



THE

NATIONAL

CO-OPERATOR

AND

FARM JOURNAL



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Number 1

PRESIDENT NEILL WARNED BY NIGHT RIDERS

Standing upon the basic principle of the Farmers Union "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule," President D. J. Neill of the Farmers Union of Texas has consistently and persistently opposed the "night rider" movement, because it represents a violent form of lawlessness and because he believes that it is inspired and fostered by the enemies of the organized farmers. Last week Mr. Neill received a threatening letter dated for Abilene, Texas, but mailed at Dallas. Both the letter and Mr. Neill's reply were given to the press and we print them below:

Abilene, Tex., Oct. 16, 1908—
D. J. Neill: Dear Sir and Bro.—I am your friend and want to save you. I see you are working against us night riders. You profess to be the farmer's friend. You have taught us to demand our rights and we are going to do it. This is our last chance and we are going to force the people to hold what they have and to plant no more as the tobacco farmers did in Kentucky.

There was nothing else left for them to do. They raised the price of tobacco from 3c to 15c a pound. They had to shed some blood but without the shedding of blood there are no remissions of sin. All our friends of the past have left us. The merchant and the banker as Brother Metcalf says in the Co-Operator have turned their backs on us.

We have tried all other means and are not now mean enough to give up this fight now when we know we can win. We do not want to shed any blood but it is better for the race that a few should suffer that the many may go free. We do this in the name of humanity and we cannot be kept from it.

Be sure you know what you are doing. I want to warn you

because you have done some good work in the past. You are now doing the very thing you can not afford to do. Knowing this, we do not see why you are against us.

If you are going to be a traitor to us now you do so at your peril and must be content to take what all traitors deserve. Is this plain enough? Do not force us to do what we do not want to do and what there is no use in forcing us to do do. If any of our boys are convicted by the reward you went and won we will hold you personally responsible for it.

A UNION MAN AND NIGHT RIDER.

Neill's Signed Statement.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 21.—I made no such admission to a reporter, I never remotely intimated that I believed that a union farmer or a non-union farmer was engaged in night-riding in Texas. I said positively and have said from the beginning, that I believe this letter and others like it were instigated by the cotton gambler in Texas. Some of these letters were mailed at Haskell, one was mailed at Ennis, two from Dallas and some were mailed in Fort Worth.

Farmers living in the Abilene country have always been my warmest supporters. Twice as State lecturer the good people of Taylor County gave me their support and twice as president the people of Taylor county have stood loyally by me. I do not believe this letter was written by a farmer's Union man but firmly believe it was instigated and written by men who once were benefitted by cotton gambling in Texas.

There lies behind this proposition a deliberately planned scheme to destroy the Farmers Union. These men have been working along the same line for more than twelve months. They

have an organization that reaches from Texas to New Orleans, and these men have had agents in every county to seek out some method whereby they might disrupt our organization. They have even gone so far as to secure the names of every county president, county secretary and county lecturer and had their names written upon what they call a log book and have marked opposite each name "easy," "dead easy," "approachable," "unapproachable," "doubtful." In this position these men are holding out a part of their de-

in Texas. The farmer feels assured that the Governor and the Thirty-first Legislature will be as friendly toward them and their interests as that of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Legislatures.

The state of Texas is no place for the night rider. He will never flourish in this State and I am glad that the Governor upon the solicitation of the officials of the State Union has offered sufficient rewards to suppress them in the State of Texas and I am sure the 154 organized county unions of Texas will condemn night-riding and support the Governor in suppressing the night rider in Texas.

D. J. Neill, President.

CHAIRMAN MONTGOMERY IS- SUES ADDRESS.

To the membership in Texas and the public in general:

Brethren the time is ripe for action.

Up to this month we have not especially urged you to hold cotton only as your judgment indicated. But as most of you both in and out of the Union have sold enough cotton to meet pressing obligations relieving yourselves and the merchant and banker to a great extent putting the South in a better financial condition to make the fight. We believe now is the time to begin a persistent holding movement. Numbers of our people and their friends are already rallying to the call and every true Union man should come to their assistance at once.

The business world and the non-union man has been taught a lesson. We turned the thing over to them for a short time until we could catch our breath and bearings and the price went from 12 1-2 to 8c. In sure we can reverse those by united action.

In the face of two crops they are seeing t

EL MOLHEATOS

of dumping cotton and are asking on every hand why the Union don't make a decided stand. After this lesson I believe they are ready to help us and am sure they will if good common sense and business judgement is exercised.

We have it in our power, by concerted action to get a fair price for remainder of this crop and again demonstrate our ability as we have done three times in the past to control the marketing of our great staple crop.

The government figures on acreage show about 2 per cent increase over last year and the Sept. condition report was only 2 points better than last year. We made last season 11 1-2 million bales including linters and repacks. In the light of these facts it will take ideal weather conditions, very late frost and abundant labor to reach 12 million bales, and with the immense amount of damage already done by storms and weevils, I doubt very much if we get within 300, 800 of above figures this season.

With the strike in England settled (which by the way was inaugurated to depress prices) the election war together with revival of general business and increased demand for cotton goods and concerted action on our part sustained by the sensible business men of the south there is not one legitimate reason why we should not get the minimum price for cotton this season.

No man understanding the situation and well acquainted with the facts will say that our movement was a failure the past year. By our patriotism, personal sacrifice and persistent holding and judicious marketing we made millions of dollars for the people of the South and saved the business world from bankruptcy.

And I say without fear of contradiction if we had had the proper assistance we would have sold every pound of Union cotton in the south for 15c.

Use the same good judgment as in the past year. Put every bale possible in your local warehouse. Carry out as far as possible your central selling plan.

Your officials have done their duty as they see it. It is up to you. Will you act? I believe you will.

Your worthy president has appealed to you to hold and as a member of the State Ex. committee I heartily endorse his action and would add my little mite to strengthen it if possible.

Don't forget to pay up your dues and subscribe for Co-Operator this quarter. Lets quit the credit business and get on a cash basis once more.

Yours Fraternally,
J. E. Montgomery,
Skidmore, Texas.

RUNNELS COUNTY PROSPEROUS.

Farmers Have Made More Than They Can Gather,

Mr. C. C. Cockrell, farmer, newspaper man and druggist, of Ballinger, Runnels County Texas was in Ft. Worth a few hours one day last week and took time to chat awhile with a representative of the Co-Operator.

Mr. Cockrell was jubilant over the agricultural and business outlook of his town and county and freely admitted that he thought his section about the most desirable part of the world. When one is told that over 400 cars of oats have been shipped from Ballinger this year besides wheat, corn and maize and that there will be 65,000 bales of cotton marketed there, he is half inclined to agree with Mr. Cockrell.

Truly this has been a most prosperous year for Runnels, Tom Green, Coleman and Brown counties and the Co-Operator rejoices in their good fortune.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

ENDORSES GALVESTON PLAN

Editor Co-Operator: The Farmers' Union in its regular quarterly session has adjourned and the boys from the forks of the creek again met face to face and renewed their friendship and confidence in each other. I am glad to say, as I consider it an honor to any farmer or laborer, that I have never missed a county meeting since the birth of the order.

I want to say to both Union and non-Union men that a greater and grander work was never undertaken by any body of men. Each meeting I find that the body is made up of the same thoughtful faces, soldiers of the common good.

It does one's soul good to meet and come in contact with that human magnetism inspired by a noble cause. We find ourselves possessed of a great ideal. We look back over our short history and our great victory at most every turn. We have been able in our short time to give to the farmer and laborer more solid lessons in modern economics, commercial policy and the inside workings of both state and national legislation than ever before in the history of the world. We recognize that we could not have done much had not the soil been thoroughly prepared by those kindred organizations that have gone before, and the so-called muck rakers that have caused an honest, down-trodden people to look at each other in amazement they could not at first believe. But as time speeds on, each day confirms us in the ever multiplying evidence that there remains much work to be done. Last year when the panic struck us men wanted to advise us that unless we threw our cotton on the market we would take 8 cents and less for it in a very short time. They thought we were doing the wrong thing to advise the farmers to hold. Their predictions failed. Why? Simply because we did not take their advice. Had we thrown

all our cotton on the market or any considerable amount at that time cotton would have gone to 8 cents, and lower. Had we held cotton this year as we did last, cotton never would have been below 10 cents at any time. The speculators tried their very best to get us to dump the old crop before the new crop came in. Failing in this, they discriminated against the old cotton. We found an outlet through Galveston for the old cotton. The local scalper has dug his own grave. Now, Mr. Farmer, if you will ship every bale of your cotton to Galveston that you must sell, you will have cast the final shovel of earth to cover up the "bale weevil" in our midst. Why won't you do this? Your money is just as sure under this system as the system under which you are selling. You can draw two-thirds of the market value at your local bank on bill of lading. You ship one bale just as cheap as a dozen uncomressed. Attend to your own business in shipping, if you like, or your warehouse manager will weigh, grade and ship your cotton for 15 cents a bale.

If you want more information, consult the warehouse managers. Let us do better on what is left of the crop. The market is now glutted completely.

Look at the price of other staple commodities, at the price of labor. Don't you know you are being cheated out of your cotton? Fraternally,

J. J. DEAVERN.

Belton, Texas.

AGAINST NIGHT RIDING

Resolution denouncing night riding passed by Weesatche Local No. 3920.

Whereas, That inasmuch as the F. E. and C. U. of A. are banded together as a brotherhood for industrial benefit and education of farmers as a class, and

Whereas, We stand for the upholding and execution of the laws of our land; therefore be it

Notice to the Farmers

We Solicit Your Cotton Shipments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. KEMPNER. Cotton Factor, Galveston, Texas.

A. S. LOCSDON,
Rooms 38-40 Bewley Building, Ft. Worth, Tex.
COTTON SEED
COAL, LIGNITE,
Bagging & Ties.
Correspondence Solicited.

Resolved by Weesatche Local No. 3920 of the F. E. and C. U. of A. in executive session assembled on Oct. 10, 1908, do hereby denounce "night riding" and such other practices as reflect on the purposes of the Farmers' Union and character of the membership, and further, that we believe that such is instigated and practiced by enemies of the Union, and recommend that other locals take action to aid in suppressing same.

I. O. EZZELL, Pres.
J. W. JENNINGS, Secy.
Weesatche, Texas.

WAREHOUSE CERTIFICATES AND BANK CERTIFICATES

Editor Co-Operator: I see several suggestions as to how to finance the cotton, "especially distressed cotton." So it is profitable to express our ideas and put them together and form a conclusion and in the end a permanent structure is built. Here is an idea. Last fall there was brought on a panic, and, by the way, it is still on, and the indications are that it will be for some time; the bankers' meeting, soon to be held in New York, will not likely relieve it much. During said panic cotton had at one time no intrinsic value, yet it was bought without paying cash (legal tender) for it. Deposit checks were issued to the owner of said cotton (a promise to pay) which the merchant would accept on the farmer's debt. "Even urged the farmer to sell his cotton and accept said deposit check," thus the issuing of said check became a custom and was considered good as cash, "except it would not pay tax nor jingle in your pocket."

Now, cannot we establish a "custom" as good as that was? Yes, I think so. When it is the sense of congress that cotton is the best collateral in the United States save United States bonds, why cannot the farmers of Texas and the south deposit their cotton in the warehouse and when insured, etc., and Mr. Merchant calls on him for his money, just step down to the warehouse and have the manager issue him a bond against his deposited cotton for \$30 per bale (thus leaving a margin, at 10 cents, of \$200 per bale in the cotton), said bond to draw 6 per

cent per annum interest from date of issuance, carry said bond to Mr. Merchant and tender same on his obligations and if Mr. Merchant refuses to accept same just tell him to wait till you sell and it will be but a short time until the "custom" will be established and said bonds considered gilt edge and Mr. Merchant would tender same to the wholesale house and they would take them and so on until Wall street would move headquarters and the farmer would have the key to their vault and the "panic" and the "lid" would come off. Fraternally submitted,

H. A. COLLINS.

Eastland, Texas.

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County Union met with Kickapoo local on the 9th and 10th of October, 1908, and we passed some strong resolutions for the good of our membership. The Union is on the decline in our county. We need a good lecturer to revive us. I think the most of Union men have taken advantage of the Galveston plan and I hope all Union men will stand by our officers. If they will we sure will win our cause, for God surely is with the poor, down-trodden farmer of the south. Yours truly,

L. S. WILMER, Secy.

"GREAT IS DIANNA OF THE EPHESIANS" ACTS 19:34

Sirs, Ye Know that by This Craft We Have Our Wealth," Acts 19:25

Editor Co-Operator: There is just now no little confusion among the cotton buyers of the country. We have a warehouse at Abilene, Texas. Our manager has attended three schools to learn how to grade and classify cotton. We have had the same manager for three years. Until recently no buyer at Abilene has refused to take his grades. We have shipped over one hundred bales of cotton to Galveston and sold it for a handsome profit over the prices paid at Abilene. It has greatly disturbed the street buyers and they begin to say to themselves as did the people in Paul's day: "Ye know that it is by this craft of buying cotton that we have our wealth, if we allow this Union warehouse, and this man Allison to go unrebuked, we know that our craft is in danger of coming to naught, for if these silly farmers find out that by shipping cotton to Galveston they can save money, some of them will be silly enough to try it and when once tried they will never stop such foolishness, for it is a well known fact that when it reacheth Galveston that it drinketh in the sea breeze and increaseth in weight and the spinner byeth it from them. We must do like Denetrius of old, call our craftsmen together and discount the grades of this man Allison and denounce this Union warehouse as an innovation upon modern commercialism, and if any of those farmers, such as Rountree, shall stand up to debate the question of farmers' rights, we will all cry aloud like the people of old, 'Great is Dianna of the Ephesians,' and we will continue to cry for the space of two hours. We well know that we have been skinning the farmers for 10! these many years, and it brings tears to our eyes to think that we must at last give up our loved occupation. It is true we tell the farmers every day on the streets of Abilene that we are losing money on every bale of cotton we buy, yet ten to one they don't believe half we say. So from now henceforth and forever we must frown down any effort of the farmers to ship cotton or to sell in any way except the

good old way of selling on the streets, and having it graded according to our own notion. Moreover, ye see (Acts 19:26) and hear that not alone at Abilene, but throughout the entire cotton belt these same warehouses are being built and these same cotton schools are being taught so that our grades are in danger of being discounted and our craft of buying cotton is threatened to be overthrown. Whereupon all shouted 'Great is Dianna of the Ephesians.'

F. S. ROUNTREE
Potosi, Texas.

FROM A CHARTER MEMBER

Editor Co-Operator: As I am not a subscriber of our good old Co-Operator, the "exponent of the great cause," but being one of the first chartered members of Blanco county, I should have the privilege to write a few lines of this portion of Texas. Blanco county is one of the western counties and its farms are scattered in the valleys and on the slope of the mountains. Post Oak Local Union No. 2925 is on the line of Blanco and Gillespie, which have been organized by G. T. Hill of Llano, Sept. 12, 1904, with only five members, but strong in Unionism. Although we had to struggle and strive for the upbuilding of our rights, we at last succeeded and now we have a membership of about twenty with their hearts full of Unionism and striving for the right of our good people. On the first Friday in October Blanco County Union No. 104 met in a delegation form at old Post Oak to have their quarterly meeting and the following locals were represented: McKinney, Flat Creek, Herwick, Johnson City and Post Oak. As our president, E. E. Kidder, on some account, could not be with us, the vice president, L. Forster, had to guide our ship and he landed all right. After the credentials have been proved and the delegates seated the meeting began with the quarterly business. But the best of all was that our ladies prepared a fine dinner and as far as I could note, they all have been anxious to do their very best at the table and I know that our good ladies have been proud that everybody enjoyed their preparation. In the evening a nice ice cream supper was spread and everybody was invited and so we had a good old time.

Our next county meeting will be at Johnson City and we hope, if he is not too busy, that Bro. Neill will be with us to give us one of his best views of the Galveston plan.

As the conclusion I beg to say, if the editor submit, I will come again. Yours forever,

H. S. BRADBECK.
Post Oak, Texas.

RENEWS AND BOOSTS THE UNION

Editor Co-Operator: I am glad you let me know that my time was out with your paper. You will find enclosed \$1. Please send my friend, the Co-Operator. It is just what all farmers should read and take its advice. If our members would listen to our leaders we would gain the fight but some are so weak in the faith they fall by the wayside. If I fall it will be on the account of our leaders. I am not too smart to be taught. I have shipped four bales of cotton to Galveston and the merchants told me that was lost. Say, dear brothers, if we keep in the same old ruts, where will we be in a short time? It looks strange to me that we can't price our produce. Let us all make our living at home and let us not give two pounds of cotton for one pound of bacon. Brother, stop and think just one minute what that means.

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Bankers and Cotton Factors. We Solicit your Patronage.

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

Our long and successful career is the best recommendation we can offer you.

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

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

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

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

Galveston is the best Spot Cotton Market in the World.

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

W. L. Moody & Co., (Unincor.) Galveston, Texas.

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FACTORS, Bagging & Ties

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We solicit your consignment of Cotton.

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

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Cotton Factors and Commission
Merchants.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Think of your wife and children out in the dew and the hot sun picking 5-cent cotton for the God forsaken speculators. Think of those chills and fevers and doctor bills you have brought on by raising 5-cent cotton. This is all caused by not raising plenty of corn and hogs. Can you afford to kill your wife and children for the speculators and their wives and children? If so, keep it up; if so you have lost one good man and that is your brother

H. BURK.

Glenwoods, Texas.

JONES COUNTY ALIVE

Editor Co-Operator: As I have not seen anything from Jones county, I will write a few lines.

We had a very interesting county Union the 3d inst., the largest attendance we have had in two years. If we had a good speaker to canvass our county it would build up the Union. I urged the brethren to take the Co-Operator and took a few subscribers. That is the trouble, our people do not read. The cotton crop is short in this county. Success to the Co-Operator.

W. A. MCKEE.

Abilene, Texas.

WHEN THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS

Editor Co-Operator:

I have been an interested reader of The Co-Operator, have never doubted it for a day. I see so many good suggestions and editorials I want to congratulate not only the editor but many contributors.

Why the farmers do not prosper is a question that should be answered. It would make a book to do it proper-

ly, I ask the question, why merchants and many others do not prosper in the South, can be answered in one sentence, viz.: because the farmers do not prosper. All intelligent men agree that in an agricultural country like the South and West, the prosperity of the farmers as a class means the prosperity of all others in the producing sections.

I shall not attempt to answer the first question in this article, but will ask your many readers to ponder the United States government statistical abstracts and note the wealth gains of manufacturing districts, compared with the producing districts. For an illustration take the one little manufacturing State of Massachusetts, with only 8,315 square miles of sand, syenite and granite and compare its wealth gains during one decade with nine large agricultural States, four in the North, five in the South, viz.: Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina with their 483,040 square miles, more than 58 to 1 population more than 7 to 1 in favor of the produce district, and an assessed value of more than 3 to 1 in favor of the nine. Yet the wealth gains of the one small exceeds the nine great producing States by more than one million dollars per annum. Pennsylvania's wealth gains exceed twelve agricultural States, and New York fifteen, practically the same ratio.

Many other disparities between sections could be cited. Men tell me that statistics are too dry and uninteresting to read. Just what the fellow who manipulates and goes to the top round in the ladder wants to hear them say he feels safe, as long as men

neglect or refuse to investigate. Among the greatest enemies of good government is the fellow that takes all things for granted. The greatest enemy of our farmer organization is the farmer on the outside, and satisfied with conditions, refuses to join those who have already broken the golden chains that hang around them to the Moloch of greed and with them assert the rights of the great South and West.

The Co-Operator deserves to grow in power. Best wishes,

H. M. McCUISTEAN,
Paris, Texas.

WILSON COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

I have waited patiently for some one who is a better scribe than I to give an account of our county union which was held Oct. 3 with Unity local, so I take it upon myself to write up some of the proceedings. On the morning of the 3rd, it being a beautiful day, we hooked up the team and made our way a distance of eight miles to where the county union was being held. On arriving we found the body in session, and of course the doors were closed, but the doorkeeper being at his post of duty told of us the door word and in we went and found the house brimful. Well, it was a good big school house, about 16x60 or 70 long. There I looked into faces that I had many times met on occasions like this one. Some time past in business and dinner was announced, the union adjourned until 1:30, then a general handshaking took place. Well, you just as well call it an old-fashioned love feast. We went direct to the table for dinner and there our eyes met with the most bountiful supply of everything good to eat that I have happened upon lately. Well, sir, the legs of that table or tables were just about in the shape of a half moon, caused by the load they stood under. Well, everybody eat until they could eat no more, and yet the tables were heavily laden with good things. Everybody seemed to be happy. At 1:30 our worthy president, J. A. McDonnal, rapped the house to order and soon we got down to business pertaining to the locals, to the county and then to the State, giving heed to some of the calls from headquarters.

It is a conceded fact that this is not the time for windjamming. The fight is on. Brother, let's arm ourselves with the ever-living principles of our order and meet our enemy like brave men and women.

But back to our subject.

One of the propositions from State Organizer Joe Edmonson was taken up and discussed. The vote was taken and the State organizer is to name the date of our next county union, which, according to the old count, would come first Saturday in January, 1909. There was other business transacted, but not for publication.

The day was happily spent; no jars, no criticisms, a hearty good-by and we all went away to our homes hoping to meet each other at Alvin school house, the next place elected to hold the county union. Fraternally,

J. W. MOORE

Stockdale, Texas.

COST OF GROWING COTTON

Whereas, Cotton is now being sold as low as 8 cents per pound, and,

Whereas, It will cost twice that amount to grow it if fair wages are charged, and interest on land implements and teams, and wear and tear on same; and,

Whereas, It is our belief that one

cause why owners of cotton sell it for one-half its value is the fact that they do not keep accounts of the cost of growing cotton, so as to inform themselves; be it

Resolved, That this district Union recommends the State Union and each local that the members be requested and urged to keep careful accounts from this time on of the exact amount of labor, team hire, repairs and cost of implements, taxes, seed, interest on investment in farms, implements and teams, wear and tear on same, ginning and marketing, and all other items of the expense of growing and marketing cotton; be it further

Resolved, That we believe the keeping of such accounts will educate our members in the knowledge that we are not realizing fair wages when cotton is sold for less than fifteen cents, and that such knowledge will be of value to us all in marketing cotton by furnishing to us the knowledge of its cost.

Submitted by

C. B. METCALFE.

HOWARD COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

Palestine, Texas.
To the Governor, Thomas M. Campbell:

The Howard county Union, in session at Coahran, on the 16th day of October, 1908, unanimously passed resolutions asking the governor to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any person found night riding in the State of Texas.

A further resolution was passed offering the governor the aid of the farmers of Howard county in the suppression of night riders. Signed,

J. A. KINARD, President.
SAM H. SMITH, Secretary.
J. M. DERAMUS.
S. T. BOWLAND.

LITTLE GIRL WOULD BE UNION-IST

Editor Co-Operator:

I am not a member of your noble order, but my father, mother, two brothers and one sister are. I am a Unionist in principles and as soon as I am old enough I am going to join, so that I may be able to help guide the old Farmers' Union ship on to victory.

The county meeting was held in Edna, Oct. 9. We will never forget the kindness of the good ladies and gentlemen of Edna local.

I wish more Union boys would write to our grand paper. With many fond wishes to our paper and also all Union people, I am fraternally,

DALLIE EUGENE WRIGHT.

NAVARRO COUNTY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Editor Co-Operator:

The Navarro county union adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, Since our State executive committee has seen fit to place Brother J. C. Albritton as general manager of our cotton selling system;

Resolved, That the county union of Navarro county do hereby express their hearty approval of the action of the State executive committee and that Navarro county Union recommend Brother Albritton as being well known to us, as a competent, loyal and conscientious worker for this Union ever since it first came into existence, and that all who wish to patronize our cotton selling system may do so without fear of their business being neglected in any manner.

T. M. ANDERSON,
R. A. HIGH,
L. S. JONES, Committee.

MAKING BETTER UNION MEN

J. R. McINNIS TELLS HOW IT WORKS IN HIS LOCAL

When you get a man to take the Co-Operator it makes a better Union man of him. This is the opinion of Brother McInnis of Fred, Texas, as expressed in a recent letter, and it is only one of scores of such expressions in letters we receive daily. Almost a dozen locals have joined the missionary band the past week and have started a revival in their own midst by sending the Co-Operator to members and nonunion men. We are going to continue to fill the paper full of the best arguments we can bring to bear for holding cotton, and show the immense benefit the Farmers' Union has been to the cotton growers, and if you want these arguments to bring new members into your local and strengthen those you have, get some plan on foot to have the paper sent to them for at least three months. It is not too late yet to advance cotton to the minimum price.

There are many ways in which you can do this, if you have no money in your local treasury. Concerts, box suppers, voting contests, spelling bees, etc., are all good. But if none of these are available, there is not a town in Texas that would refuse a donation to a committee of ladies if they would explain that it is for spreading Union literature.

The past week has shown a weakening of cotton sales. Let's keep up the work of educating the people and sales will grow less and the price higher.

GRAPE AND ORANGE CULTURE

The Co-Operator is in receipt of a paper on "Grape Fruit and Orange Growing for Profit in Florida," which should be read by everyone interested in this subject.

The paper treats of the soils and conditions necessary, the size for grove, fertilizing, climate, labor, etc., and estimate of crops which may be grown. The paper may be obtained by writing a card to E. H. Mote, Ocala, Fla., and mentioning Co-Operator.

Bro. W. T. Garner of Killean, Texas, was a caller at the Co-Operator office last week. He was on his way to western Texas for a brief business trip. Bro. Garner would like to get in communication with members who desire to purchase corn in car lots.

On Sept. 18, 1908, Bro. J. S. Newman of Liberty Hill Union, Houston county, was called to his final reward and following his death, his local passed appropriate resolutions commanding his noble Christian life and character.

Get your non-Union neighbor to reading and he will soon become a member.

FARMERS' UNION TO MEET IN NEW ORLEANS

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

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

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

THE COTTON MARKET.

A strong demand from English spinners, despite repeated strike rumors, unfavorable weather and the holding of cotton have combined to advance the price of cotton the past week. None should be sold, however, for the world can consume the crop at much higher figures.

ADDITIONAL ORGANIZERS.

F. G. Adkins, Bronte, Tex.
R. C. Fortune, Tennyson, Tex.
W. F. Campbell, Blooming Grove, Tex.
Jno. Chastain, R. 3, Omaha, Tex.
A. F. Ritchie, Rochester, Tex.
F. W. Fason, Jefferson, Tex.
A. C. McKinney, Chief, Tex.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COTTON SHIPPERS

All shippers of cotton to Galveston, whether for sale or to be held and whether a single bale or a car load, should write on their bill of lading, "care J. C. Albritton," and also send him duplicate bill or write him, giving number of bale, date of shipment and to whom consigned. Unless this is done the Union will not get credit for the shipment and Brother Albritton cannot protect your interests.

C. SMITH, Sec.

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

Regulate the bowels by taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, 50 doses 25 cents. Smallest, mildest, surest.

WHEN YOU ARE IN FT. WORTH FOR AMUSEMENT VISIT

Majestic Theatre

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

8 HIGH-CLASS ACTS 8

TWICE DAILY—2:30 AND 8:30

BILL CHANGED EVERY MONDAY

WRITE OR TELEGRAPH US TO RESERVE SEATS IN ADVANCE

PRICES Matinee, 15, 25, 35c

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

A New Roof Over Old Shingles

Easily and quickly put on. Don't tear off the old shingles—takes time, costs money. Save both—put on "Vulcanite" right over the old shingles—makes the roof better—lasts longer. Special long nails fasten it on for keeps. "Vulcanite" is the standard of two Continents with 50 years of service to prove its superiority. No tar or paper in its makeup. Best thing money can buy for old or new roofs. Cheaper than shingles or tin—needs no annual repainting to keep it in repair; resists fire, acid, smoke, heat, cold, wet or dry. Before you build or repair you should get our prices and free samples. You want the best roofing—we'll give you several tests to prove which is best. Write today for free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why."

SOUTHWESTERN ROOFING COMPANY,

Dallas, Texas.

Birmingham Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

THE ROOF THAT LASTS LONGEST



Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

PRESIDENT BARRETT ACTIVE

Wants Large Attendance at Cotton Convention

UNION CITY, Ga.—Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers' Union, has issued the following statement regarding the industrial congress he has called to meet at New Orleans, Nov. 11, for the purpose of formulating a campaign for advancing the price of cotton in the south:

"As the executive head of an organization of more than 2,000,000 farmers in the southern states, controlling approximately 60 per cent of the cotton grown in the United States, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to take the initiative in practical steps looking to stopping the downward trend of the price for this staple, and restoring it to a figure warranted by the cost of its production and its value to civilization.

"It is needless for me to state that the prosperity of every business interest between Mason and Dixon's line and the Rio Grande river is largely dependent upon the return the cotton crop is bringing to this section.

"A proper return for cotton means prosperity to the farmer, the country and town merchant, the city business man, the manufacturer, the wage-worker, the salary-earner, every railroad and corporation in the southern states.

"Today spot cotton is selling in the neighborhood of 2½ cents per pound less than one year ago. In many instances, this means that the producer is called upon to dispose of his output below cost.

"If this price-level prevails throughout the selling season of 1908-9, the south will sustain a loss approaching \$150,000,000.

"The significance of such a development would be sluggishness in every southern commercial circle, constriction of money in every business, a stoppage of construction and development in each direction, and a failure to recuperate from the panic of last fall as rapidly as we have a right to expect.

"There is no logical or necessary reason for this slump in the price of cotton. The output of the south will be infinitely smaller than last year, when prices ranged to a higher level. American and European spinners admit that they expect to book the usual volume of advance orders at the prices obtaining in 1907.

"The sole excuse now standing between fair prices and the south's cotton, is the belief of spinners that they will be able to obtain the staple at their own figure. In this belief they have been aided by exchange manipulators, whose efforts have been to show that the cotton belt would make a record-breaking yield. As a matter of fact, we who are in most intimate touch with the situation know there is not the slightest ground for such an opinion.

"The members of the Farmers' Union, as I have said, control in the neighborhood of 60 per cent of the south's staple crop.

"With the co-operation of the business interests, large and small, of every southern state, they will undertake to secure for this crop its intrinsic value in the markets of the world.

"We are determined to win this fight,

regardless of the temporary sacrifice it may entail upon us. I serve this notice freely and frankly upon every business man of the south.

"They can aid us materially, and they can shorten the time of waiting, by active co-operation in this effort.

"We have a right to expect their assistance under these conditions.

"To the end of arriving at definite plans, I have summoned delegates from every southern state to meet in New Orleans on Nov. 11. I will answer for a large attendance of these men, each thoroughly familiar with the cotton and the financial situation in his community.

"I invite the co-operation of business man, manufacturer, professional man, banker and wage-earner in the south. I urge them to be present personally. I urge on commercial bodies, chambers of commerce, boards of trade and labor organizations to send representatives to this convention.

"We are going to adopt extraordinary measures to meet extraordinary conditions. That fact is settled. With the active help and counsel of the business men of the south, the success of our plans, and the prosperity of the entire section is assured beyond peradventure.

"I will be glad to receive notice from parties intending to be present, as well as suggestions for promoting this universal movement, unprecedented in scope and vital importance in the history of the south.

"Bear in mind that the moment the south makes it evident at New Orleans that it intends to work in concert for a just price for cotton the price for that staple will begin to mount and that it will not stop short of an equitable level, corresponding to the laws of supply and demand.

"Are the business interests of the south ready to join hands with the producers of the south in promoting this end?"

CHARLES S. BARRETT,
President of Farmers' Union.

CLOSER UNION IS AIM

Manufacturers Propose Getting Together with Southern Farmers
(William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

MANCHESTER, Oct. 8.—The manufacturers of Manchester, who consume a vast amount of American cotton, are anxious to find some means by which they can deal directly with the planters and avoid the effects of speculation and the commission that is now being paid to the middlemen. During the last twelve months 375,258 bales of American cotton have been received at the docks of the Manchester ship canal in this city. And that is quite below the average. In the year 1907 the receipts were 456,894 bales, in 1906 they were 388,773 bales and in 1905 they were 533,044 bales, all received by direct steamers from the South Atlantic ship canal. Last year 221,060 bales of Egyptian cotton came the same way.

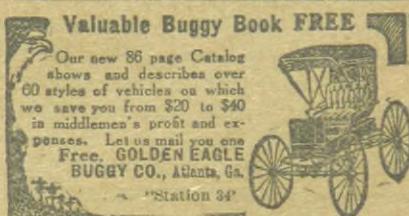
The variation in the imports is caused by the fluctuation of prices. The manufacturers take advantage of a low market to buy and store away cotton until they need it.

The entire amount of American cotton used in Great Britain last year was 3,215,000 bales, and in all Europe 7,500,000 bales, which is considerably more

than one-half the total crop, which was 13,500,000 bales. The bulk of the cotton shipped here is known as "C. I. F. Cotton"—that is, cotton bought by Lancashire merchants and spinners for direct delivery to the mills. These purchases are largely controlled by market conditions and fluctuations of prices. If prices are high in America, and when there is a prospect of a dull market, the spinner usually prefers to buy what he needs from time to time in Liverpool, which is the greatest cotton market in the world.

A large stock of cotton is kept in store there, so that a spinner can buy what he wants, much or little, at any time in what is known as the "spot

market," and to ascertain the total amount consumed during the year it would be necessary to add the purchases in Liverpool to the direct receipts through the canal at Manchester. The merchants of Manchester have been trying to make that city a "spot market" also, and already a fair quan-



THE STANDARD EXPRESS SULKY

PLOW

12-inch

14-inch

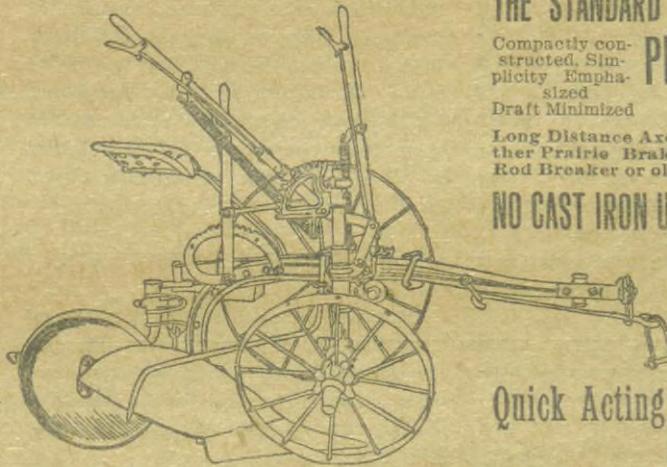
16-inch

Strong and Safe

Long Distance Axels furnished with either Prairie Braker, Middle Breaker Rod Braker or old Ground Bottoms.

NO CAST IRON USED IN THIS PLOW

Designed and built to secure durability and freedom from breakage.



Quick Acting
Furrow Wheels.

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Tex.

When writing advertisers please mention the Co-Operator.

The Success Sulky Plow

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

It Is Beam Hitch

with no frame. There's lightness and light draft. Only a few parts, and they simple ones. Adjustable front axle, dust-proof, removable wheel boxes, adjustable rear wheel attachment. Widest latitude in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches.

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

The Farlin & Orendorff Imp. Co.
State Agents, Dallas, Texas.



30,000,000 Messages a Day

go through Western Electric Telephones.

Messages from Boston to Omaha (1500 miles), New York to Chicago (900 miles), and from Chicago to Atlanta, (800 miles), go through Western Electric Telephones.

The telephone business of New York, the largest of any city in the world, goes through 310,000 Western Electric Telephones, is handled on Western Electric Switchboards, and carried by Western Electric Equipment.

Western Electric Apparatus and Equipment

is the standard of quality, efficiency, reliability and durability.

Western Electric Quality is, if possible, more essential in a rural than in a city line. The distance between subscribers is longer and other methods of communication harder. It will pay you to



Write for Booklet "Rural Telephone Equipments"—Sent Free

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Eastern New York Philadelphia Boston Pittsburgh Atlanta Central Chicago Indianapolis Cincinnati Saint Paul Western Saint Louis Kansas City Denver Dallas Omaha Pacific San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle Salt Lake City

NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG
Write Our Nearest House

ity of cotton is being shipped here for storage and spot sales. But the increase is slow, notwithstanding the fact that more than \$1 a ton is saved by shipping direct through the canal instead of trans-shipping at Liverpool. Last year more than \$125,000 was saved in freights, and that amount might have been doubled had all the cotton consumed here come through the canal direct to the manufacturers.

In order to bring the producers and consumers together there have been three conferences, and an International Cotton Federation has been formed to promote friendly relations. This organization is composed of the Cotton Growers' Association of the South, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and similar organizations in England and other European countries. A conference of delegates from all these organizations was held in Bremen in 1906, and a second conference at Atlanta in October, 1907, where nearly 100,000,000 spindles in nearly every country in Europe were represented, and there was an interchange of ideas concerning the best means of securing stable prices and economy in trade. At the Atlanta conference last year the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the International convention of cotton growers and manufacturers is of the opinion that by closer relations between grower and spinner a great deal of the present expense in handling cotton can be saved and the evils attendant upon violent fluctuations of the market can be mitigated.

"This international convention is further of the opinion that the extensions of the warehouse system in the Southern states and the creation of selling offices will tend to bring about closer trade relations, and that they are therefore worthy of encouragement by both producer and spinner."

The situation from the Manchester point of view was explained to me in this way: "Every manufacturer is the direct friend of the producer, and under the free exercise of the law of supply and demand hopes to see the market sustained and advanced. To have this demand for cotton made an excuse for speculation, and met with an artificial supply, is, however, antagonistic to the interests of the cotton producer as well as to the manufacturer. It is a crime against the great army of planters throughout the southern part of the United States. The cotton gambler is not the friend, but the dangerous enemy to the planter. He is a curse to the South. What the planter needs is an open market, free from all speculative influences, and a law to prevent fictitious sales and purchases intended to advance or lower the price without any intention of delivery. A fair, steady price, even though it be lower, is much more profitable to the planter than the fluctuating prices that have often occurred. Because then a planter knows what he is going to receive for his crop and can rely upon getting that price without being kicked about between the bulls and the bears. The manufacturer suffers in the same manner, and is often compelled to pay the gamblers' prices.

"What we want to accomplish is to bring the spinners into the market place and have them meet the planters there and pay exactly what cotton is worth in competitive buying. This principle should be established and the GAL TWO—Closer union is aim CO OP cotton speculator and the middleman should both be abolished.

"Neither the spinner nor the planter

can fix prices. They will always be regulated by the law of supply and demand, which is a natural and a just law, whether the planter gets 8c, 10c or 12c for his cotton. But the wild and unreasonable fluctuations caused by gamblers on the cotton exchanges of Europe and the United States are unfair to both the grower and the spinner.

"We are willing to admit that a legitimate middleman, to conduct sales and shipments, is a convenience, if not a necessity, but we do not believe the growing and manufacturing of cotton would be suspended if he should pass away. What we complain of is his frequent attempts to alter normal conditions and create abnormal prices when he happens to be long or short of cotton. In other words, an honorable middleman, who acts as a medium of exchange, may be of great benefit to both sides, but the gambling feature of cotton trading ought to be suppressed by the laws of the United States. It seems to us over here that speculation in all of your natural products might be abolished."

THE GEORGIA PRESIDENCY

Commenting upon the resignation of President R. F. Duckworth of the Georgia Farmers' Union and the succession of J. L. Lee to the vacancy caused thereby, the Atlanta Constitution says:

Having seen the Georgia state branch of the Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union grow in power and influence and enroll as its members 100,000 farmers, President R. L. Duckworth leaves this lusty infant organization for a wider field.

In resigning the presidency of the Georgia Union after several years of signal usefulness, Mr. Duckworth leaves a post he has filled with marked ability, and in which he has accomplished a notable work.

It requires unselfish loyalty, executive skill of no mean order, unquestioned honesty, zeal and devotion to the cause to fill acceptably such a trying position.

The farmers' Union encompasses the hopes, the future prosperity and well being of 2,500,000 farmers throughout the South, and their families. Its aims and purposes and principles are closely interwoven with their daily life. It is the expression of their ambition for advancement and prosperity.

No feature of President Duckworth's work has more clearly evinced the wisdom of his selection to lead such a work in this state than his sturdy and unfaltering opposition to entangling the organization in politics.

In deciding to give his entire time to his work as chairman of the national legislative committee, Mr. Duckworth shows a keen appreciation of the magnitude of the work and the necessity for thorough, painstaking and tireless application to secure the best results for the body as a whole.

In President Duckworth's successor, J. L. Lee of DeKalb, the affairs of the Georgia Union have not fallen into untried hands. As state organizer for several years, Mr. Lee has been engaged in the work of building up the organization in Georgia, which has brought him into close touch with

Dividend Paying Grape Fruit and Orange Grove Stock

A most attractive proposition, incorporated under Laws of Florida, \$100,000 fully paid up, non-assessable, shares \$100.00 each. Will pay a dividend of from 8 to 14 per cent, in February next. Full particulars to parties interested.

Should Pay an Average of 20 per cent, per Year

For the next five years, and increase for fifty or more years. About half, best variety of Grape fruit. In order to realize quickly to settle an interest, will sell a limited number of shares at par. After sufficient number of shares are sold to realize amount needed, no more will be offered.

Address, Owner, Lock Box 3, Leesburg, Florida.

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

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

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

BUY DIRECT.

Save Retailer's Profit.

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

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

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

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

Pianos from \$188.66 up.

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

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

JOHN T. GARNER,
248 1/2 St. Dallas, Texas.

are hurrying to get out their cotton and put it on the market now, when the price is less than the cost of production, that I am surprised at their lack of judgment. They surely can see that there is little more than a half crop and we all know that it costs about ten cents to raise cotton when we grow a full crop and certainly we farmers ought to have a little profit upon our work and investment. I do not believe that we ought to sell for less than twelve cents, which, at best, would give us only two cents profit on our work and investment. Now, brother farmers, I would ask that you hold for this price.

JOSHUA W. ASHLEY,
Hones Pass, S. C.

FROM WASHINGTON, IND.

Editor Co-Operator:

Again I beg to claim a little of your space in your valuable paper for a few words from Indiana. We are progressing slowly in this State. It seems that the farmer cannot clearly comprehend the mission of our Union. They are slow to take hold. Since last I wrote we have added a good many to the membership roll. Prosperity is the cause. What I mean by this is: The farmers in this State have received fair prices for the last

SURPRISED AT THE FARMERS

Editor Co-Operator:

I want to say to those farmers who

MONEY SAVER

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

JOHN SWARTZ,
Photographer,
705½ Main St. Ft. Worth.

Business Announcements**Wants—For Sale—Exchanges**

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

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

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

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

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

ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

CLARENCE NUGENT, Attorney at Law, Stephenville, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on farms, by J. B. Huff, 211 Bushong Bldg., Third and Main streets. tf

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

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 SALE—Anything in the way of horses, mules, cows, lands, fruit, syrup, potatoes, peas—in fact anything raised on the farm. Call on or write. L. E. Culver, Business Agent Farmers' Union, Mt. Pleasant, Texas. 10-29x

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

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

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

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

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

The report of the government engineers on the rebuilding of the dam at Austin is somewhat discouraging, owing to the estimated cost of reproducing it. The engineers also advise against reconstruction at the present ruins, declaring the foundation too faulty and condemning the channel for two miles up as full of fissures, impounding an escape of valuable water.

Detroit became a real contender for the world's championship in baseball when it defeated Chicago in decisive fashion, 3 to 3, Monday.

few years for their produce and that makes them slow to take hold.

They have not considered that all the things they have to buy have advanced in price a great deal more than would be justifiable in comparison with the prices of farm products.

The combination in farm machinery and the prices is appalling. I met a farmer the other day who had bought a new binder this year and he told me it cost him \$160. It was one of the International Harvester company type. They are beginning to realize the fact that something must be done, but are not sure that our Union is and will be that medium through and by which all these things can be regulated.

But by a united effort and by demanding our rights, backed by a great organization, we can secure them.

Brethren, stand firm, for our cause is just, our demands are right, and by always being found on the firing line with our belt full of ammunition (our head) and fighting for our glorious cause the victory will be ours and the enemy, the speculator and gambler, will be routed.

Yours for the success of the Co-Operator and our Union. I am your coworker.

JOHN R. WEINMEISTER,
State Organizer, Indiana.

FROM A LOUISIANA LADY

Editor Co-Operator:

Our local Union, which met recently, has forty-one male and twenty-one female members. I attend all the meetings when I am able to go. Somehow we have not the life in our local which we should have. I thought it would be better after Uncle Sam Hampton spoke, but it seems dull yet. We once had the best Union in Caldwell parish and I would be glad if we could get the banner again. If we could get our members to take The Co-Operator I think it would revive. I read mine and then give it to someone else. I do not see how they can do without it, I could not for anything. We want all good Union people to come back to the local. You know whether you are a good Union man or not, and if you are we want you with us. Some of our members have been dissatisfied and have not traded with the merchants we agreed to deal with. I do not think this is right. I am willing to do as the rest of the order says, and I think we all ought to do so if we are good Union members.

MRS. J. L. MABRY,
Mount Pleasant, La.

Brother J. W. Hedge of White, Arkansas, writes The Co-Operator favoring some system which will bring the cotton grower and spinner into more direct relations with one another.

C. E. Howze of Ponce De Leon, Florida, writes that his local has twenty-five paid-up members and five ladies, but they do not seem to be accomplishing very much. He reports other locals nearby which are very progressive and hopes that something may be done to revive his own. We suggest to him that the local subscribe for twenty-five copies of The Co-Operator for three months. This prescription is guaranteed not to kill.

A LOUISIANA LOCAL

Editor Co-Operator:

We have about fifty members in our local, but only sixteen or seventeen attend regularly, though in this part of Louisiana the Union is doing well.

I always welcome The Co-Operator

Main &
Akard

Imperial Hotel

Dallas
Texas

Best in Texas for the Price

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

P. T. PEGUES,
J. C. MOODY.

and like to read the letters from the members in all the States.

We have a Union warehouse at Converse which is doing a splendid business. We were glad to see the arrangements made for handling our cotton through Galveston and hope that our members will work together in this plan.

JOHN FORD.

Mitchell, La.

INDIANA

Letters for publication and subscriptions from Indiana should be addressed to John K. Weinmeister, state organizer, Washington, Ind., who will edit this department. We wish that every member would feel free to write often, so that the interests of the membership in Indiana might be fully discussed.

FROM SHULER, ARK.

Our organization is having a hard fight, but the old guard is standing firm and the organization is holding intact everywhere. We are going to succeed. While I feel that we have made mistakes, we have learned to rectify those mistakes and march on. We have already stood jars that would have disrupted any farm organization that has gone before us. I hope how long you may live to defend the faith. Respectfully, E. L. McGRAW.

EDMONDSON'S DATES

West, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.
Rodgers, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.
Cameron, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.
Rockdale, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.
Thorndale, Nov. 7, 2:30 p. m.
Taylor, Nov. 9, 8 p. m.
Elgin, Nov. 10, 8 p. m.
Bastrop, Nov. 11, 8 p. m.
Smithville, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.
Lockhart, Nov. 13, 8 p. m.
Luling, Nov. 14, 2:30 p. m.
Maxwell, Nov. 16, 8 p. m.
Kyle, Nov. 17, 8 p. m.
Manor, Nov. 18, 8 p. m.
Round Rock, Nov. 19, 8 p. m.
Hutto, Nov. 20, 8 p. m.
Granger, Nov. 21, 2:30 p. m.
Bartlett, Nov. 23, 8 p. m.
Holland, Nov. 24, 8 p. m.
Temple, Nov. 25, 8 p. m.
Moody, Nov. 26, 8 p. m.
McGregor, Nov. 27, 8 p. m.
Valley Mills, Nov. 28, 2:30 p. m.

O. F. DORNBLAZER'S DATES
Mt. Zion, Friday, Oct. 30.
Fairfield, Saturday, Oct. 31.
Post Oak, Monday, Nov. 2.
Dew, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
Luna, Wednesday, Nov. 4.
Freestone, Thursday, Nov. 5.
Cedar, Friday, Nov. 6.
Teague, Saturday, Nov. 7.
Pyburn, Monday, Nov. 9.
Donia, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Wilson Chapel, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

PETER RADFORD'S DATES

Lampasas, Nov. 7, 2:30 p. m.
DeLeon, Nov. 8.
Gorman, Nov. 9.
Carbon, Nov. 10.
Cisco, Nov. 11.
Eastland, Nov. 12.
Strawn, Nov. 13.
Dublin, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.
Proctor, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m.
Comanche, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.
Blankett, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.
Mullins, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.
Goldthwaite, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.
Lometa, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.
Lampasas, Nov. 7, 2:30 p. m.

BUD TERRY'S DATES

Jacksboro, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.
Graham, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m.
Chico, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.
Park Springs, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.
Bowie, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.
Sunset, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.
Alvord, Nov. 6, 8 p. m.
Decatur, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.

TOM TAYLOR'S DATES

Bangs, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.
Brownwood, Oct. 31, 2:30 p. m.
Winchell, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.
Mercury, Nov. 3, 8 p. m.
Rochelle, Nov. 4, 8 p. m.
Brady, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.

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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

THE UNFAIRNESS OF THE PRESS.

The Co-Operator has had little in common with the idea which prevails among a great many people that our great daily newspaper are subsidized by the capitalistic interests and are deliberately working to keep the farmers impoverished. It prefers to think that they are patriotic, but not informed as to what the agricultural interests need to bring prosperity to the country. But we must confess to an indescribable feeling of disgust, not to say distrust, when we see these papers play up, under glaring headlines, ordinary murders as if they were the acts of organized farmers.

Only last week a mob in Tennessee took two gentlemen who had acquired a monopoly of a lake, from their hotel, and killed one and left the other for dead. Every daily paper we have seen displayed the story the next day under great headlines which recounted that "night riders" had murdered two harmless gentlemen. A column was given to the horrible story, and in almost every line one's blood was made to boil against these lawless ruffians of the Farmers' Union. True, it was not stated that the Union or the price of cotton had anything to do with it. In fact, the truth was eventually told and it was no more than a half dozen other murders chronicled in the same papers, but a deliberate attempt was made to connect the Union with those acts which are supposed to be directed against the ginning and marketing of cotton at present prices.

The newspapers which offered this insult to hundreds of thousands of law-abiding farmers get the most of their support from the insulted ones. We have looked in vain for even a slight excuse for it, because its effect was to discredit the farmers' organizations, and we were loath to believe that this was their object.

One member of the large brokerage concern which failed in New York a few weeks ago has characterized the "wash sales" of the stock exchange as the rankest of frauds. The same might be truthfully said of the cotton exchange.

Every farmer in Texas ought to insist upon the merchants and bankers of his town being represented at the Memphis cotton convention and pledging his support of whatever is done by the Farmers' Union convention at New Orleans.

The unfairness exhibited by the great corporation-owned daily and weekly press toward the farmers and their organizations ought to be warning enough that they must maintain great newspapers themselves in order to keep correctly informed.

No great reform was ever won by crime and lawlessness. The Farmers' Union knows this. It knows also that every crime committed by a farmer is laid at its door to create popular prejudice and distrust and destroy the organization. Knowing this, every farmer should do what he can to prevent lawlessness of all kinds.

The cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans have seen the handwriting on the wall and have set about to deodorize their methods, but their efforts to reform have come too late. Through the influence of the Farmers' Union the public has been given an insight into the corruption of the system and the day of retribution is at hand.

A year ago President Neill of the Texas Farmers' Union issued a circular letter warning the membership against propositions and schemes promulgated by designing individuals and firms. The wisdom of the warning has been repeatedly observed, and it is as timely today as it was a year ago. An organization becomes the object of all kinds of designs and schemes as soon as it begins to manifest strength.

The Galveston centralization scheme should not in anywise impair the local warehouse system. It was not designed to do it. We need all the local warehouses we have and four times as many more. Every bale of cotton in Texas should be in a local warehouse unless the owner is forced to sell or borrow money on it. If either of these must be done, ship to Galveston, but if not, store it in your local warehouse until you can sell at a profit.

Financing cotton with certificates does not mean experimenting with some nonsensical state-wide scheme like a banking concern proposed last year. It contemplates a sane, conservative system of using cotton as security for certificates, which should by common consent pass in the payment of debts in the immediate locality where issued. This is what bank scrip did last year unsecured, and cotton certificates would have the advantage of being almost doubly secured.

GRADUAL MARKETING IS THE MEANS OF RELIEF.

The price of cotton cannot be raised or kept up by threats, express or implied, nor by violence and crime. There is one way to defeat the bears in their efforts to bring about slumps for high gambling purposes, and it is a practical and perfectly legitimate process. The News is convinced that it did much, even without thorough organization, to keep cotton up to a pretty good price last season. Gradual marketing is the remedy, or rather the preventive of breaks and slumps in the cotton market.

Gradual marketing must be brought about, if at all, by methods that are practical and legitimate. The warehouse is one provision that is necessary. The cotton factory hard by the cotton fields is the best means to this end. Of course co-operation, organization to promulgate a general understanding, to educate the raisers of cotton away from the old plan and to enable those in distress to hold for a better market, is also a means of preventing gluts in the market and disastrous slumps in values. All lines interested in this matter of securing a fair price for cotton should be united upon the one purpose, and The News feels quite sure that all such interests will do so.

While there is considerable excitement over sensational reports touching the doings of night riders in the cotton states, The News is convinced that the reports thus far have really amounted to little when duly sifted. The News has published probably a dozen items of the kind, at least half of which have been found baseless, as shown by published corrections. Two reports came from Arkansas in a single day, both of which proved to be baseless. In a Mississippi case the gin seems to have been burned by a discharged employee. In a report from West Texas it turned out that schoolboys posted the notices on the gin; and in another case the ginner's own son is said to have written the threatening notice. Such news items are interesting and are grabbed up eagerly by correspondents. Many of them have been found to be wholly unimportant, and The News regrets that it has been in duty bound as a newspaper to give them to its readers. It has not failed, however, to publish corrections as they were sent in. The results thus far do not warrant the excitement that has come of it or the untimely intimations, predictions and implied threats that have been made.

The one thing to do is for all parties interested in securing a fair price for cotton to co-operate along lawful lines to bring it to pass. It would seem that something might be done at the Memphis meeting on the 10th of November.

Of course impossibilities are not expected of any reasonable person. It is certainly possible to do something to encourage and provide for a more gradual marketing of cotton. Much has been done already. In fact, a great deal is being done every day, largely through private transactions that are not matters for publication. Still more can be done, and it can be accomplished sooner and easier and

better by foregoing, once and for all, all ing competition elsewhere much effort has intimations, insinuations and threats, and been made, but with no large results. The by standing out for friendly and hearty co-operation.—Dallas News.

A PLAY FOR BIG STAKES.

Cotton, at this writing, is about four cents a pound under the price at which it began the previous crop year.

Such a difference, applied to an average crop, would mean over \$200,000,000 less money for the growers. Last year's early September price was extraordinarily high, and a decline soon followed. Nevertheless, the difference is sufficiently impressive to cotton growers. What appears to be the largest association yet formed among them, for the purpose of influencing prices, was recently announced. The association proposes to market the product of its members, dealing directly with domestic and foreign spinners, and to restrict offerings until a satisfactory price is obtained. When every cent a pound means fifty million dollars or more to producers, the motive to strive for as many cents as possible is obvious and laudable.

The United States still produces, and doubtless will continue to produce, two-thirds of the world's cotton. In stimulat-

will appear reasonable except to those nearest competitor is British India, with about 15 per cent of the world's total crop. The average yield per acre in that country the last ten years has been eighty

pounds, or decidedly less than half that of the United States. Egypt, on irrigated lands worth two to six hundred dollars an acre, gets three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds an acre, but produced last year only 7 per cent of the total crop.

Perhaps the greatest factor in influencing the price of cotton is prosperity in the United States. The crop of 1895 was only 7,000,000 bales and the average price was 7.6 cents. Next year, with less than 9,000,000 bales, it was 6.6 cents. In 1906, with 13,500,000 bales, it was 10.08 cents. The crops of 1894 and 1903 were of the same size, but the latter brought \$576,000,000

against \$220,000,000 for the former—a stake, to say the least, worth striving for.

In the total problem there are, of course, many and difficult factors, including, for example, China's ability to buy cotton cloth. That the growers themselves should study the factors and seek as far as possible is influence them in their own favor politics?

BEWARE OF GEO. T. JACKSON.

Subscribers and friends of the Co-Operator are hereby warned not to pay any money to Geo. T. Jackson after this date, as his authority to act as traveling agent for this paper has been cancelled. Local secretaries are requested to read this notice to the local unions and ask that the members warn our friends accordingly.

Referring to an editorial in the last issue of the Co-Operator upon the influence which the Farmers' Union has exercised in legislative matters, a friend in Oklahoma goes further than our assertion and avers that the Farmers' Union, working along non-partisan lines, has procured more legislation in favor of the farmers than all the political parties combined have done within the past twenty years. Come to think about it, our friend is correct. With such a good start, why should we even consider resorting to partisan politics?

Missouri.

By J. W. Shaw, Pontiac, Mo.

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

Editor Co-Operator:

Education being the gateway to the worlds of wisdom, we have an incentive to the study of those subjects which unlocks the doors of information and seats the student on the chair with the wise.

Before a seeker for information can be informed that students must resort to many efforts before he finally arrives at the standard of knowledge sought.

Life is what we make it. We can be a success or failure. We may dwell on mountains of delight or stay on the bottom of despair. We may gain the Paradise lost, but it all costs devotion of time and effort.

Many different kinds of effort must be put forth for different fields of success.

A successful life of purity being necessary qualifications for the judgment, we should see that this life is spent for wisdom of purity of purpose.

Slavery is one degree we must shun. We must get above that cloud of ungodliness and reach those heights where we can reflect on our situation with respect for our being in the world of living subjects. We must be wise. Different branches of industry must study the road to success.

For a right division of the spoils of earth one division of industry must study the condition of the other divisions.

We have noticed that this demand has been overlooked and each division is looking out for itself and that branch of industry which has been dependent upon other branches treating it fairly has delayed or lost time and money or a fair success.

Every division of labor has noticed selfishness in all the different divisions and each has lost confidence in the other and it is time each was sueing after the honesty of the other.

We farmers have delayed, slept long enough and have built too many air castles or have done too much day-dreaming.

Now let's put foundations under those castles we have erected and try completion. We have seen that the other branches of industry have gone into those spheres of selfishness which we can no longer tolerate.

We have the ability to do anything we want to do.

Uncle John D. did not lie when he said that the wealth of this nation was not in his hands, but in the hands of the people. We know he has his part and gone with it, but we feel proud he has only a small part of the whole.

Farmers have been slow in education but sure. They have an education unsurpassed because it is that education of experience as a class off of whom the whole race is living. It is not necessary to talk of this education further, but the advancement of plans to successful completion with other classes who have loaded and gone on to success through co-operation.

Then as we have come to stay let us dwell on plans of the Union in Missouri. We know that Missouri must plan different from Florida, because the natural products are different. When we want oranges we must go where they grow. We have no use for a cotton warehouse in most parts of Missouri, but we want grain elevators and cold storage plants, etc.

We want a packing plant in Kansas City, St. Louis and other points. When

we get a car load of hogs and cattle instead of shipping to market we want them sent to our packing plants. When we get a car load of wheat ready, send it to our own elevators.

Now let us go at dealing with our business agents and stop talking of going into the mercantile business.

One will ask now and then what our object is in trying to get goods cheaper and at the same time out of the goods business.

Here is the only way under the constitution we can work it. You know that a merchant or manufacturer must have patrons or it will starve out.

We are all supposed to deal with our agents, who deal with some manufacturer and by patronizing this manufacturer we starve the others out of business or down in price. This is the shortest way to success. How can these people live when we stop patronizing?

The village will go out of business at that time and the retail merchant will finally be no more. We should not be digging the merchant at present, for when he began business he entered under the system. Many of them are honest and would do us right continually as far as he can, but he has by no means the ability to do us right. The merchant is up against it as well as we are. He does not kick because he is going to do so well at any rate. Possibly he may stay in business after our success, but I very much doubt it.

The middle man is the trouble now under the present system from the fact the manufacturer sells direct to the wholesale jobber and the jobber to the retailer, who hands the property to the consumer, thus making it impossible for us to get a lick at the present monopoly by their patronage, and this is why we cannot deal in goods as the present system continues.

So we are neither friendly with nor angry at merchants as you see, as we try to get it now.

Why not just come out and say to the merchants: We have but little

use for you, but cannot do without you, or that we are just going to monkey along with you merchants until we get the rope well tied and hang you.

This is the aim of the Union, to just monkey along with the present system until it gets the rope securely tied and hang the whole present system of business. I am yours fraternally,

J. W. SHAW.

NEWSY KENTUCKY LETTER

Editor Co-Operator: I feel like my friends would like to hear from the Union in the grand old state of Kentucky.

We have just organized three county Unions, one more is calling for county organization and several others will soon be ready.

Three bank stock companies are being formed, several warehouses are in course of construction, two are already in actual operation. If the people of other states want to learn about what the Union is doing in Kentucky, just come over and we will take pleasure in showing you what the Union means.

The people are on fire for our noble cause in patriotic Kentucky. If you would do well, come to this grand old state, the fighting and deciding point of American liberty.

We are on our last call for our families, our homes, and our liberties, and no people on the globe realize it like the noble liberty loving Kentuckians. We are ready to be freed from political ring rules and bossism, from the clutches of the heartless brigands of finance and industry. Boys, come over and join us in this mighty conflict. Old Kentucky is wide open for business. You can bless humanity, and bless yourselves. Help us climb to the topmost round in liberty's name (in the name of the Union). The people are ready for business in Kentucky and I am ready to stand by every organizer who enlists in the organizing work. Come over at once or write me. Fraternally,

R. L. BARNETT.

Paducah, Ky.

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.

The ninth annual convention of the Texas Association of Builders' Exchanges will be held in Houston, Nov. 13 and 14.

L. C. House, front brakeman on a freight train, sustained painful injury while switching in the Celina yards Tuesday, getting three of his ribs broken on the left side.

Information from Mertens, Hill county, says night riders have warned ginners of that place not to operate their gins further under the penalty of having them burned.

While unharnessing his team from the plow John Farris, a farmer four miles west of Center Point was struck by lightning and instantly killed about noon Thursday. Four mules were also killed.

In the two fires which have occurred recently, one at the A. & M. College and the other at the Insane Asylum at Terrell, the State of Texas has sustained losses to the amount of about \$30,000.

The Battleship Maine, the first of the Atlantic fleet to return to the United States after a tour around the world, was sighted off the entrance of the harbor at Portsmouth, at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

The American battleship fleet experienced the effects of a tremendous storm recently off the northern coast of Luzon, Philippine group. One man lost his life and considerable damage was otherwise done.

The El Paso and Melissa Valley Interurban Company, capital \$100,000 has been organized at El Paso, and proposes in the near future to have a new line in operation through the richest section of that country.

As the result of a wreck on the Detroit and Mackinaw railroad Friday near Alpena, Mich., fifteen persons lost their lives. The train was carrying the inhabitants from the forest fire district to places of safety.

W. J. Jackson, a negro, of Hernando, Miss., who was discovered attempting to steal a bale of cotton belonging to another negro, from a gin, was taken out Thursday night by members of his own race and hanged.

In the Supreme court of New York, Thursday, the decision was reversed upon the application of Katherine Clemons Gould, wife of Howard Gould, to have her allowance of alimony increased from \$25,000 to \$120,000 a year.

In a game between the Shreveport Athletic Club and State Industrial Institute football teams at Ruston Friday neither side scored. Assistant United States District Attorney E. P. Mills, captain of the Shreveport team, was badly hurt in the game.

Indicted in New Orleans two years ago on the charge of forging a government warrant for \$287 while he was a private soldier stationed at Jackson Barracks, Henry Landis re-enlisted in the United States army at Fort Worth Tuesday and is now under arrest.

Books and Education

REPLIES TO JUDGE GRUBBS

Woodbine, Texas, Oct. 12, 1908.
Editor Co-Operator: I have been reading with interest the article contributed to your paper by Judge V. W. Grubbs of Greenville. I have always been interested in the efforts of Judge Grubbs along industrial lines and I think the state is greatly indebted to him for his voluntary services. But concerning the teaching of agriculture in the public schools as set forth in the acts of the Thirtieth legislature, the judge makes some assertions that compel me to take issue with him.

In the article, as it appeared in your paper of the 8th inst., the following language was used: "The Braly amendment forcing the teaching of elementary agriculture in the public free schools with some unreasonable exceptions was inspired by the school book interests, represented at Austin by a paid lobby. I do not hesitate to say its purpose was to force several hundred thousand text books on the subject upon the unsuspecting farmers of Texas."

Now, so far as I know, the only in-

terests at Austin who asked for the teaching of elementary agriculture were the Farmers' Union, the Southern Cotton Association and the Sheep Growers' Union. There were others, no doubt, interested but if they had any lobby at Austin I failed to meet them. The judge did not agree with us as to the best method of introducing the subject and did all he could to defeat the measure. He had a perfect right to his opinion, but he has no right to impugn the motives of those who favored the amendment. I had more than one conversation with the judge concerning this subject and he never once intimated that there was any force at work other than mentioned above.

In conclusion, I want to again say I appreciate the services of Judge Grubbs along the lines of industrial education. But his assertion is a stab at those who did not agree with him and is very unkind. If there was any interest other than a patriotic one at work at Austin, then was the time for the legislature and the public to have been informed. Respectfully,

F. W. DAVIS.

The grand jury of Coal County, Okla., Wednesday refused to find indictments against certain managing officers of the defunct International Bank of Coalgate for alleged violations of the State banking laws.

At a meeting of ex-students of Vanderbilt University, composing the Texas Vanderbilt Association, held at Dallas last spring, it was determined that a meeting should be held each year in Dallas during the Fair, mainly for the purpose of good fellowship and renewals of old ties of college life.

That President Diaz has determined not to be a candidate to succeed himself as President of Mexico at the coming election in 1910 was stated in an article published by El Diario Del Hogar in its issue Tuesday.

One hundred passengers on the Chicago and Erie train were in peril of their lives near Wilders, Ind., when the train, while speeding toward Chicago narrowly escaped dropping into the Kankakee river because of the burning of the bridge that spans the stream at that place.

Mallory line steamer Colorado from Mobile for New York, is still aground off Harden Point. Fire, which broke out in some cotton was extinguished early Thursday morning and the cargo is being lightered. The damage to the cargo will reach \$10,000.

The German Balloon, Busley, one of the twenty-three balloons that started in the International race, some days ago, came down Tuesday in the North Sea, the two men on board being rescued by a passing steamer.

Only one of the twenty-three balloons which started in the race for the International trophy on Sunday from Schmargendorf, Germany, is unaccounted for.

Robert, the 19-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kincheloe, of Mexia, was operated on in New Orleans last Friday, from the effects of which he died Tuesday.

One half of the business portion of Bonner Springs, Kansas, twenty miles west of Kansas City, was destroyed by fire Tuesday, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

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The Texas Synod of the Southern
Presbyterian church convened in reg-
ular session in the First Presbyterian
church on the Texas side of Texarkana
Wednesday night.

Conductor J. C. Kendall of the Yazoo
and Mississippi Valley railway, shot
by Frank Davis, a negro, at Lula,
Miss., died at St. Joseph's Hospital
in Memphis Wednesday.

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NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

F. J. J. Lane, a law clerk of San Antonio is in a dangerous condition as a result of being run down by a horse and buggy. The accident happened Thursday.

Cracksmen Saturday night blew open the safe of the State bank of Canute, Okla., escaping with \$8000. They first robbed a hardware store of guns and ammunition.

An arrangement with the bond holders of the Denison City Water Company was effected Wednesday morning, whereby the city assumed immediate control of the water plant.

Jack Anderson, a plasterer, well known in union labor circles, was shot and killed Friday afternoon while standing in front of the bar at Ed Kilday's saloon in San Antonio.

Nora Watson, aged 18, was struck and killed by lightning Saturday at Covington, fifteen miles south of Cleburne. She was the daughter of a prominent farmer and was crossing a field at the time.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will not hold its session next month in Austin as announced at St. Louis upon the adjournment, but will convene at San Antonio in the Federal court rooms on Tuesday, November 17.

Mrs. Pearl Goode of Ben Hur, Limestone county, was jailed in Waco Saturday on the charge of killing her husband. A negro has already been sentenced to hang on the same charge, and a white man has been sentenced to life.

The home of the ostrich bird is in South Africa, as the climate there is most suitable for their breeding. There are some of these birds being bred in the United States, but these ostrich birds are not anywhere near as good as the ones from South Africa.

Two men were shot and fatally wounded and a member of the local detective force was wounded in the leg in Chicago, when two masked men held up a West Side saloon Saturday night, and then engaged in a running revolver battle with the police.

Annual reunion of the men and women who were once residents at Buckner Orphan Home was held Saturday and Sunday at the home, east of Dallas. Several of the people who used to live there and are now heads in their own homes arrived there Friday for the home is to entertain the alumni.

A disastrous hurricane swept the coast of Nicaragua last Friday to Sunday, destroying the towns of Rio Grande and Prinzapulka and doing considerable damage in the interior. Only meager advices have been brought by schooner, but it appears that the entire coast from Pearl Cays to Cape Gracias was swept and there was much loss of life.

The fortieth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association ended Wednesday in Buffalo, N. Y.

A dispatch from Athens reports an engagement between Turkey and Bulgarian troops at Djuma on the frontier. According to this report seventy Bulgarians and 100 Turks were killed.

George Day, a young man living at Kingsville, Texas, Monday, set and killed his wife and then turning the weapon upon himself took his own life.

McFarland's Body Cremated.

Berlin: The American Vice Consul General F. D. Caldwell and Deputy Consul General Frederick von Verner arranged Sunday at Ludwigslust for the removal of the body of Silas O. McFarland of Iowa, the American Consul General at Large for the European division, who killed himself on the Hamburg-Berlin express. The body will be taken to Hamburg and cremated in accordance with a request made by McFarland in a letter which he left for his wife.

Ferdinand Has Crown.

Sofia: Ferdinand, the new czar of Bulgaria, will be crowned "some time next year," members of his cabinet say. He won't need to get a crown for the occasion. He has one on hand. A Sofia jeweler made it for him more than twenty years ago. The coronation will be a great event for the jeweler as well as Ferdinand. The latter has promised to pay him for the crown as soon as he begins wearing it. He wouldn't do it before.

To Study Cotton Situation.

Dallas: Hans Elzer, a native of Austria, and a son of one of the most prominent cotton spinners in that country, has come to Dallas to reside for several months. During his stay here Mr. Elzer will be the guest of Franz Brass, a countryman, who is now a resident of Dallas. While in America Mr. Elzer will study carefully all phases of the cotton situation from planting to marketing.

Contest Indian Claims.

Chicago: A contest of all the claims on the Rosebud Indian land, just opened by the government, may result from the announcement by a Chicago real estate firm that they have located the long missing daughter and heir of "Jack" Sully, the South Dakota outlaw, who occupied the Rosebud lands for half a century and was killed by Federal officers six years ago. Sully had five children. Four of them have been located in South Dakota.

Corpse Found on Fence.

Lockhart: Antonio Santoya, a Mexican, was Friday morning found dead, hanging between pickets of a fence about the place of Ed Pena, another Mexican. Facts developed in the examining trial lead to the belief that he fell and caught his neck between the pickets and died either from strangu- lation or exposure.

The cornerstone for the new Methodist Training School, at Meridian, Texas, was laid Thursday.

What may prove a baffling murder mystery developed Friday night when the body of a woman was found in the drainage canal near Summit, Ill., was identified as that of Mrs. Hannah Kaiser, a widow 71 years old, who disappeared from her home Oct. 19 with \$1500 in her possession.

The Fort Worth grand jury having failed to indict S. D. Beasley, Jr., charged with killing his father near Oak Grove, the court ordered the prisoner released from custody Friday afternoon.

The International Road Congress, which has been in session in St. Petersburg since Oct. 12, adjourned Saturday. The next meeting will be in Brussels in 1910.

The city of Little Rock is without gas and will be for some time as the result of a fire at 8 o'clock Saturday morning which practically destroyed the Pulaski Gas Light Company, the company that supplies the city with gas.

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Brown on the market.

A remarkable achievement in cotton dress goods—rich designs in a beautiful brown that will not fade with repeated washing! The durability of these standard calicoes added to their stylish effect means long service and true economy.

Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-EddyStone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The EddyStone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



Man Killed by Bull.

Eastland: Friday morning some time a vicious bull in the pasture of C. L. Sanders attacked and killed W. C. Cheshire. Mr. Cheshire, who resided on the Sanders' place, about three miles southwest from here, had started to a neighbors to do some work, and the route there carried him through the Sanders' pasture. The animal evidently caught him in an open glade where he could not escape.

For Better Cotton Prices.

Atlanta: Men interested in cotton all over the South have responded to the call issued by Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, for a convention in Memphis Nov. 10, 11 and 12, whose purpose it is to take steps toward getting a better price for cotton. The convention will be held under the auspices of the Business Men's Club of Memphis.

Interurban for El Paso.

El Paso: The El Paso and Mesilla Valley Interurban Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000 was organized here Saturday with Z. T. White president. The company is to construct an electric line from El Paso to Las Cruces, passing through the richest country in this section of the Southwest. Work is to begin within thirty days.

Amarillo Fire Loss \$100,000.

Amarillo: A disastrous fire broke out in the Santa Fe shops at 5:15 o'clock Sunday morning, destroying the roundhouse, the entire shops, water tanks, coal chutes and wiping out the plant, with the exception of the storeroom. The loss is probably \$100,000. The buildings will be at once replaced.

News was received Sunday afternoon that a negro known as Dan had been killed by two other negroes for his money at Itasca.

Mexican Hangs Himself.

San Marcos: Saturday night at midnight a Mexican named Jesus Nerio committed suicide by hanging himself to the bars of his cell, the rope used being made from strips of bedclothes. Nerio Friday was sentenced to death in the district court after being convicted on a charge of murder.

While coasting on a bicycle Sunday, in Oklahoma city, Willie Holman, aged 7 years, fell in front of a swiftly moving street car and was literally

Property valued at almost \$1,000 was destroyed by fire which consumed the International Salt Company's dock, office of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway and fifty freight cars at 103d and Calumet River, Chicago.

Edmond Ayles, the negro wife-murderer, was hanged Friday at Alexandria, La. His neck was broken, but he died by strangulation thirteen minutes after the trap was sprung.

FERNS AS A PRESERVATIVE.

Leaves Are Excellent for Keeping Food Fresh and Sweet.

The housekeeper who is ever on the alert for new wrinkles in keeping food fresh and sweet, should test for herself the power of fern leaves as a preservative.

The consul general at Frankfort is responsible for the statement that ferns keep meat, fruit, butter and fish in a good condition longer than grape leaves, straw, or any other packing medium.

They are much used to bring produce to the English markets and the Manxmen use them entirely to pack fresh herring for shipment.

The high percentage of salt in the ferns appears to be responsible for their preservative qualities; and the strong odor of the leaves wards off maggots and prevent early decay.

This is a good time for the housekeeper, who lives in the country, where ferns are plenty and where food must be stored in quantities, to try this remedy for herself.

Potatoes and apples packed in ferns are said to keep many months longer than if stored in any other way. The garden vegetables, which are usually covered with straw until needed can have fern leaves put over them instead. Even fresh meat can be wrapped in them and kept longer without spoiling.

If one fears to try all of her produce to an article known only by hearsay, experiment can be made with both mediums. Pack most of your things in the usual way, but reserve a little of each kind for the fern treatment.

For a fair test the fruit or vegetable should be from the same stock, gathered at the same time, and packed under equal conditions of temperature.

Baked Ham.

Cover the ham with cold water and simmer gently just long enough to loosen the skin so that it can be pulled off. This will probably be from two to three hours, according to the size of your ham. When skinned, put in a dripping pan in the oven, pour over it a teacup of vinegar and one of hot water, in which dissolve a teaspoon of English mustard. Bake slowly, basting with the liquid, for two hours.

Then cover the ham all over to the depth of one inch with coarse brown sugar, press it down firmly, and do not baste again until the sugar has formed a thick crust, which it will soon do in a slow oven.

Let it remain an hour, after covering with the sugar, until it becomes a rich, golden brown. When done drain from the liquor in the pan and put on a dish to cool. When it is cool, but not cold, press by turning another flat dish on top, with a weight on it. You never will want to eat ham cooked in any other way when you have tasted this, and the pressing makes it cut firmly for sandwiches or slicing.

Four children lost their lives Sunday in Altoona, Pa., in a fire which destroyed their home.

The Bricklayers' State Conference closed a four days' session at Corcoran Friday by choosing Weston as the next place of meeting, the date to be named by the executive committee.

Fruit, Truck and Canning Dept.

By B. M. ANDERSON, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

HOME CANNERS FIND BIG CANNERS ACTIVE

Palestine, Texas, Oct. 15.—When the little home canning outfit was first introduced to the producers of fruit and vegetables in east Texas it was believed that the problems which confronted the grower in ridding himself of his overrives and his surplus during periods when the markets were glutted were solved. Early experiments were successful. The home product proved to be a superior article to the product of the big canneries and there was no trouble in selling all that could be produced.

With the growth of the industry, which has been very rapid, came unlooked for competition, and right at the present time the producer who also cans his product is learning that the big operator will not permit the invasion of territory long occupied by him without putting up a fight all along the line. The farmer is also learning that his big rival has weapons and methods of fighting that he little dreamed of, and that to overcome the enemy he must not only exercise patience, but must organize in such a manner that he can present a strong front. He must go before the consumer, prove the merits of his goods, their cleanliness, wholesomeness and honesty in weight. He must enlist their support and then he can defy the big fellow who fights unfairly and continue to increase his production.

The Present Situation

The establishment of the home canning industry was the result of necessity. Fruit and truck growers realized that they could not continue to develop the industry and depend upon the open market for their produce in the fresh state. They realized that they must find some method of disposing of their overrives and of their surplus in midseason. Knowing that Texas consumed many trainloads of canned fruit and vegetables imported from other states, they began to agitate the establishment of canneries in Texas. Many were constructed and put into operation, but, owing to mismanagement, due to lack of experience, a large number of these enterprises failed, and the producer saw nothing ahead of him but disaster. Then came the home cannery man, and hope was again fired in the breasts of the fruit and truck growers. Now they are facing another crisis, but past experiences have nerved them to do battle on more scientific lines, and there are prospects of something interesting in the canned goods trade in Texas in the near future.

How Big Canners Fight

Members of the Home Canners' Association claim that, whereas the Texas wholesale dealer was once anxious to handle his product, they now refuse, claiming that they cannot secure a steady supply and therefore cannot afford to sidetrack well-known brands to establish a new trade on home-product brands. Cutting out the wholesaler, the association went direct to the retailer and found that every retailer had been stocked to the limit with imported brands and that, giving various kinds of excuses, refused to look at the Texas product.

With both the wholesale and retail merchants with the enemy, the farmer

manufacturer is left with many cases of goods on hand without an opening to offer them for sale except directly to the consumer. This he is now doing, and it is expected that this year's product will be so disposed of and that by the time another season rolls by the Texas consumer will recognize the importance of the home industry and the excellent quality of the goods, and that the demand will be great enough to induce merchants to favor them.

Goods of Quality

Those not familiar with the home cannery industry may be excused for believing that the product is put up in a crude and unattractive manner. Such is not the case. Peaches, tomatoes, blackberries, strawberries and other fruits, as well as vegetables of all kinds, are put up in two-pound and three-pound cans, with neat labels, and are, in appearance, similar to the product of the big establishments in the east and on the Pacific coast. Going deeper and into the contents, the consumer finds that the Texas product is far superior to anything imported into the state. He learns that the fruit, or vegetables, as the case may be, are selected, put up with pure sugar syrup, and of full weight and measure. He will find that it is not necessary for the can to be labeled and posted with a notice stating that a certain percentage of the contents is rank poison in order to comply with the federal pure-food law and keep clear of state's prison, because the Texas product is absolutely pure. Furthermore, he will probably notice that, owing to the short hauling distance, the Texas product can be sold for less money. Therefore everything is in its favor. The consumer's greatest difficulty at the present time is to find a grocery store where he can purchase Texas goods.

A Few Successful Sales

As stated in a previous article in the News, there are localities where the demand for the home product exceeds the supply, and producers are greatly encouraged. Generally, such conditions exist in communities where either the industry has not assumed magnitude or where some local merchant, realizing the benefits to the farmer and appreciating the quality of the goods, has taken hold and pushed the sale of the product to his customers.

Magnitude of the Industry

Few people realize the magnitude of the Texas home cannery industry. It will surprise many to learn that the Texas Home Canners' Association had shipped into Anderson, Cherokee and other counties in this section eight carloads of cans during the season, which means that about 500,000 cans of fruit and vegetables were put up by the producers in this section who are members of the association. As there are hundreds of producers who own canning outfits and put up the product of their orchards and farms, the number of cans of fruit and vegetables put up by the use of these small outfits in the state of Texas this season would reach nearly 1,000,000. With the industry on such a basis, there is some reason for the eastern establishments to worry over their Texas trade and a cause for the fight which they are now waging.

A Plan of Battle

Texas producers who are interested in the canning industry are forming organizations, and hope to be able to secure a proper hearing before Texas consumers. The Texas Home Canners' Association, with headquarters in Palestine, has a membership of 300, and the list is growing rapidly. Other organizations are talked of in different parts of the state, and they will probably affiliate or form a state association.

One of the plans now discussed is to secure one retail merchant in each town to become the exclusive handler of the Texas product and to have him push these goods in preference to any other brand. It is believed that it will be to the advantage of any merchant to accept the proposition, for by so doing he will win favor with the producers, who will naturally return the favor by making that store their headquarters. If this plan succeeds the industry will continue to grow until all merchants, even to the wholesaler, will be handling Texas canned goods.

The Big Cannery for Texas

Notwithstanding the development of the home cannery industry, producers and dealers familiar with the situation state that the time will come when large cannery establishments will find it profitable to locate in Texas. They refer to older fruit-growing states and point out the fact that in California, now the famous fruit state, the industry never prospered until the big canneries were established. The same may be said of Michigan, of Maryland and of other states. Therefore they conclude that as the state of Texas is much nearer the large markets of the central and western part of the United

States, and that Texas can produce almost an unlimited supply of fruit, the industry of putting fruit and vegetables in cans will outgrow the farm institutions and that big canneries will be established on a paying basis.

Fruit in Anderson County

The growing of fruit and vegetables in Anderson and in other counties adjacent is ranking in importance with the growing of cotton. Just the acreage in peaches, tomatoes, plums and truck, or even approximate figures, could not be obtained. Upon inquiry it was learned that orchards of 200 acres of peaches were common, and that there were large farms devoted to truck. Enough was learned to satisfy any one that the industries were carried on on a large scale.—F. A. Biggs in Dallas News.

RECEIPTS

Editor Co-Operator: Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the Truck and Fruit Department:

Amount previously reported	\$22.60
Hohl local	1.25
Salem local	25
Cowley local	50
Oak Grove local	1.00
Willow Creek local	.50
Shiloh local	.65
Harris County Union	10.00

Total \$36.75

Thanking the donors for their kindness and hoping that many will assist to lengthen this list so that work may be continued, I am, yours fraternally,

E. W. GRUSS,
General Manager F. and T. Dept.

THE WESTERN HOME NURSERY

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

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

Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,
M. C. WOLFE, Mgr., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

From Factory to Consumer

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

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

POULTRY AND BEES

COTTON FRONT HENS' NESTS.

Are Light and Cool and Are Easily Constructed.

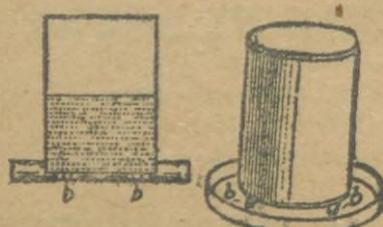
Hens' nests may be made light enough by using cotton instead of lumber. Make a frame as shown, six feet long, two feet wide and a foot high. Divide

this by strips both lengthwise and crosswise to make 12 squares measuring 12 inches each way. Put in a board floor and a wooden cover hinged at the top. The cover should be steep enough to prevent chickens from roosting there. Use thin board partitions to divide the nests, then cover the outside with canvas, leaving two runway openings on one side as shown. Entrance to the nests is through round holes in the sides of these runways, four in each, one for each nest, making altogether eight nests. By lifting the hinged cover eggs may be removed from any nest and the whole thing may be cleaned out easily. A set of nests made in this way are light enough to be easily carried outdoors for cleaning and disinfecting.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Here is a Good One You Can Make for the Chickens.

Secure a tin can and a pan $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep and somewhat larger than the can. Fill the can with water, lay two sticks, b, across the top and holding the pan tightly in position quick-



Self-Feeding Drinking Vessel.

ly invert the entire affair, and you will have a very nice self-feeding drinking fountain for the small chicks. It will keep the water clean and will only need to be changed when it gets warm or stale. The water is furnished to the chickens in a shallow vessel in which they cannot drown.

MARKET POULTRY.

Points That Must Be Considered If Good Prices Are to Be Had.

It is very difficult to find a good market for well matured and nicely dressed poultry, but the poor and ill-conditioned stuff goes slow and at the same time helps to drag down the prices of all first-class stock. In passing the large city markets I have often wondered where all this poorly prepared poultry comes from and where it went to. There is one thing certain, the one who produces it loses money on it if his feed cost him anything at all, for at the present prices for grain no farmer can afford to grow a chicken up and sell it at the price this class brings on the market. There is no profit in trying to fatten a chicken or fowl that has once been stunted, for it will require as much corn to fatten this one as it would to fatten two thrifty birds, and in the end it will be tough and stringy.

More careful attention should be given to the dressing, packing and shipping of poultry by farmers than is generally given. Uniformity is one great thing with market poultry, and generally the most salable is the me-

ium-sized birds having a plump and shapely body.

Corn meal moistened with milk is an appetizing and fattening food for the first meal of the day, says the National Fruit Grower. Green stuff, wheat or buckwheat at noon, and all the cracked corn they will eat at night. Grit and charcoal should be within reach of them all the time and clean water put in the coops twice daily. See that their quarters are always kept properly cleaned. If cooped in a comfortable place and properly fed, ten days should make them in marketable condition.

CURE FOR SCALY LEG.

Coal Oil Used Alone Is Too Severe a Treatment.

Coal oil alone is little used for scaly leg. It is too severe a treatment. Coal oil with raw linseed oil is very commonly used, and is an excellent remedy much more easily applied than anything that has to be rubbed in. Sulphur and lard, or even lard alone, is good. Whether it is better than coal oil and linseed oil, I can not say. The latter mixture certainly is efficacious and very easily applied. For the former a half and half mixture is good. If more time can be taken, use about two parts linseed to one part coal oil. If you are in a hurry, take a stiff old toothbrush, and rub off as much of the scale as can be taken off readily in this way, then dip legs to the hock in the oil. If you are not, says Farm Poultry, at intervals of a few days go through the affected flock at night, and dip the feet of every hen, holding her with feet in the oil just an instant, letting the oil drip from the feet into the pail an instant more, then replacing her on the roost.

AN EGG STORY

The following is taken from a recent issue of a New York daily paper:

When 3,500,000 Iowa eggs arrived in New York one day a week ago a commission merchant of Washington Market became worried. He knew a great deal about eggs, but the fact that 3,500,000 should arrive in one day started him off on a wild spree of figures. He took the figures home with him, dreamed over them for nights and after he had awakened from a dream in which he found himself smothered under a blanket-omelet large enough to cover Manhattan Island he took the subject of eggs seriously.

He talked eggs to his family, his friends and business associates until they advised him to see a doctor.

The physician told him to solve the egg problem, which he did.

"I was a bit surprised when I found that New York city had received a shipment of 3,500,000 eggs in one day," explained the unfortunate commission merchant. "I wanted to know how many eggs we used in a year, and, after a lot of thinking, I calculated that we handle in this city 1,274,000,000 every year. I know that New York is the greatest egg consuming city in the United States, not because of its size, but New Yorkers have the egg habit. This yearly supply would make a single egg about as high as the Metropolitan tower.

"There was nothing dangerous about my thinking along these lines, until I drifted into the question of hens and the number of eggs laid in the entire United States. Then my troubles started.

"I secured official reports, from which I learned that the hens in this country lay 15,523,949,196 eggs every year.

"Nothing dangerous about this until I picked up a case of eggs and found they averaged about two inches long.

If I should take those fifteen billion and five hundred odd million eggs and lay them end to end how long a line would they make? That got me to thinking, and it was only a matter of counting to find that all the eggs laid in the United States if placed end to end would reach 4,923 miles. Why, that would make a line four times from New York city to Jacksonville, Fla.—a regular board walk of eggs, or would go away out to San Francisco and start back to New York again.

"I took the miles of eggs home with me and went to sleep on the liquid amount all these eggs would make. I had a hard time of it and was not satisfied until I found it took eight eggs to make a pint, or sixty-four eggs to a gallon. How many gallons would those eggs make. The answer came—24,265,176 gallons of eggs.

"It was easy enough to learn that a good hen will average 200 eggs a year, so it would require 77,619,745 hens to lay the 15,523,949,196 eggs.

"An average hen weighs about five pounds, so she must lay five times her weight in one year in eggs. If all the hens in the United States were one great hen and that hen were to lay one egg as large as all the eggs laid in one year put together, she would weigh 388,098,725 pounds. I was mad all the way through—madder than a wet hen—when she got on my chest one night and I had a hard time getting her off, and did not until I woke up and found the pillow clutched in my arms.

"But the hen wasn't in it with my dream of the next night, when I discovered that that egg would weigh 1,940,493,623 pounds. Did you ever

know of a hen laying an egg five times her own weight? I never did, and when I found that egg rolling down the side of a mountain and I could not get out of the way—well I woke up in time to escape being crushed by an egg shell.

"I went on calculating until I found that an average freight train of forty cars would hold 2,792,000 eggs—remembering that a car will hold from 350 to 450 cases of eggs.

"It would take to haul that train 557 big engines, and if you put the box cars end to end and did not count the engines, you would have a train 25 miles long.

"Oh, yes, the doctor tells me I will be all right just as soon as I find out how large an omelet one-half inch thick 15,523,949,196 eggs will make.

"My time was not all wasted, for I did learn that Iowa furnished more eggs than any other state in the Union, with Ohio and Illinois coming second and third, while New York is ninth on the list."—Exchange.

Tell the advertiser you saw his ad in the Co-Operator.



MEANS' IMPERIAL STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks

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

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

Attractive Clubbing Offers

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

The Co-Operator and Home and Farm, one of the leading agricultural papers of the South, \$1.25.

The Co-Operator and any 50-cent per year paper, at both for \$1.25.

The Co-Operator and the Dallas semi-weekly News or any \$1 a year paper, both for \$1.75.

The Co-Operator and Nevitt's Profitable Poultry Culture, a \$1 book of extraordinary merit, \$1.25.

The Co-Operator and Murray's Swine Breeder, \$1.15.

The Co-Operator and Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian, \$1.50.

The Co-Operator and Standard Poultry Journal, \$1.20.

The Co-Operator and the Fort Worth Telegram, \$1.25.

For the Whole Family.

The Co-Operator, Pictorial Review, Modern Priscilla and the Ladies' World, four dollars' worth of papers for \$2.50.

The Co-Operator and Review of Reviews, Woman's Home Companion and Cosmopolitan or American Magazine, \$6 worth of reading for \$4. The Co-Operator and either of the above at a greatly reduced price.

Send all subscriptions to

NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Ft. Worth, Texas.



Yew talk about yer city plays,
Yer "Lion and th' Mouse"—
We had 'em all pushed off the map
At Hinckley's Opry House!
Why, 'tother night our minstrel show
Was pulled off at the Grand.
We opened it with great eclat
And Sigbee's Cornet band!
They wa'n't a feller in the town
But roared when he got in,
While Mandy Hicks is sick abed,
Hysterical than sin!

Hi! Bronson had the end-man job
Across frum "Hod" McQuade,
While Allan Beach was second best
A facin' "Budge" McLade.
Arrayed in most fantastic garb
An' daubed all up with cork,
Them fellers looked as real, b' gosh,
As minstrels frum N' York!
Dave Henderson, the village wag,
Propounded, calm and slow:
"Why does a chicken cross the road?"
And started up the show!

By jing, yew never heerd sich gags
As them there fellers sprung:
"When is a back door not a door?"
"When is a string well strung?"
"What makes more noise beneath a fence
Than one of Hinckley's pigs?"
"Why is Old Dinkle's frowsy head
Like one of Hostler's rigs?"
"Which would you rather do than fish?"
"What makes th' butterfly?"
"Oh, have you seen a raindove rain,
A clotheshorse trottin' by?"

We laughed until our buttons bust—
And Mandy had a fit
At Allan's letter frum his girl
Which made a ten-time hit.
It want frum her at all, by hen,
But frum Izory Burt
Who dunned him like a horse thief, too,
For ironin' his shirt!
"Freen" Hancock did a song and dance
With Little Hiram Krause—
Gee whiskers, but the fun was fast
At Hinckley's Opry House!

We've had a lot of trav'lin' shows,
An' sun on 'em wuz fine,
But ginnme Hinckley's minstrel stars
An' "Hod" McQuade fer mine!
I've seen "Th' City Streets", b' gosh,
"Hi Henry's Minstrels", too;
I've heerd the vaudeville in town
And "Under Skies That's Blue".
But when it comes t' pleasin' ME
"The Lion and th' Mouse"
Ain't in it with our minstrel show
At Hinckley's Opry House!

Mind Meanderings.
I hate to do it—but are you going to move next May?

Usually you can tell from the load a man is carrying where he got it.

Only a few weeks now, and we will be discussing who pitches for who.

A rolling stone has one satisfaction—it doesn't gather moss for the system.

When a man buys his wife a new fur coat, he invariably remembers how dear she is to him.

When a woman names the baby after her first husband, you can't blame a man for wondering.

It is tough to work for a living after a man has lived on the fat of the land

bought with the \$4 which he got for his last poem.

★ ★ ★
Diamonds and coal are made of the same substance. If you don't believe it, run a hot-water plant one winter and pay for the coal.

★ ★ ★
The Thaw trial—no, I'll be hanged if I do. Some things may as well be forgotten. Now that spring is coming, suppose we have a new deal all 'round.

★ ★ ★

Both Satisfied.
Little Willie is always appreciative and seldom fails to compliment those who give him pleasure. A Wisconsin Little Willie was no exception to the rule:

It is said that a Prairie du Sac minister was invited to take dinner with a family of his church a few days ago. As they were leaving the dining room after the meal the good man turned to the hostess and said: "Sister, I scarcely ever get such an excellent dinner." Before she could reply, Little Johnnie, aged seven, rejoined: "Same here."

★ ★ ★

Terrible—Extra!
According to Harlan Babcock, of Kalamazoo, and The Adrian Press, of Michigan, a terrible accident occurred in that town. "Bab" chortles:

The Adrian Press says that "Darius Rice was struck by a car at the Four Corners." That's horrible. It's bad enough to be struck by a car at one corner, but to be struck at four corners—we shudder to think of it.

★ ★ ★

The Coal Man's Way.
The coal man sold a ton of coal
One bitter winter's day;
It lacked in weight 400 pounds—
Oh, what a careless weigh!

Byron Williams

Unless some foreign power takes immediate steps to anticipate the action, the United States will be the first to have a fleet of heavier-than-air flying machines as an auxiliary to the navy.

The Sisters of Charity of the Good Shepard have established a Good Shepherd Home in Oak Cliff, Dallas, and have begun the work of reforming and uplifting wayward girls and unfortunate women.

Prospects for an interurban railway from North Fort Worth via Springtown and Azle to Mineral Wells were never brighter.

Nine miles south of San Augustine at Jeaneses' Mill, Luther Waller shot and killed his wife accidentally while working with a pistol Friday.

GIRL WAS DELIRIOUS

With Fearful Eczema—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating

CUTICURA ACTED LIKE MAGIC

An eruption broke out on my daughter's chest. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but the disease spread to her back, and then the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. Occasionally she was delirious and she did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried afforded her just as little relief as the first. Then I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and before the Ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, Brentwood, Essex, England, Mar. 9, 1907.

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.

Editor Co-Operator: Please print this. I have a horse 9 years old, had fistula five years ago, he is now lame again and shows signs of sweeney. He stands with legs crossed and can't get down. He Joe n't eat hearty and is getting poorer every day. Please tell me in your columns what is the matter with him.

Ans.—From the symptoms you give your horse has rheumatism. Give him one drachm of salol three times a day and bathe the sore part with some good stimulating liniment.

Editor Co-Operator: Please tell me what to do for my colt. It is eight months old and was cut on the hind leg by barb wire about six weeks ago. He was not cut very deep and I thought at the start it would not amount to much, but it is now swollen and looks red and is making him lame. He has been lame about eight or ten days. Will you please give me a treatment through your valuable paper?

Ans.—Keep the colt up of nights out of the dew. Wash the place off once a day with warm water with two tablespoonsfuls of common cooking soda in it, then apply this twice a day: Sulphur, three ounces; Iodoform, three drachms.

Editor Co-Operator: I have a very valuable animal about 6 years old that has had a cough for three or four weeks and the last five days he has shown some signs of heaves. I have given stock food of different kinds but they don't seem to do any good. He is now running in a corn stalk field where he has plenty of good water and crab grass.

Ans.—Take the horse off the stalk pasture and give him soft feed and plenty of good water, and dampen all his feed and give him one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution after meals twice a day.

Will you please tell me through the Co-Operator what is the matter with my horse. He is 4 years old. About eight months ago a knot started on the left side of his face and it keeps growing, but don't seem to be much sore. Can I do anything to take it off?

Ans.—Your horse probably has a decayed tooth. You had better let a veterinary surgeon examine him for you. Extracting the tooth is the only remedy.

William Cleghorn, a prominent citizen of Barstow, Texas, was shot and instantly killed on the principal street of that town at 6 o'clock Monday night.

**GUARANTEED
\$3.00 Set of Teeth**

Our Eureka Double
Suction Plates



Drs. Craton & Creighton.

WAREHOUSE IN DALLAS COUNTY

Farmers' Union Adopts Resolutions Approving the Project—Night Riding Is Condemned.

There was excellent attendance last week at the regular quarterly meeting of the Dallas County Farmers' Union. There was much routine business and the consideration of special matters that required sessions both morning and afternoon. Resolutions were adopted calling for the use of cotton bagging for cotton bales, for the use of cotton in clothing and other articles, as far as possible, and the so-called "night riding" in Texas and elsewhere was condemned.

Approval was given, too, to the warehouse system of the union and strong approval to a movement for a Dallas county warehouse.

In the absence of President J. M. Young of Cedar Mill, Vice President J. M. Bracken was chairman. Sessions were executive and none but members admitted. The committee on resolutions consisted of J. W. Trice, E. Bragg and John T. Garner. That on credentials was G. T. Brown, T. P. Summers and J. R. Duncan.

Mr. Garner, a former business manager for the State organization, addressed the union. His talk stressed especially the matter of the use of cotton bagging. He said that if the ginners were to use it entirely there would be consumption of about 250,000 bales of low-grade cotton now used chiefly in waste and as a bear for the market in swelling the number of bales of the crop. He told, too, of the value and feasibility of co-operative buying by union members and of the lines in which it would be profitable to deal as a union and those in which it would be useless and expensive to touch.

The resolution as to cotton bagging calls upon the ginners with a demand "that they use for wrapping the ginned cotton at as early a time as possible cotton bagging exclusively, as both less expensive, more protective and more cleanly." "Night riding," was condemned with the clear declaration that "The Farmers' Union offers all possible assistance in the putting down of the practice, whether it is in jest or in earnest, and believes that no good citizens would engage in such nefarious practice."

The seven-year-old daughter of Buster Steene, of Yoakum died Monday as the result of swallowing strichnine instead of calomel tablets.

Bids will be opened in New York within the next few days for supplies for the commissary of the Isthmian canal commission up to Jan. 1, 1908.

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

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

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C. M. Davis, Gilmer, Tex.

W. A. Crawford, Normangee, Tex.

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Peter Radford, Whitt, Tex.

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F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.

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O. F. Dorablaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.

R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.