, La.: Alderman John Shattuck returned Wednesday night and says the conditions in the flooded district along the Red river are beyond the power of words to describe. Every vestige of anything with which to sustain life has been swept away and the people are face to face with starvation. Some of them are actually reduced to chewing fodder, ears of raw corn or anything they can pick up that will furnish nourishment.

A WORD ABOUT OUR FRIENDS

Next week the state meeting of the Farmers' Union will be held in Fort Worth and perhaps over a thousand members and delegates will be here. All of these will have to eat and sleep and a great many of them will want to purchase some goods and supplies. There are hundreds of restaurants, hotels, dry goods and other mercantile houses here, but only a very few of them have extended any sort of support or patronage to your paper. In view of the fact that you will have some patronage to bestow next week we feel sure you will want to give it to your friends and our friends. Therefore, we publish a list of them. Cut it out and keep it in your pocket and when you come to town hunt those up with whom you have any business. Here they are:

Bell Brothers, clothing, hats and shoes, corner Main street and square, under state headquarters.

Burton-Peel, dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, corner Seventh and Main streets.

Washer Brothers, clothing, shoes, hats, etc., corner Eighth and Main streets.

William Henry Hardware Company, hardware and implements, 1005 Houston street.

Burrus Mill and Elevator Company, flour, bran and hops, Thirteenth and Jennings avenue.

Medlin Milling Company, flour, bran and chops, East Ninth street.

Continental Bank and Trust Company, Seventh and Houston streets.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank, corner Seventh and Main.

A. S. Logsdon, cotton seed and coal, Wheat building.

European Cafe, meals and short orders, 407 Main street, near headquarters.

O. K. Restaurant, 908 Houston street, near city hall.

Innan Hotel, two blocks south of state headquarters.

Wall Street Restaurant, one-half block west of headquarters in public square.

Grand Hotel, southeast corner of the square, near headquarters.

Mansion Hotel, Fourth and Rusk streets, near headquarters.

Richelleu Hotel, corner Fifteenth and Main, near union depot and city hall.

Drumm Seed and Floral Company, 507 Houston street.

Tandy's Depot College, for telegraphy.

Nelson and Draughton Business College.

Dr. J. R. Middlebrook, specialist, 207 Moore building, Tenth and Main.

Baker Bros., seeds and flowers, 1016 Houston street.

Campbell Machinery Co., 1711 Calhoun street.

West Ft. Worth Land Co., Flat Iron Building, Houston street.

Arlington Heights Land & Improvement Co., Flat Iron Building, Houston street.

Dr. Y. M. Milam, Sixth and Houston Sts., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Nash Hardware Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Fort Worth Woman Shot.

Fort Worth: Miss Lulu Beaty, 23 years of age, was accidentally shot Friday afternoon by dropping a pistol on a table. The bullet took effect in the abdomen. The accident occurred in the home of Mrs. J. E. Wilson, North Fort Worth, where Miss Beaty has been stopping for about a month. Her parents, who formerly resided here, now live in Waco. The wounded woman was taken to St. Joseph's infirmary.

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TYPHOID FEVER DISCUSSED.

Record for June Shows 235 Deaths in Texas from Fever.

Austin, Tex., July 25.—The June bulletin of the department of public health and vital statistics, which was issued yesterday, deals at some length with the prevalence, likewise the prevention, of typhoid fever. Protection for the sources of the water supply, especially in the western sections of the State, to which emigration has lately been diverted, is now holding the attention of the State health officers. Over a period of the last five months of this year there have been a total of 235 deaths, all over the State from typhoid.

"In every instance where the presence of typhoid is suspected," says the bulletin, "the health officer should instruct the public to boil all drinking water, for this is the chief source of infection. Flies and raw foods are another source of danger, and the precaution of screening against the flies and cooking of all raw foods, as vegetables, should be taken by every one living in the infected locality."

During June the total number of deaths reported to the department is 1,728, as compared with 4,538 births. It is notable that the greater number of deaths for the month were persons above the age of 60, while the age in which the next greater number of deaths occurred is under 1 year.

The table of ages shows deaths for the month as follows: From 1 to 5, 168; from 5 to 10, 62; from 10 to 20, 102; from 20 to 30, 163; from 30 to 40, 132; from 40 to 50, 122; from 50 to 60, 153; ages not given, 134. Of the 4,538 births, 2,283 were females and 2,255 males; 42,226 whites, 312 blacks; still-born, 161.

TWENTY-FIVE ARE DROWNED.

Italian Workmen are Caught by Water From Unknown Lake.

Berne, Switzerland, June 25.—A frightful accident occurred early this morning in Loetchberg tunnel in the Bernese Alps, which resulted in the deaths of twenty-five workmen. The men were drilling inside the tunnel. Without warning the tools pierced the wall that separated them from a subterranean river or lake, the existence of which was not known. The wall gave way with a crash and a torrent of water and mud rushed into tunnel and fled it. All the workmen were drowned. They were Italians.

Cadets May Be Retained.

Washington: Honesty and frankness on the part of eight cadets suspended from the military academy at West Point disarmed the severity of Secretary of War Luke Wright and there is hope for their retention in the service. All have been found guilty of hazing by a board of officers and their dismissal recommended to the Secretary. They came to Washington this morning and secured a hearing. When they had finished Secretary Wright had more information than the board of officers were able to secure, and the eight wanted to stay in the army worse than they did the first day they donned the uniform.

Bombay Strike Riots.

Bombay: Twenty thousand hands, who went on strike Thursday started a riot Friday morning and a detachment of British infantry was called out to put down the disorder. It was found necessary to fire and as a result one native was killed and six wounded. Several members of the European and native police forces sustained injuries. The rioters were quelled for the moment and dispersed.



Copyright: 1907: by Byron Williams.

Sawing the Wood.



"What are yew going 2 B when yewr Granddaddy Jones ast us Fellers 2 Day, he is as White as thee Fresh driven snow but he was Young in the long, long ago! He kin remember when Adam and Eve had 2 git out of thee Garden and Eve!

When he was young there was Bares in thee Park, Indians skylarked thee streets after dark, he used 2 monkey around gist fer fun hunting thee Tigers and making them Run. He was a very strong man at thee time he was a making thee Grizzlies elme!

when we had told him what we wuz to B, granddaddy yawned and he sed, "we shall see!" then he asked, "Woodn't yew boys like 2 see Sumthing I have that is sacred 2 me? It is a Ivory Box and a Flame set in a very Red place in a Frame!

"If yew will hustel and saw up thee Wood, I will exhibit these Things if yewr good!" so we pitched in and we sawed every stick piling it up in thee shed very slick! then Mr. Jones with a shake of his hed promised 2 bring on thee Things that he sed.

next thing he did was 2 show us his TEETH wagging his TONGUE in his MOUTH underneath! that was thee Ivory Box and thee Flame set in a very red place in a Frame! Granddaddy chuckled a lot very glad when we wuz leaving the house firing mad!

Fatty sed, "Ain't he thee meanest old Cuss?" Stubble sed, "Yes, but we don't want no fuss!" something was ginging a lot in my vest: "What in the Dickens is this? I'll be blest!" It wuz thee MONEY for sawing thee Wood—10 cents A piece and thee pay wuz quite good!

Billy sed, "Ain't Daddy Jones gist a CASE!" Then we set out for thee Town in a Race, spending the Money for sawing thee Wood, Mi but thee Things that we bought tasted Good! when I git old and awl Rinkled and Gray I shall B like Mr. Jones is 2 Day!

For Instance.

If the hungry had the surplus food that causes the dyspepsia of today, this would be a happier world for both the rich and the poor.

I have a nice, almost-as-good-as-new tennis racket that I would like to trade for a first-class flapjack turner—or a snow shovel. Please write.

Santa Claus narrowly escaped going into the hands of a receiver this year, all right.

A friend of mine will never build a house. He is waiting for material to get cheaper, and every year he looks forward to the next and says it will go down sure in the spring. If he doesn't get this notion out of his head, his daughters will be married before he has the home ready for the nuptials. The time to build a residence is when you are ready. Ten years ago, I recall that newspaper publishers were waiting until the price of the

typesetting machine went down before buying. Some of them are still waiting and the price is higher now than ever!

Did you ever notice what a lot of crying emanates from the bluejays after a snow storm? When the snow has ceased falling and the sun comes out, bedlam seems to have broken loose in the woods. The jays set up an agitated shrieking and the squirrels, making migratory journeys in the tree tops, bark back at them. The rabbits imprint wobbly tracks in the snow as they bob through the underbrush in search of tender twigs or rush in semi-circles before the oncoming dog. The snow-birds twitter like the gossipy little balls of feathers that they are and across the turnpike filters the merry jingle of sleighbells, adding a melody of beauty to the diapason of Nature. Apropos of the bluejays and the way they shriek, I am always wondering if they really are as mad as they pretend to be? They talk like a bevy of dagos down on Dearborn street, where I get my shoes shined, and listening to them one expects the fight to begin almost any minute. Bluejays must be a dyspeptic lot—or else they generate all together too much hot air for the peace and good will of birddom.

No Use for Them.
An Alabama editor who has no occasion to visit in Tennessee, anyhow, prints the following:

A woman in a Tennessee town recently gave a "white elephant party," to which each of her eighteen guests was required to "bring something for which she had no use, but couldn't well dispense with." Eleven of the eighteen brought their husbands.

Byron Williams

He Forgot to Inquire.

American Millionaire—So you want to marry my daughter. But you don't know her.

Impecunious Duke—But I will get a kind friend to introduce us.

A. M.—But you have never seen her. I. D.—I have seen you, her father, whom she probably resembles.

A. M.—But you don't love her? I. D.—What matters that? I but want to marry her.

A. M.—But you can't marry her—there is an insuperable obstacle to your wedding her.

I. D.—There are no insuperable obstacles to my determination.

A. M. chuckling—This one is. I haven't any daughter.

Practical Fashions

LADIES' DRESSING SACK.



Paris Pattern No. 1849, All Seams Allowed.—This pretty little dressing-sack of turquoise-blue dimity is made up with the neck and front trimming band—cut in one piece—the belt and armbands in blue lawn, flowered with wild roses; the armbands being finished with a frill of lace edging. Another pretty style is to hand-embroider the bands and belt in a design of French knots. The model is adaptable to all the thin summer materials, and is simplicity itself to make. The pattern is in seven sizes—32 to 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing-sack requires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; one yard of edging to trim.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 1849. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

Practical Fashions

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.



Paris Pattern No. 2435, All Seams Allowed.—Delft-blue Indian-head cotton has been made up in this stylish model, which is particularly becoming to slender figures. Two wide tucks either side of the center-front box-plaited closing—stitched to the waist-line—and those on the shoulder stitched to nearly the bust-line, give ample fullness to the front. The back is tucked in the center, joined to the shallow shoulder yoke and slightly gathered at the waist-line. A small pocket ornaments the left front, and the full sleeves are gathered into narrow straight cuffs of the material. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the shirt waist requires 2 1/4 yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 37 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yard 42 inches wide.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 2435. SIZE.....
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STREET AND NO.....
STATE.....

Orchard and Garden.

CONSERVING OUR PRODUCTS

The conservation of our food products, especially of the South, is of vital importance at this time. The loss and waste of food products annually in the South is simply enormous. If it could be properly utilized and converted into the non-perishable marketable product, it would be sufficient to amply feed the millions of people in our country who do not have as much as one good meal a day.

Take the fruit and vegetables which go to waste every year, and if they were taken care of they would not only supply our tables during the winter months, but the surplus would bring thousands of dollars to our country.

I think the home canner the best method of preserving fruits and vegetables, and believe an outfit should be installed in every farm house, if it is nothing more than a zinc tub and a soldering copper. With this canning apparatus a nice supply of home canned products can be put up for family use every year and have some to spare. By this means the farmers can have a good living at home and a surplus to sell to meet other expenses. Plant less cotton and have more home-canned food products to eat and to sell, and then cotton will be a surplus money crop with no mortgage on it, and we are in control of our products and our business.

Give home canning a trial this year and see for yourself how much it will lighten your burden and how much pleasure and satisfaction there is in having the best of things at home and be independent.

B. M. ANDERSON,
Palestine, Texas.

ONIONS IN COLLIN COUNTY

The Collin county farmers have this year risked a large acreage in onions—approximately ten thousand acres. Most of them are new in the business, and in consequence the average yield will not be over fifty bushels per acre, when under a better method of raising them, ought to realize from seventy-five to 100 bushels, without fertilization or irrigation. The expert growers in Collin county are raising this

season from 100 to 125 bushels. Notwithstanding the price of the tubers at three-fourths to 1 cent per pound is not satisfactory to the producer, yet there is more money in them than one-third to one-fourth bale of cotton per acre, which was about the average yield last year in this section. The Onion Growers' Association here will do much toward securing better prices in the markets of the country, and also be the means of training the farmers how to best grow and market their crops. The negligence in not properly thinning the onions will materially increase the number of unreliable tubers. But we believe that a great improvement in the methods of growing and marketing the onion crop will occur next year. The sentiment now existing here is to plant more corn and onions and less cotton. In fact Collin county is noted for its production of large corn crops, and marketable quality of its ears of corn, fine hogs, mules, horses, cows and henceforth will become equally famous for the quantity and quality of its sweet flavored onions. Already it is conceded that the El Paso and Beeville onions are not equal to our Collin county onions, either as to flavor or keeping qualities. Publish it among your many thousands of farmer patrons that North Texas attributes her present high degree of prosperity to diversified farming.

AARON COFFEE,
"The Old Cotton Planter,"
McKINNEY, Texas, July 20, 1908.

TO KEEP WATERMELONS

Some one has suggested a very simple method of keeping watermelons fresh for several months and preventing them from becoming too ripe. We have not tested it, but the plan is inexpensive and has some merit of reason in it, and we would suggest that it is worth a trial. The melon should be taken from the vine as soon as it is fully ripe, by cutting the stem near the melon. There should be no bruises nor scars on the rind. Take a piece of ordinary sealing wax, melt it and cover the cut part of the stem securely and put the melon away in a cool place. The sealing wax over the stem prevents the air and the germs from entering and thereby preserves the melon in its present state, so it is claimed.

give at one dose three times a day.

Gordon, Texas, July 23, 1908.

Please tell me thru your paper what to do for my mule. He is three years old and will weigh about 1,000 pounds. He has been broken to work about a year. When he is worked hard the next morning he will drag his right hind leg for some little distance, then will be all right for several days. Is there anything I can do for the mule that will cure him?

Answer—Give absolute rest and he will finally outgrow it.

Bridgeport, Texas, July 23, 1908.

I have a dog with distemper. He has no appetite, eyes are red and watery, his nose hot and dry; the urine is a high color, bowels sometimes constipated and sometimes loose; he has a right bad cough and is very weak. I would be glad if you could give me a treatment that will do some good, if you can't cure him.

Answer—Put the patient in a dry, clean, well ventilated, comfortable place, allow him plenty of clean, fresh water to drink; give him one drop of Tr. aconite in one teaspoonful of water every half hour. If his lungs are affected, apply a mustard paste on it and let stay on six or eight hours. Wash off and repeat if necessary. Keep the bowels open with castor oil, one tablespoonful every two or three days, as needed.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago one of the three judges who reversed the action of Judge Yandis in finding the Standard Oil Company \$29,400,000, Friday declared at the Waldorf-Astoria that the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals was practically final.

At Chicago, Tuesday, in a head-on collision between two Aurora, Elgin and Chicago electric cars, forty persons were injured, some so seriously that they had to be taken to the hospital. The coaches were going at a rapid speed when the accident occurred.

Following the dynamiting of an Italian's home at Matabany, La., Friday, and other disorders, Sheriff Saal of the parish of Tangipahoa, shortly before noon sent a message to Governor Sanders asking for troops.

The Oklahoma militia boys will soon be re-equipped with the latest model of Springfield rifles. The old Krags are being packed up and will be shipped to the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

According to the statement of E. C. Simmons, chairman of the National Prosperity Association, between 17,000 and 20,000 men made idle last October have been put back to work in various manufacturing plants in and around St. Louis since January 1.

In a shooting affray Wednesday night in Fort Worth in front of the Dew Drop Inn saloon, corner of Jones and Twelfth streets, Fannie Wolff, who resides on the opposite side of the street from where the shooting was done, is the victim of what is considered a fatal wound.

Ancient cannon, used in the defense of the Alamo have been unearthed at San Antonio and will probably be pre-

scribed to the state to be mounted in their original position.

Near Paris, Saturday, a Frisco passenger train ran over a cow and as a result Engineer Clark has a broken leg and many other cuts and bruises about the face and body.

Miss Elizabeth Spingler Van Beuren, great-granddaughter of Henry Spingler in his time one of the wealthiest men of New York, died Friday in the old Spingler homestead.

Commander Robert E. Perry, of New York, with his steamer Roosevelt, hopes, on his trip north in the near future, to place the stars and stripes on the north pole.

Farmers residing in the Piedmont neighborhood, midway between El Reno and Guthrie, Okla., report earthquake vibrations Tuesday morning, continuing several seconds.

Few Are Buying Pearls.

The pearl trade of Bombay has depreciated in value in the last season. It is there that the pearls are finally collected by the jewel merchants. Most of them are sent to Paris, and many are purchased there by wealthy Americans, most of whom, however, have bought sparingly this year. Pearls in Paris are now selling at a third of the usual price, and jewelers have canceled their orders for further consignments from Bombay.

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



HORSES Going Blind. Eary Co. Iowa City, Ia. Can Cure

Veterinary Department

Articles for this department and questions to be answered should be addressed to Dr. D. J. Lowry, Weatherford, Texas. If immediate answer and prescription are wanted, enclose \$1; otherwise answer will be given through this paper.

Blum, Texas, July 23, 1908.

Will you please tell me what is the matter with my cow and what to do for her? She is a good sized Jersey cow and gives about four gallons of milk per day; has always been in good health and flesh. About three weeks ago she got stiff and a little lame in one of her hind legs. In a few days it shifted around to one of her front legs, and for the last week she has been stiff all over, and I think she has some fever all the time. I haven't given her any medicine, but have rubbed her with liniment, but it did no good.

Answer—From the symptoms you give your cow must have muscular rheumatism. Give her one pound of Epsom salts, one ounce ground ginger and give at one dose. Repeat in thirty-six hours, if necessary. Give one tablespoonful of nitrate of potassium four times a day. If she doesn't commence to improve in three or four days, give her this: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; wine of colchicum;

The Success Sulky Plow

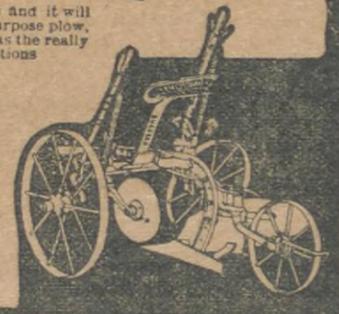
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications

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Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it.

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Sales begin August 17th, 1908, of the farm lands of the famous Spur Ranch in Dickens, Kent, Crosby and Garza Counties, Texas. 430,000 acres containing the finest agricultural lands in West Texas; all reliable cotton producing, absolutely free from boll weevil. For full particulars, address

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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.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

Miss Lulu Beaty of Fort Worth was accidentally shot Friday and was taken to a local sanitarium in a serious condition.

At Comanche, Thursday, J. W. Reese, who was a candidate for representative from that section, was shot, from the effects of which he died on Monday.

A Belgian named Leopold died Wednesday morning as a result of a fracture of the skull. His employer, L. Meschaut, is being held pending an investigation at San Antonio.

Jean Dowling of Denison was hit in the face by some acid thrown out of the rear window of a building on Main street Wednesday and as a result will probably lose both eyes.

J. E. Walker, a prosperous and popular farmer living a few miles south of Valley Mills, was found dead in his field with one side of his head blown off by a gun near by, at an early hour Tuesday.

Col. R. T. Milner, Commissioner of Agriculture, has completed a tour over East Texas and other sections of the State and reports that crop prospects are good and estimates the yield of cotton will be 3,000,000 bales.

Announcement is made that a tract of land one and one-half miles west of Arlington has been purchased by a committee of Masons for \$7500 and will be used as a site for a home for indigent members of the order.

At its session Tuesday the city commission of Fort Worth decided to order an election for September to decide whether Glenwood shall be annexed. This action was taken on the petition of Glenwood citizens.

Eugene William Swindells, a well-known traveling man formerly of Texas died at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon in Chicago. He had been ill in that city for about four months. The body will be interred in Dallas.

Box car thieves made a big haul in the Cotton Belt yards last Saturday night at Dallas. They broke into a car and secured a cart load of prints, hosiery, suspenders and stationery billed to the Harris-Lipsitz Company.

Thirty-six men were indicted by the Kings county, N. Y., grand jury Tuesday on charge of violating the anti-gambling law at the race track.

ITCHING HUMOR ON BOY

His Hands were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread all Over Body.

CURED IN 4 DAYS BY CUTICURA

"One day we noticed that our little boy was all broken out with itching sores. We first noticed it on his little hands. His hands were not as bad then, and we didn't think anything serious would result. But the next day we heard of the Cuticura Remedies being so good for itching sores. By this time the disease had spread all over his body, and his hands were nothing but a solid mass of this itching disease. I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment, and that night I took the Cuticura Soap and lukewarm water and washed him well. Then I dried him and took the Cuticura Ointment and anointed him with it. I did this every evening and in four nights he was entirely cured. Mrs. Frank Donahue, 203 Fremont St., Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 16, 1907."

UNION ORGANIZERS

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

J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.
F. R. McEatrige, Brookston, Lamar county.
J. L. Armstrong, Kyle, Hays county.
Tom B. Taylor, Gouldbusk, Coleman county.
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.
Steve Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.
S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.
W. B. Nicholson, Scurry, route No. 1, Kaufman county.
H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.
O. F. Dornblaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.
R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.
A. M. Nabors, Kosse, Limestone county.
W. W. Scott, Dodd City, Fannin county.
A. A. C. Williams, Alvord, Wise county.
O. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.
W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.
W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.
J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.
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W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.
J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
J. S. Airhart, Ander, Goliad county.
L. M. Reed, Longworth, Fisher county.
George E. Courtney, Haskell, Haskell county.
Jesse B. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.
J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.
J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.
Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.
W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.
J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Bell county.
R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.
W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146, J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.
N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.
F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.
G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.
J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.
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J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.
F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.
William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.
B. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.
J. H. Carille, New Waverly, Walker county.
A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.
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R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.
W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.
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J. L. Mays, Waller, route No. 1, Waller county.
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E. J. Moltz, Seguin, Guadalupe county.
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J. A. Cole, Campbell, Hunt county.
George S. Bond, Mexia, route No. 2, Limestone county.
Hon. George B. Terrell, Alto, Cherokee county.
All organizers should turn in their commissions at once so the people may know who are authorized to lecture and who are commissioned to organize.

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