

# THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

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## Around Union Headquarters.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION

The State Executive Committee was called to meet here on the fifth of June, but through an erroneous statement in the daily papers it appeared that the meeting had been changed to June 1, and some of the committeemen came in Monday in response to this announcement and others were notified by wire and a quorum was present by Monday afternoon. This meeting of the committee will settle definitely the place of holding the next meeting of the State Union. No official statement has been given out and perhaps will not be until the close of this week's session, and as this report is being written, Secretary Albritton has not arrived, but it is believed that College Station has not secured the low railroad rates that were expected and it is not improbable that the committee may yet decide to hold the state meeting at Fort Worth. It has been thought by most of the committee that even with lower rates it would be more expensive to hold the meeting at College Station and, perhaps would require a little more time of the delegates but it was their desire to respect the wishes of the last State Union meeting, at which a preference was shown for College Station, aside from the fact that it is the home of the State A. and M. College, and a very desirable place at which to hold conventions of farmers.

Whatever may be the decision of the committee, we believe that it will be prompted by the sincere desire to promote the best interests of the organization and the delegates who attend.

### WAREHOUSEMEN IN SESSION

In some way a report got into the daily papers about two weeks ago in which it was stated that a meeting of the managers of the various Farmers' Union warehouses in Texas would be held in Fort Worth on the first day of June, and in response to this report several managers were in the city Monday and held a joint

conference with members of the Executive Committee and other state officials. While it appears that no such call was made, there is no doubt that great good will come of the meeting, for those present were well informed business men, though farmers, and their discussion of the best method of handling and marketing cotton will, we think, result beneficially in the marketing of the remainder of this year's crop, as well as prepare the way for a better handling of the crop now growing. The warehouse managers drafted a plan which they presented to the Executive Committee with the request that it be submitted either to the membership or the stockholders of the warehouses, and it is very likely that the plan will be submitted in detail to be voted on by the members at large in the local Unions. If it is submitted, it is to be hoped that every member will attend his local when the matter is discussed so that it may be thoroughly understood.

Brother L. B. Holloway left the first of the week on a lecture tour in Northwest Texas.

Assistant State Organizers Hampton and J. L. Armstrong were at headquarters Monday.

Conductor J. E. Beene of Burleson was at headquarters Tuesday and also paid the Co-Operator a pleasant visit.

Assistant Organizer O. F. Dornblazer begins a canvass of Tarrant county this week and a general revival of the Union is expected to follow his work.

Among the callers at headquarters this week were the following managers of Farmers' Union warehouses of Texas: T. S. Miller, Gatesville; J. P. Gross, Rogers; W. B. Yeary, Farmersville; C. A. Sauer, Hamilton; H. B. Jones, Kyle; J. M. Eborner, Lockhart, and R. K. Grimes, Grapevine.

### COTTON SPINNERS IN PARIS

Paris, France, June 1.—The fifth International Congress of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers opened in this city today. The attendance of delegates was large, fifteen countries, including India and Japan, being represented. The United States was represented by delegates from the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Southern Cotton Association. M. Berger of France, the president of the congress, made an address of welcome in which he expressed the hope that the American financial crisis would soon be passed. M. Cruppi, the minister of commerce, expressed the pleasure of the French government in aiding in the important work of the congress, whose purpose, he said, was to war against the speculation in cotton, which so onerously affected that industry.

"The question of cotton production," continued M. Cruppi, "has become veritably a social question which must occupy the attention not only of manufacturers, but of governments."

The minister of commerce dwelt upon France's immense interest in the cotton question. The development of her colonial production had been prodigious, he said, and now France had 7,000,000 spindles. France exported 10,000,000 kilos of cloth last year.

The program of the congress today included reviews of the years 1907-08, and reports on the Atlanta conference, cotton insurance and organization. Lavish hospitality will be extended to the delegates during the three days' session of the congress. The program for their entertainment includes receptions, excursions, an evening fete in the Bois de Boulogne and an open air banquet at Chantilly.

The American delegates selected James R. McColl of Pawtucket, R. I., to be chairman of their delegation and issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The policy of the manufacturing associations of America is to co-operate in the international movement so far as is consistent with American interests."

KL NOLSEATVO



## Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

### INTERESTING LETTER FROM ARIZONA.

Editor Co-Operator:

Somehow the Co-Operator gets to me away out here in this western country where there is no such organization as the Farmers Union. I was glad to read the Farmers Union news from old Texas as I am a native Texan and was a Farmers Union man and am yet, but cannot affiliate with the organization.

I am on the Gila river in Graham county. The Gila river runs west, with large, rich valleys from one to three miles wide on either side, cut up into small farms, irrigated from the Gila. The main crops are wheat, barley and alfalfa. The grain will make from fifty to eighty bushels to the acre; alfalfa makes from one to two tons of hay at each cutting and they cut it four to six times a year.

South of the valley, about ten miles, is the Graham mountain, over ten thousand feet above sea level, and at the foot of that mountain lies what is called the artesian belt where artesian water is found at a depth of from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred feet.

This country is only partly developed. They raise any and all kinds of grain, alfalfa, corn, potatoes, vegetables, melons, fruit and berries.

We have good markets. Globe is about eighty-five miles west, Clifton and Menencie about forty miles east, Douglass and Bisbee about one hundred miles south, which gives us good markets for everything we raise.

By the way, I forgot to say the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad runs through the valley from Bowie to Globe.

We would like to have an organizer in this country.

F. M. Chapman.  
Safford, Ariz.

### DOING THINGS AT WARNER, OKLA.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have just finished reading a copy of your paper handed me by a Union brother. I find some very interesting letters from the brothers and sisters, but see nothing from Warner Local No. 695. Notwithstanding all that, we are still in the whirl. Our County meeting came here April 14, 1908. A good number of delegates were present and much interest was manifested. Quite a number of good resolutions were put before the house and adopted.

We had a rousing good time at

our last local meeting on April 28. Had more business to attend to than for several meetings and all went home feeling that it was good to be there.

Our membership is gradually increasing. Some of our sisters think the Union is not for them, but sisters, are you not willing to help fight the battle against the speculators who are cheating us out of our labor and depriving our children of an education on account of not having time to go to school? Let us do all in our power to loose the chain which has kept the farmer bound to the speculator, and let the farmer be equalized with the speculator, and the time is coming when we will all be equalized. We are already seeing and feeling the effects of the Union, the good it is doing and the good it has done, and let us stand firm in the battle for our rights.

The weaker sex sometimes feel that we cannot help the farmers by joining their Union and writing for their paper, but who knows how much influence we may have? For to tell the truth, I really believe we have more to do with the early training of our boys than their fathers do. It's true boys like to do as papa does but on the other hand, we mothers should educate ourselves in such a manner that we can instruct the boys in their earlier years when they are too small to follow papa, and oftentimes father is away at work or on some business.

I think the farmer will take the lead in the future, and why should he not? There has been just enough barbarism lingering in our civilization to keep them from taking the lead, but they are becoming thoroughly aroused on this line now. I strongly believe that victory for the farmer is in the near future.

And now a word of advice and I am through: Be faithful to the work, read the Co-Operator during the week in connection with the Bible, lay it aside Sunday and go to church and Sunday school, for without God's help we can do nothing and our work will be a failure.

Mrs. C. I. Hunt, Sec.  
Warner, Okla.

### OZARK COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Editor Co-Operator:

If you will allow me space in your paper, I would be glad to say a few words in regard to unionism.

We organized October 3, 1907, with ten members, and today we have twenty-five members in

good standing. We have some pretty hard fighters around our Local.

I was at our County Union which was held on March 28, 1908. There were many people present. Our next County Union will be held in Gainesville. Everybody invited. I suppose there are about one thousand members in our county. I hear of new members every meeting in our county.

C. E. Shanks.

Gainesville, Mo.

### FROM CHERRY RIDGE, LA.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have been trying to get our Union to write to the Co-Operator and tell you how we are getting along, but some of them do not seem to want other Unions to know how we stand. I told them it was our duty to write, so I thought I would try to write some.

Our Union is progressing slowly, and I think it will recruit when the busy times are over.

Some of us are still holding our cotton for the Union price. Some have sold because they couldn't hold any longer. So, brethren, don't get downhearted if we fail to get our price this time.

You will find as good Union men in Northern Louisiana as you will find anywhere and we have come to stay. We are determined that the speculator and gambler shall not price our product any longer. Some of you may not remember, but I do, the time the Grange was organized thirty years ago. The North got up the panic and tore the farmers organization up, and twenty years ago they did the same thing, and now they are trying the third time to break us up. Brothers, quit putting your pro-

### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

**ABSORBINE**

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3-C free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Gout, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.



duce on the market for sale and let them keep their money. It won't be long until they will be around asking you, "What will you take for it," and then we'll have things coming our way. We are decreasing the cotton acreage here this year. We are determined to get out of debt if we can get the good Lord on our side. Brethren, let's ask Him to go along with us for without Him we can do nothing.

We had the worst storm here the eleventh of this month that we have had for many years and the most rain I ever saw fall in such a short time.

I noticed in the Co-Operator that they had a mill in Oklahoma especially for the farmers' benefit, and, brothers, if you don't know it, when they get to selling direct to the farmers it will organize them quicker than anything else. So you people who raise wheat and oats for the market, you can do more for the organization than any other class if you will just get mills of your own and let the farmers know it. They will all come into the Union right now. What makes me think so there are some here who came into the Union to get fertilizer cheaper. D. L. F.  
Cherry Ridge, La.

### MARKETING COTTON THE FIRST QUESTION.

Editor Co-Operator:

I'm receiving the Co-Operator regularly and enjoy reading it very much. I'm glad indeed we

For

## COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Of Any Description Write

**Continental Gin Co.**

Dallas, Texas.



have in our order such men as contribute to the columns of the Co-Operator. I have been a silent reader of the Co-Operator for some time and have been benefitted thereby.

It is a true saying that "In union there is strength." My idea is that we as a union should take up one question at a time and all work through co-operation to the same end until we shall have succeeded in our efforts. I think the first question to be considered is that of marketing cotton, which has, of course, already been undertaken, but to stick right to that until we shall have succeeded in that object, and after completing that take up something else. My idea is that our success in the marketing of cotton lies in furnishing local aid for distressed cotton growers. I think that where a farmer owes a debt and is depending upon his cotton to pay the debt, he should be given aid from Union money on his cotton to pay that debt. If he is required to store his cotton in his local warehouse and send his cotton receipt some distance away from home, he would a great many times decide rather than go to the extra trouble and running the risk, which some would suspect, and be delayed in paying the debt, to put his cotton on the market and get money to pay said debt and risk the consequences.

My idea is that in connection with every warehouse, or at least one in every county, there should be a bank established composed, of course, of Union stockholders. Said bank to be established for no other purpose than to advance money on distressed cotton. There is enough money deposited by farmers in other banks to establish such a bank. In that way, if a farmer owes a note due November 15, he could have his cotton ginned on the 14th if no sooner and on the 15th could deposit it in his local warehouse and deposit his warehouse receipt with his local bank, perhaps in his own town, draw a certain amount of money on said cotton, pay his debt at the proper time and save the creditor sending him a dun, and at the same time keep his cotton off the market. Or in other words, in order to receive a reasonable price for our cotton, those that have money must loan to their neighbors in order to keep the cotton crop off the market.

Some good man has made me a gift of the Co-Operator, which I certainly appreciate, and not knowing who he is, I desire to thank him for this good deed.

Fraternally,  
G. O. Duncan.

Ripley, Miss.

#### THE WAY TO INDEPENDENCE

Editor Co-Operator:

I thought a few words to the Co-Operator would not be much out of order.

We are having rains and storms almost every day and it looks as though we were not going to get any cotton planted this year. And if we did not I suppose it would be a blessing on the farmers. It would probably learn them to raise something they need at home; raise plenty of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sorghum and everything they need to eat, such as fat hogs and a good Jersey or two to give you plenty of good rich milk and butter.

Now, brother farmers, I try to practice what I preach. I have farmed all my life ever since I was large enough to know what a plow stock was intended for, and I can truthfully say that I never bought a bushel of corn in my life. Why? Because I know if I live I have to have it, and I have to either raise it on the farm or buy it, and I as a farmer had much rather raise it on the farm, for a farm without corn to run it is a poor farm, and a farmer raising cotton to buy corn is a poor farmer.

Always have something to sell and but little to buy, be it sugar, coffee, salt or such other articles as you can't well get along without on the table.

My dear brethren, just as long as you patronize St. Louis and other large cities for your corn and wheat and general table necessities just so long you will be nailed to the wall and there to stay.

D. K. Reep.

Charleston, Ark.

#### How to Sleep.

Some persons think that as long as they sleep it does not matter how they do it, or when. This is a mistake, as the rules of hygiene are as clearly marked for our night as for our day habits.

Most of us have improved in our sleeping hygiene. We no longer struggle down in billowy feather beds and pull another one on top of us for extra warmth. Instead, we have a hair mattress, or the best substitute within our means.

It is a mistake, by the way, to think that a mattress to be healthful must be very hard. A medium degree of softness is to be aimed at, as to the average person a couch like into the soft side of a board is a rest destroyer, and means aching bones in the morning.

Single beds, which are more used each year, are another step forward in hygienic sleeping. Especially are they essential in the nursery or where children must sleep in the same room with their parents. The more open a bedstead the greater the circulation of air; therefore, the more refreshing the slumber.

Another essential to healthful sleep is position. Do not lie in hunched up, twisted, distorted attitudes. The right side with the limbs relaxed and the head free of the covers is the correct way both for rest and health.

Be warm, but not smothered in a weight of covers. Its lightness is one of the strongest recommendations for the eiderdown quilt.

## Scientific, Business and Ethical Unionism

By Joe. E. Edmondson.

Scientific Unionism.

(This is the second of a series of articles on Union principles by Joe E. Edmondson, Assistant State Lecturer.—Ed.)

We find some who say that the farmers can never hope to build and successfully operate a system of warehouses and others who say that they can if they will operate them all as one great company, under one charter and one directorship; that it would be impossible to establish a reliable and successful system of co-operation without the merging of all local warehouse companies into one great company, under one charter.

To the first class mentioned I wish to say the farmers can build and successfully operate a system of warehouses co-operatively. And it is this class that hope away down in their hearts that the farmers will fail in their efforts.

To the second class mentioned I wish to say that we can successfully operate a system of warehouses co-operatively, and that, too, without merging them into one great concern under one charter.

It is true that under one charter we could enjoy certain financial advantages by reason of being a great corporation. But to do this would practically place the entire system under one board of directors, and the welfare of the entire system would depend solely upon the actions of this Mogul board: and history tells us that every time authority is centralized into the hands of the few, sooner or later the few become tyrannical or corrupt and abuse their authority, using it for their individual benefit, and to place the entire system under one charter would make the one house legally responsible for the acts of every other house, and a little ripple on the surface and the entire system is shaken.

To place the entire system under one charter and thus become as one great company would put the entire system in a shape that a few, or even one, of the chief officials could sell out the destiny of the entire system.

This kind of a scheme would be sure to go like the old Alliance Exchange went in Dallas, Texas. This scheme is only the old Dave H. Shapira warehouse scheme worked over. Be on the alert and don't allow yourselves to be caught in the meshes of this hellish scheme.

But the promoters of this

scheme tell us that we can never hope to sell direct to the manufacturer except through this scheme, saying that we could never control the cotton to the extent that we could contract with the spinners with any assurance of delivering the goods. We wish to take issue with them and in so doing wish to outline a plan or system of operation by which we could reach the spinner, a system that is sound and a system of operation in which no man or set of men could betray us or sell the destiny of the system, as follows:

Each house should be chartered separately and should become a bonded concern, that the company become legally responsible for the weights, grades and preservation of all cotton stored. Then create an office or bureau of information in each state, bonding them. These offices should control no cotton, but should only keep a reliable record of all cotton stored in the different bonded warehouses in that state. The local companies could report to this office daily if necessary, on a card for that purpose.

These state offices should report to a National office or bureau, and this should also become a bonded concern, and this bureau should keep a correct record of all the state reports and should be in a position to know each day the exact amount of cotton of the different grades in store in bonded warehouses.

Then, with the individual farmer who stores his cotton to be sold direct to the spinner, legally obligating himself to permit his cotton to be sold and delivered to the spinner at any time the spinner might conclude to pay the agreed price, his cotton at all times remaining in the local warehouse until the money equivalent came after it.

With this system perfected the spinner could negotiate with the National bureau or office, making his wants known to that office, and this office notify each state office as to the number of bales wanted and the number each state was entitled to sell, having due regard for the number of bales each state had in store, and these state offices could notify each local warehouse. All this could be done in a few hours time, and yet no one or two men would have the oversight or control of the many thousands of bales.

These offices of information could sell no cotton, because they would have no control over it.



They only constitute a channel for the dissemination of information, the cotton remaining in the local warehouse to be delivered to the spinner whenever the spinner made his wants known through this channel and his money or money's equivalent came after the cotton. Through this system the farmer can make contracts with the spinner for future deliveries, and at the same time the one house is not legally responsible for the acts of any other house, but is only responsible for its own acts, and through such a system of co-operation certificates could be issued on cotton stored in these bonded warehouses and floated as a medium during money panics and greatly relieve the panic conditions and facilitate local business, the same as bank clearing house receipts or New York exchange, and would be a sounder medium than either, because these certificates would be backed up by the necessities of life. And by issuing certificates to about one-half the value of the cotton and to mature one year from date of issue, bearing, say, three or four per cent. interest, this interest or premium would be an inducement to the world to use them, which would give them an advantage, and the farmer would then be in a position to hold his cotton for 12 months.

But some may say that these certificates are not legal tender, but we wish to call to your attention that neither are the bank clearing house receipts or New York exchange legal tender; but the world is willing to use them when a panic is on.

And why not the farmer attach some business to his avocation as well as other classes by making a study of it and adopting sane, sound and scientific methods.

Next week I will treat on the futures, gambling on farm products, and its evil effects. I will show that only does it injuriously effect the farmer, but also the legitimate business interests and mechanical world as well; watch your paper.

Joe E. Edmondson.

#### UNION COUNTY, ILL., ORGANIZED

J. E. Kershaw, organizer for the southern part of Illinois, has organized a County Union in Union county, that state. The following are the officers:

President—Dave Rendleman, Anna.

Vice-President, Frank Brown, Anna.

Sec.-Treas.—C. W. Hartline, Anna.

Chaplain—J. M. Rendleman.

Conductor—Oliver Boswell.

Doorkeeper—J. L. Helton.

Ex. Committee—Oscar Stout, Jasper Hartline and G. W. Howenstein.

## Among the Members

### SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

#### SOME SUGGESTED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Editor Co-Operator:

I take it for granted that no one will deny there are serious defects in our present constitution, and having some definite ideas in mind as to some of the changes and additions needed, will give them to the membership for what they are worth.

I hope every Local in the state will take up these questions and discuss them. Now I have no ax to grind and am representing no one but myself, and have only the good of the Union at heart.

If these suggestions are good, instruct your delegates to the State Union to vote for them. If you have anything better to offer let's hear it as we have no time to lose. Most of our troubles and mistakes have been caused by putting things off till the last minute.

The basic principle of our organization is education, and education means progress. Surely our people have been sufficiently taught by this time to see the necessity of some advance step or some national changes in our laws.

While we have made marvelous progress in the past, we must keep up with the magnitude and enlarged scope of our organization if we expect to be as successful in the future. Our progress in the past has been made at the cost of a great sacrifice of time and means, by a few loyal, big-hearted men. Let's take a part at least of this burden off of their shoulders and place it on the membership equally, those who are the recipients of its benefits.

There is no other organization on earth today as little and mean and stingy as the Farmers Union of Texas in regard to the amount of dues it pays.

Had we been paying a respectable amount of quarterly dues, I believe our membership would have been 500,000 instead of perhaps less than 250,000 in Texas. "Money makes the mare go," in both church and state, and surely no purely business organization can long succeed without it. In my humble judgment our almost fatal mistake has been right here, and to remedy this defect and others, I would suggest that

1st, The dues be raised to \$1.60 per annum (40 cents per quarter) divided on same basis as heretofore.

2nd, In Article I, Section I,

strike out the word "Lecturer" and abolish the office, and in Article III, Section I, insert the clause, "The President shall be ex-officio Lecturer and Organizer." Also change clause in same section to read as follows: "He shall receive for such services the sum of \$1,500 per annum, payable monthly, and all necessary office expenses, provided he also be allowed transportation when traveling in the interest of the Union."

In my opinion we have no use for a special lecturers' and organizers' department, as the president has ample time to attend to the duties of this office. By abolishing this department we can pay the president a very respectable salary without any increase in expenses.

I believe if the president was required to remain in his office and direct these departments in an up-to-date, business-like way and be relieved of so much lecturing and public speaking, the Union would obtain much better results.

Now, do not construe this suggestion as a reflection upon any person or official, for most assuredly it is not. I simply object to our past system of doing business. No man forced to be in the field himself can properly direct a large force of organizers and do justice to himself or get the best results from his efforts.

3rd, Change Article V, Section 2, to read as follows: "He shall furnish Local, County and District Unions with all necessary books and stationery at actual cost; provided, State Constitutions and Rituals shall be furnished free. His salary shall be \$1200 per annum and all necessary office expenses; provided, that when traveling on business for the Union he will also be allowed not to exceed \$2.00 per day and transportation."

I have occasion to know that the duties in this department are very arduous and exacting. The office requires a preparation and ability that is certainly worth more than \$900 per annum. The amount saved from eliminating the office of State Lecturer will also pay this increase.

Article XI. One-half of the expenses of delegates to State Unions shall be paid out of State treasury, balance to be provided for by counties sending representative. Said expenses to consist of transportation and \$1.50 per day; provided, the State Union will not pay its prorata of

expenses unless the delegate remains in attendance until session closes.

To cover the duties arising from the establishing of an official paper, offer the following under Article II as Section 8: It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, State President and Secretary and Treasurer to elect the editor of, and manage and control, the official organ of the State Union in accordance with the contract entered into between the State officials and publishers of said paper.

Under General Provision, Section 2, change to read as follows: "No officer of the State, District, County or Local Unions shall be eligible to office for more than four consecutive terms."

Now, brother, don't come back at me unless you have something better to offer. I am willing and anxious to accept anything from any source that will be for the upbuilding and advancement of an organization that I love.

Fraternally,

J. E. Montgomery.  
Skidmore, Tex.

#### FROM KEMS LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator:

I will try to comply with your request to your many readers to send in write-ups for the paper.

My Local is weak in numbers but strong in the faith of that righteous cause. We are calamity stricken with floods and hardships and poverty stands howling at the door.

We are all well pleased with the Co-Operator, especially the basis of operation. We believe that no organization can succeed without an official paper of its own.

I have noticed considerable discussion through the columns of the Co-Operator regarding the establishing of factories to manufacture our home cotton. Such a project is necessary for the preservation of our wealth and happiness.

Are we a set of people, claiming to be enlightened and possessing superior wisdom among all mankind, so simple and foolish as to pursue mercenary commercialism, that buys our own cotton, corn, wheat, etc., at their own sing-song—strictly at their price—(especially cotton) transports it to foreign ports for manufacture into cloths, then export our home raised product back to us as different commodities, sell to our wholesale dealers, then to retail dealers and on down the line until it reaches the producers of same, every transaction, every transportation and every handling of any description being a profit made on the toils of the plowman.

Are you willing to pay that



handsome profit just for foreign made clothing or are you ready to resist Shylock's tyranny, build your factories and divide profits among yourselves? Then forward, upward and onward until the contest is decided in our own favor.

Then will rise the sun of real prosperity and plenty.

C. C. Wright, Lecturer.  
Kemp, Texas.

#### SMITH COUNTY DENOUNCES FALSE REPORT.

Editor Co-Operator:

Please publish the following resolutions, adopted by the Smith County Farmers Union on May 8th:

Resolved, That we request the Tyler Courier and Times to publish O. F. Dornblaser's reply to an article in said paper, in which it was stated that he had made partisan expressions in a political campaign while in Smith county.

Resolved, 2nd, That we have heard him at different times and places and have never heard him publicly or privately express himself politically, nor state his position on a political question.

J. F. Cagle, Pres.

A. J. McKey, Sec.

#### RESOLUTION.

(In a letter enclosing the following resolution, the secretary says that if the dues collected are not sufficient to cover the cost of sending out all official matter it is the desire of his Local that the dues be increased.—Ed.)

#### RESOLUTION

Resolved, That it is the desire of Lapan Local Union that our officials keep all business matters of F. C. & E. U. secret, and when such matter is sent to the different Locals they be sent in sealed envelopes.

Unanimously adopted.

C. J. Bell, Pres.

H. M. Pipkin, Sec.

#### FOR COTTON MILL.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have seen no article from here for some time, will ask for space in which to say I am always glad to receive the Co-Operator, and I see it has taken a thirty mile move towards me in the last few days, now being located in the best city in Texas, although Fort Worth is not what it will be when the Union builds that mammoth cotton mill which will be controlled by the Union, which plan our state officials have indorsed. Not only the citizens of Fort Worth and Tarrant county will be proud of her great city, the farmers of Texas will rejoice because they will have an interest there, and I see some of

the Union brethren are not in favor of the Union building a cotton mill. I see nothing wrong. I have confidence in our state officials and I do not believe they will lead the Union into anything that will be detrimental to the membership.

I believe the farmers of this (Erath) county are in favor of the plan our state officials indorsed.

I am in favor of local warehouses and I think each county where cotton is raised ought to have one or more warehouses, owned and controlled by the Union.

I am not in favor of consolidating these warehouses under one charter. We have two warehouses in this county, one at Stephenville and one at Dublin, owned and controlled by the Union, and the stockholders are talking of building another one at Alexander during this year. Over \$500 has already been subscribed.

I think we need warehouses sufficient to hold every bale of cotton off of the market.

Success to the Co-Operator.

R. C. Lidia.

Stephenville, Tex., May 18.

#### ATTEND YOUR LOCALS.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have not written before I will write and tell you of our little Local.

We have 35 members belonging to Providence Union.

I want to tell about our last meeting. Only three besides myself were present, not enough to open. Now, how is that for a Union?

Oh! yes, I guess each one thinks there will be enough present to have a good meeting without him or her, and all stay at home and just let their Union go to nothing.

We can't have good meetings unless all the members attend regularly and take an interest in the work.

Something happens just about every meeting day so it is impossible to go. Of course, they all have an excuse for not attending. One will say, "I had a piece of corn that I just had to finish plowing. It may rain, and then it will be too wet to plow, and I must finish it this evening." Another one just couldn't put off going to town any longer. "I'll try to go to the Union the next time." Another had to fix his fence, and so on, until their Union is dead. Then some will say the Union is not doing any good and will break. Whose fault is it? The farmer's, of course. I don't think the Farmers' Union will ever break. It is too great an organization for that.

If all the members would take and read the Co-Operator, it would be a great help to them, and would put unionism on their minds. I think it a good, useful paper.

All you girls write some more good letters. I enjoy reading them.

Miss Letha Turner.

Livingston, Tex.

[But other classes do not fail to attend their meetings, not even to look after their most important business affairs, hence their success.—ED.]

#### VAN ALSTYNE LETTER.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I do not want our Local to be left out, I will give an account of what we are trying to do for the Union.

We have, I think, forty-four members—eighteen of them ladies. The ladies are taking great interest in the work, and with their aid we're expecting results which will bring our small Local to the high standard.

The District Union will meet with our Local the second Saturday in June.

Directors have been elected to the warehouse in this District, and we hope to be able to handle the next crop.

The Co-Operator is a good paper and is doing a great work for the cause.

G. S. Parish, Pres.

Cold Springs Local 3434.

#### KEY TO PRICING COTTON.

Editor Co-Operator:

Fifteen cents is a fair price for cotton, but with all the unfavorable conditions of the present season, there will be no fortune in its production.

The pricing of farm products is the greatest effort yet undertaken by the farmer, and by far the most important. It is a step towards self government and all those active in this progressive effort will be hailed as patriots of, and martyrs to, the cause of liberty and the progress of prosperity and civilization; for there is no liberty where the toiling millions are not allowed to price the product of their toil, and no prosperity where the laboring class is not permitted to receive the full value for the product of their labor, and of course there is no civilization where honest labor is robbed.

Therefore, if the Southern far-

mer is true to himself, to his country and a friend to liberty, he must get in line with the united host of producers and conform to the principles and admonitions of their organization, which is the Farmers Union. Never let up until every farmer in your respective community is drafted as a member of the Farmers Union.

Organize! Educate! Co-operate! Are they not a grand trinity of words?

Contemplate their meaning. Imagine the farmers all thoroughly organized, educated and co-operating. Contrast such a condition with the harum scarum, rush, stumble and fall, hubbub state of affairs we have been in all the while and see if you don't think it will pay to organize, educate and co-operate.

Those of us who are now in line have a great work before us in the performance of which we must not falter. This work is beyond the power of our leaders, it falls directly upon the individual farmer, no matter how small his farm or how remote from other farms. You must do your part of this work or that which I do is lost; I also must not fail, for if I do your work will be useless.

Our duty to ourselves, our loved ones and our country makes it imperative that each of us take up this work with earnest determination to do our part and do it well.

The work is that of reducing the cotton acreage. If we win the fight over the price of cotton we must reduce our cotton crop. We must get out of debt and stay out.

If we will reduce our acreage in cotton there will naturally be a greater demand for what we do raise; and we will have the land taken from cotton on which to raise food crops for man and beast.

Food crops are the "saving grace" of the Southern farmer. By the planting of such crops he will be able to decrease his indebtedness and finally to free himself from the mortgage and credit system, which has heretofore been forcing him to sell his cotton.

"What food crop can I grow on my farm that I or my stock can consume?" is the question every farmer should turn over in his mind.

Remember, the cotton acreage must be cut down. It is the on-

## Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

J. W. SPENCER, PRESIDENT  
J. T. PEMBERTON, V. Pres.

BEN O. SMITH, CASHIER  
BEN. H. MARTIN, Ass't Cash.

Correspondence Solicited



ly way to keep out of debt and receive a fair price for our cotton. The very probable success of the farmers receiving this fair price for cotton tends to increase the acreage, the recent protracted and heavy rains, which have flooded any amount of low lands, which were previously planted to other crops, tends to increase the acreage; and all those men discharged from construction work, shops, factories and mines are forced by circumstances over which they have no control to drift back to the farm. This, of course, will cause farm laborers to be readily available, and will also have a strong tendency to increase the cotton acreage. Hence, we see the time to strike is now. Let every Union farmer direct the sword at his cotton crop and the victory is ours.

Yes, it is getting late to talk of cutting the cotton crop; but it is also a little late to talk of planting cotton.

There are several different crops that can be more surely grown to perfection planted this late than cotton. And really if the cotton you planted on that drowned corn land is not a perfect stand it will probably pay you to plant June corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, potatoes and peas instead. If you will do this you will be sure of plenty of feedstuff, have less to buy for your table and more chickens, eggs, hogs and fat yearlings to sell and at the same time help in this fight for a fair price for our cotton.

Just as soon as we do this the victory is ours. Of course, I favor a secret price on all farm products. Every farmer should own the land he cultivates. No farmer can be truly free who does not own his farm.

Help us get a fair price for our farm products and then you can own your farm and be truly free.

Yours fraternally,  
H. L. Gamble.

Kemp, Tex.

#### LIVING AT HOME.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am well pleased with the Co-Operator, owned and controlled by Union men. Also glad the Union is taking steps to build factories. I have been advocating factory building all the while. I have had but little hope of complete success this side of building factories near the raw material. Our state needs to get into the factory business, and in the language of our governor, (before he was elected,) "I favor the state manufacturing articles that are controlled by the trusts." Yes, the state should manufacture every farm product which is produced by the state.

When the Union people get up and say they will not stand for men or measures which are against their interests, then and only then will we get wholesome legislation.

Yes, Mr. Editor, we should build factories and expect our state to do the same and her long term convicts to work in them.

It is now near the time of year when all secret organizations are having their picnics. Now, just watch the Union keep up with the procession and watch the young lawyers blow off their gas. If our Union would take in lawyers it would be one of the best orders in existence. That is what some think about it, but all laboring people, school teachers, preachers and doctors should be admitted when not connected with business of a speculative nature. All classes and professions should stand by our principles or be excluded.

We have the purest principles of any organization and should proclaim it to the world. We've other missions than to secure 15 cent cotton and should get at it. Our people are trying to grow feedstuff as well as cotton; corn at \$1.00 per bushel, cash, bran and chops \$2.25 per 100 pounds, on fall time, meat 16 cents per pound, lard \$1.75 per 10 pounds, is getting Union people to believe they had better begin to live at home or quit eating.

Three cheers for President Neill. We are sure he is the right man in the right place.

A. Falkner.

Comanche, Tex.

#### NOTES.

Bro. T. A. Stanley writes from Ida Lee, Texas, to say his Local is in good condition and they are lining up for the greatest battle the Union has yet engaged in. He thinks the outside world has acknowledged the justness of our demands and, being right, we must succeed.

In a letter to Co-Operator Bro. L. B. Earnest, of Goree, Texas, says his Local has 30 members and is striving for more. He proposes "three cheers for the Co-Operator and President D. J. Neill."

Bro. F. J. Huntley of Marble Falls, Texas, sends a cheering word with the renewal of his subscription.

F. M. Lark of Pilot Point, Texas, says he is not a writer, but encloses some interesting cotton statistics.

According to a recent letter from Bro. Warren Cass, of Lla-

## President Neill on Indictment of Price.

Ft. Worth, Tex., 5-31-'08.

To the Brotherhood of Texas:

The papers announced Saturday morning the indictment of Theodore H. Price, Moses Haas, Frederick A. Peckham and Edwin S. Holmes, the New York Cotton Exchange gamblers.

These men are old offenders and have certainly earned the reputation they now bear. Price has won the name of the greatest bear manipulator in the world and last fall issued his now notorious secret circular to the banks and merchants of the South to crowd the farmer to break the holding movement in order that he might control the future market and escape the dilemma in which the holding movement had thrown him.

This letter was given to the press and published all over the South, largely counteracting the influence of his secret move, and destroyed the conspiracy which had been formed to bleed the South.

The farmers will rejoice that one by one these old offenders are being brought to judgment.

no, Texas, his Local had Bro. J. L. Armstrong recently and several new members were secured. The Local gave an ice cream supper and had quite a large attendance.

#### TO COUNTY SECRETARIES.

Snyder, Tex., 5-25-'08.

To the Secretaries of the several County Unions of Texas:

Brethren: We are anxious to have some good speaker to meet with the County Unions in their July meetings, and in order that we may meet with as many as possible you are requested to write us at Fort Worth, Tex., at once, in care of C. Smith, giving the date of your County meeting, place of same and nearest railroad point.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. Albritton,  
Sec. State Ex. Com.

#### THEODORE PRICE IS INDICTED.

Washington, May 29.—Theodore H. Price, Moses Haas and Frederick A. Peckham, all of New York, and Edwin S. Holmes Jr., former assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, were today indicted by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on a charge of conspiracy growing out of the cotton scandal in 1905.

The indictments charge Price with conspiring with the other

Their crimes have been so great and so far reaching in their scope that at last all the people are clamoring for their punishment. Edwin S. Holmes, of leakage fame, is charged, along with the other offenders, with crime.

The crusade of the Farmers Union is bearing fruit. The public conscience has been aroused; the battle for equal rights is being fought; victory after victory has come to us; the bulwarks of the enemy is being broken down; they are on the retreat. The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges are now begging to be permitted to reform, confessing that they are guilty of every charge made by the Farmers Union.

These institutions are so rotten that reformation will not be permitted. Nothing short of annihilation will ever appease the people of the South.

New York has long since ceased to be a spot market, buying less than 5,000 bales per year while selling millions of gambling contracts.

three men to furnish advance information concerning cotton reports. The three new York men are also charged with conspiracy to bribe Holmes to shape the reports to suit their own interests. Price, according to the indictments, made \$750,000 out of the advance information of the report for December, 1904, paying out of this \$125,000 to Haas. The indictments do not say how much Holmes received as his share of the profits, but do charge that for the information on the June report of 1905 he was paid \$1,000 by Haas.

The indictment against Price for conspiring with the others sets forth seven overt acts. Price figured prominently in the testimony in the trial of the cotton conspiracy case in the Criminal Court here last June. Edwin S. Holmes, former assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, and Frederick A. Peckham and Moses Haas, the two last named being from New York, were indicted and tried on the charge of conspiracy to defraud and in connection with the alleged misconduct in office of Holmes. The jury disagreed after a protracted trial.

The trial attracted widespread attention in the country, following rumors of leaks in cotton reports from time to time for several years preceding the investigation and subsequent prosecutions.



## COTTON MILL PROGRESS.

A. N. Evans, secretary of the Factory Club, who has taken such a lively interest in the cotton mill for Fort Worth, reports that great interest is manifested all over the state by the Union farmers in the project, and that subscriptions are coming in rapidly. The lecturers and organizers for the Union say the brothers are now manifesting great interest.

The time has passed for argument; every well informed man must recognize that this is an age of co-operation; old Horace Greely said, "The way to resume is to resume." The way to build a cotton mill is to build it. There are 200,000 or more members of the Farmers Union in Texas. If 10,000 of that number would resolve to subscribe the price of a bale of cotton for the mill at Ft. Worth, it would mean a fund of \$600,000; if the whole two hundred thousand members would subscribe \$50 each it would mean \$10,000,000 or twenty cotton mills as large as the one proposed for Ft. Worth.

Brethren, it is up to you. If you will co-operate in this matter you can make the world sit up and take notice that the farmers of Texas are hereafter to be a prime factor in the world of cotton.

Get busy, gentlemen! If you have no subscription blanks write A. N. Evans, Secretary Factory Club, Fort Worth, and he will furnish them.

## IN VICTORIA COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

I cannot resist the temptation to write of my trip to Victoria county.

This is one of the coast counties, only twenty miles from Port Lavaca. Only a few years ago land could be bought here at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and very few regarded farming as a possibility. The vast, rich prairies were used only for stock raising. But now the sturdy hand of the farmer is transforming these rich black land ranches into beautiful farms of waving corn and cotton.

Victoria, a city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants, is the county site and is considered one of the richest cities of its size in the state. Twelve millionaires are known to reside here besides hundreds of immensely wealthy men. Even some of the negroes are rated as very wealthy. I do not mean for you to infer there are no poor here, for from my observations I also find poverty abounds in the very shadow of this wealth.

I am pleased to meet so many loyal Union men who are making the fight to win freedom. The

warehouse at Victoria contains 848 bales of cotton, besides about half that number held and sheltered on the farms, belonging to members of the Union. The warehouse was opened on the 23rd day of September under the management of N. J. Hunnicutt, a competent grader and warehouse man, who formerly operated a warehouse at Yeager, Okla. On account of being one month late in opening, the warehouse only received, all told, 927 bales, and of this they have on hand 848 as above stated. This is a fine record, but when you consider that the majority of the farmers here are Germans you'll understand why such a small amount has been sold. Every German farmer makes his living at home, hence they are fortified and prepared to hold. Can any warehouse in Texas show a better record than Victoria? There seems to be no desire or intention of selling until 15 cents is reached.

I have had some fine meetings already and much interest manifested. The German farmers are devoted to the Union, and a more hospitable people cannot be found anywhere. They feed you well and they make you feel at home.

Our barbecue and picnic at Inez was a pleasant affair. The wind was raging, but the men stretched a wagon sheet back of the speakers stand, and your venerable uncle gave them a rousation for more than one hour and a half. I was glad to see the young men and young ladies so deeply interested. The dimpled handed sweethearts clapped their hands and applauded the speaking, and a veritable Union revival seemed to pervade everywhere.

It is a great thing to attend a meeting with the Germans. They all shake hands with you, giving you a cordial greeting, and bid you a kind farewell when you leave.

Well, I must give you some further observations of this country. The soil is from 12 to 17 feet deep, black as a crow, with occasional sandy land sections, but there is really no poor land, as some people call poor. Corn is in full silk and tassel and roasting ears galore. A fine rain fell Sunday. That assures a mammoth corn crop. Cotton is knee high and in full bloom, but an army of boll weevils are already at work. No one has much faith in cotton, although if dry weather prevails the boll weevils will disappear.

The people are enjoying everything good to eat, such as cabbage, tomatoes, beans, potatoes, canteloupes and watermelons.

Most all vegetables are grown the year round.

Say, I must mention the Leatherwood boys, who came here from Williamson county. They are quartered on some of the finest land I ever saw. C. N. Leatherwood, who came here five years ago and bought his land mostly on credit, has paid it out long ago and has a bank account. You ought to hear him tell his experiences, about how water covered this flat country when he first came here and how his wife cried and wanted to return to Williamson county, but he overcame, and now he has a beautiful farm and home, and you can't pull his good wife away with a cable rope. She is here to stay. Wood Leatherwood came here last winter and bought 200 acres of land, making a part payment, and he has over 100 acres in cotton, and is sure of 1000 bushels of corn, and if some of those Williamson county farmers could see his grass pasture it would make their eyes stick out like two fried eggs on a board. Bro. Woodard is still singing those good old Union songs he used to sing at Union Hill in old Williamson. I was glad to meet these boys, and we sure livened up the meetings by good Union songs. Bro. Leatherwood can sing like a nightingale.

This looks like and is a very flat country, but the land has a fall of five feet to the mile, and since the people have begun to ditch their farms and roads, the water soon passes into the Gulf. Rich farm lands sell all the way from \$10 to \$40 per acre, owing to improvement. There is land there that will sell inside of ten years at \$100 per acre, perhaps \$1000.

The land speculators and monopolists are here. The people are skinned one at a time. These millionaires have been made here by the rapid increase in land values, due to the sturdy blows of the farmers who have settled up these rich lands, built school houses and roads, and the wealth balled up in Victoria represents the slaughter of the innocents and accumulating and producing power of the farmers.

The land speculators are a menace to any country. I think the Farmers Union ought to institute a Land Department and stop this wholesale slaughter of the farmer. There are millions of acres of fine, rich land on the market at reasonable prices, and by our present system of organization the homeless farmers of our Union could be colonized in ideal communities, on small farms of their own, and the rapid increase in values from such settlements

would inure to the benefit of the farmers. What do we want to wait for the boomer and promoter for? The Farmers Union has the best opportunity and has the farmers available to possess the earth. All we have got to do is to organize and take the slaves out of the hands of the grafters. Are you ready to leave the city of bondage and go out into God's open country, live and practice the golden rule and create wealth for yourselves and families? Organization and co-operation in all domains of life is the only salvation for the poor people. Write me what you think about these things.

The Farmers Union in Victoria county has some noble men; they are loyal, brave and true. Bro. Rogan, president of the Union warehouse, is the soul of the Union movement in this county, and H. A. Beplin, the secretary, is a noble German farmer, a man of honor, who is holding six-sevenths of his cotton for the Union price.

May the spirit of unity continue to spread until the fire catches hold upon every farmer; then the sun of independence will rise to never go down.

Yours for unity,  
Sam J. Hampton.

Victoria, May 27.

**AGENTS** PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-1217 W. Adams St., Chicago.

### Business Announcements

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This department fills a long-felt want. It is of much value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per insertion. Cash must accompany order. In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Large or small ads appearing in this Classified Column will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type used.

Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column.

When you run ad continuously for four or more insertions our rates are two cents a word per insertion.

Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication day.

Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

### USE FARMERS' UNION FLOUR—

There is a flour mill in northern Oklahoma that is controlled exclusively by the Farmers' Union. They are located in the best milling wheat country in the world. They use none but the best of the wheat in their products. Be loyal and patronize your own institutions. Buy your flour and feed stuffs of them. Write them at once and be sure and buy from them. Woods County Co-Operative Association, W. T. Ruby, Carmen, Okla., secretary and manager. 6-11

SAY, BROTHERS, buy fence posts from the Union Brothers in Arkansas. Write for prices on all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Bayless, secretary, Winslow, Ark. 6-11-P

WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy. Operators in demand. Position guaranteed cheap rates now. Write Tandy's Depot College, Fort Worth. 6-25

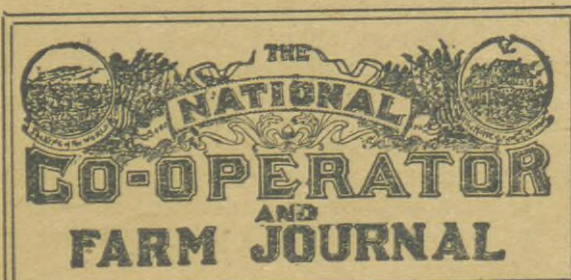
WANTED—Union people to ask me for prices on flour, meal, bran, corn and corn chops. I will save you the middle man's profit. T. J. Edmondson, Golden, Mo.

WANTED—To sell or trade Boiler and Engine. Write or call J. T. Wade, Winchell, Texas. 6-4x

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 acres, well improved, two good settlements: will grow fruit, truck or anything else to perfection. J. F. Wright, R. 6, Kemp, Texas. 6-4x

HORSE WANTED—in exchange on piano, Hirschfeld Piano Co., 812 Houston street. 6-35





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AARON SMITH  
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET  
BUSINESS MANAGER

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#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

#### AN INCREASE OF FREIGHT RATES PROPOSED

Taking advantage of the general business depression and in order to give the country an object lesson in response to the clamor for reduction of passenger fares, the great railroad systems of the country are promulgating new freight tariffs, increasing the rates heretofore in force. So far as reduction of passenger rates is concerned, there has never been any serious demand from the laboring and producing classes for such legislation, because, as a rule, these classes travel but little, comparatively speaking, but they are vitally interested in freight rates, because they are the ones who pay the freight.

But before going further into the discussion of the subject we desire to quote from a recent address of President Winchell of the Rock Island, as follows:

"We are in the slough of despond, and must look for a way out. The railroads and shippers alike are looking for light, but we cannot expect a return of prosperity until the railroads are again spending money. One-third of the industries of the country are engaged in manufacturing things which are used by the railroads, and when we get money with which to buy steel rails, equipment and supplies and to prosecute betterments the wheels of industry will start again.

"It should be perfectly plain to every thinking man that the railroads cannot begin again to spend money until one or two things happen. Either we must get more revenue or else outlay must be further curtailed. This means that we are face to face with the alternatives of decreased wages or increased freight rates.

"It seems to me that it would be much better to set more men to work than to reduce the wages of those who are working,

and also to increase the purchasing power of the communities which our lines serve. If it means that we will begin to buy liberally of the products of the mills and of the factories, could not the manufacturer well afford to increase to himself the cost of his output a trifle?

"Are we not blinding ourselves to the main issue when we say that the manufacturer cannot stand an increase, be it ever so small? If the shippers and the consuming public could see their way clear to let the railroad get a little more revenue by an almost imperceptible burden to themselves we believe that it would mean the resumption of general prosperity.

"Perhaps I am on the wrong side of this question, but I want you to take this thought home with you: I want you to remember that it will not bring prosperity to rail against the honest effort which the railroads are making to find a way out of this difficulty, nor would it bring prosperity to take this matter before the interstate commerce commission and have that body refuse to approve of an increase in freight rates."

Summed up briefly, President Winchell claims that the railroads bring prosperity to the country when they are prosperous and that therefore the country ought to make the railroads prosperous by an arbitrary advance in rates when there is any reduction in the volume of business.

Mr. Winchell misstates the case when he assumes that when the railroads are making large profits and extending their properties the country is necessarily prosperous. As a matter of fact everyone knows that the prosperity of the farm is the basis of all other prosperity. This is so thoroughly apparent that it needs only to be referred to be accepted.

The other claim made by Mr. Winchell is even more preposterous than this, but we have become so accustomed to the idea that the masses should be taxed for the benefit of the classes that the proposition hardly receives a passing notice by the press. We have been told by the courts and by railroad attorneys and publicity agents that the railroads have a legal right to tax the public enough to provide a profit on their stocks and bonds, including wind and water, until we gracefully stoop to receive whatever additional burdens they propose. The question is, how long are we going to continue to thus submit? No one contends that the world owes the farmer a profit on his investment. If famine or floods or storms destroy the labor of the farmer he is told that that is his own misfortune. If the merchant's goods remain upon his shelves because of want of patronage or he is forced into bankruptcy because his customers are unable to pay him, no learned judge or well groomed railroad attorney ventures an opinion that his property has been confiscated. If drought causes the farmer, who has his farm under mortgage for the purchase money—the same as the bonds of a railroad—to fail to make a crop with which to pay the mortgage, no judge would think of rendering a decision to the effect that a judgment in favor of the creditor

would be confiscatory. True, this is not exactly a parallel case with the railroad decisions, but its effect is the same.

It is time to put an end to the doctrine that any industry or individual has a legal right to compel the public to pay him a profit on his investment. We do not think about applying the rule to any but railroads, and yet there is no more reason for applying it to them than to any other enterprise. The person who invests in railroad stocks and bonds has no right to demand a guarantee of profits and to accede to his demands is to add a heavier burden to the farmers and other industries, which are already suffering more from the financial depression than the railroads. We do not desire the destruction of the property of the railroads, but we demand the protection of the farmer, the laborer, the merchant and all other classes against an unjust tax upon their already depleted resources.

#### TO USE WASTE COTTON

Abilene offers as a candidate for the state senate this year W. J. Bryan, who was formerly a representative.

Mr. Bryan is now going over his district, taking up a novel proposition which he says he will support, if he can get a chance, and that is a cotton mill under control of the state penitentiary board, to utilize the labor of female convicts in making cotton bagging from cotton waste.

Mr. Bryan declares that the jute bagging is manufactured by a foreign trust, which exports millions of dollars from the south every year, and he believes that a cotton mill adjunct to the penitentiary could utilize the cheaper grades of cotton and make a satisfactory bagging that would be more protection to the cotton bale than the jute bagging, less unsightly, and at a saving of several millions of dollars to the farmers of Texas each year.

Jute bagging costs nearly a dollar a bale and if 35 cents could be saved to the farmer it would amount to a million dollars a year. Then there would be nearly two millions more kept within the state for the raw materials, skilled labor, provisions for the convicts working in the mills. Such a mill could be built by the state upon the principle on which the state bought and operated the Cunningham sugar plantation—the profitable employment of convict labor in such a way as not to compete with the citizen labor. Mr. Bryan believes the idea a good one, practical, and would like to see it put in operation by the next legislature.—Dallas Democrat.

It is somewhat amusing to watch the representative of a certain organization stride forth to the middle of the stage and call upon the world to witness that IT drove the bucket shops from the south, etc., etc. Well, the Farmers' Union does not care for the glory; the fact that they are gone is enough for its membership and officials, but if the union had no hand in it some of the lobbyists and cotton gamblers are spending a lot of good money and time fighting a shadow.



Scarcely a day goes by that a Farmers' Union warehouse is not chartered and organized in Texas.

Do not fail to send in your subscription at once, if it has expired. We do not want you to miss a single issue, at the same time it is impossible to adopt the credit system on subscriptions, which would entail enormous bookkeeping expense and worry besides a large bank account. One dollar does not mean much to the individual subscriber, but several thousand of them means much to the publishers.

Another advance in cotton the first of this week is accounted for by the reports sent out from the exchanges by saying that the floods have greatly reduced the acreage. It is impossible to get the speculators to acknowledge it, but the truth is that the farmers are reducing the acreage and are holding on to the remnant of last season's crop, while the mills are needing it for immediate use.

Following close after the publication of the report of Special Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith upon the New York Cotton Exchange, comes the announcement of the arrest of Theodore Price and other cotton market manipulators. The arrest of these men was upon charges of bribery in connection with receiving advance market reports from Holmes, who was at the time in charge of the preparation of the monthly cotton crop reports issued by the government. It seems that troubles are coming thick and fast to the bear speculators of Wall street.

Don't become impatient because the Farmers' Union has not yet established a perfect system of marketing. It took years to build up the great gambling system which now controls prices and as perfect as it is in its power to rob the producer, the Farmers' Union has made inroads against it the past four years which have amazed the world. Don't fret because you have not overthrown the system. You are building much more rapidly than your enemy builded and much more solidly, for he built upon greed and plunder, while you are building upon "justice, equity and the golden rule."

The supreme court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the lower courts remanding H. Clay Pierce to the custody of the officers of Missouri for extradition to Texas to answer a charge of false swearing, growing out of the application of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company for a charter to do business in Texas. Pierce has been virtually a fugitive from justice in Texas for several years, and through successive appeals and delays in the federal courts he has been able to evade for nearly two years the requisition of the governor of Texas, honored by the governor of Missouri. At last this awfully persecuted friend of the people will have to face a Texas jury.

Richard H. Edwards, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, has advanced the latest, and considering the source, the most

ridiculous reason yet given for the decline of cotton this season. He attributes it to demagoguery and political muck-raking, and the wave of anti-corporation, anti-railroad and anti-trust legislation which has spet over the South. Mr. Edmonds is a very brilliant man and usually a very conservative man, but his effort to excuse the recent panic by charging it up to political demagoguery and yellow journalism is like trying to justify the highway robber by saying that this victim ought to have gone around him.

Elsewhere we publish resolutions passed by a local Union calling for all addresses and circulars of every nature to be sent out from the state headquarters under sealed envelope. We publish it, not because we think there is any ground for the implied criticism but that every union man may have a hearing through the Co-Operator. We believe that there is a great deal of business which ought not to be communicated to any but members of the union, and the state officials of the various states are exercising the utmost care along this line. Perhaps if they had unlimited funds they might send more under sealed covers. But we fear the brethren who publish resolutions criticising their officials do vastly more harm to the organization than an occasional address which perhaps should have gone out under seal. Brethren, it is all right to criticise your officers—they are your servants—but unless it is for matters for which you wish them removed don't cripple their influence with the outside world by making it public and causing the world to believe you are not loyal to them. Write them your resolutions and request a reply. If they fail to respond to your demands, then publish your resolutions and ask others to join you and help make your demands stronger.

Are you reading the series of articles by Joe E. Edmondson which we are publishing? If not, begin with this issue.

The last public utterance of the Hon. V. W. Grubbs appears to have been that made to an East Texas paper to the effect that the Farmers' Union had gone hopelessly into politics. If Judge Grubbs were unknown to Texans his charge might be taken seriously, but there is scarcely an organization in the state to which he has had access that has not had a visitation of his wrath because it would not indorse some pet hobby of his. Ten years ago he attended a Texas press meeting and went away fighting mad because the convention would not demand the passage of his bill for an industrial school for girls. A few years later he got mad because the people of Texas refused to elect him governor and spurned a tender of president of the board of directors of the kind of school he had been advocating. Last year the judge bobbed up at the state meeting of the Farmers' Union with another pet hobby and because the union refused to consider it, it being a political measure, he became violent and went out and has been abusing the union because it refused to do the very thing he says it did. Of course, Judge

Grubbs is no longer a union man; when he could not get the union to help him ride his new hobby in another vain effort to get into office, there was nothing left for him to do but withdraw. There are quite a number of more or less distinguished gentlemen now on the roll of union "has beens" along with Hon. Vengeful William Grubbs.

#### REPORT ACREAGE IS REDUCED

Memphis, Tenn., June 1.—At a meeting of the state presidents of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, who began their sessions here today, the total acreage of cotton planted May 30 was estimated at 28,832,000 acres, as compared with 31,311,000 acres in 1907 (government estimate). This estimate is computed from reports received from all of the cotton growing states.

The reports show the growing crop generally to be in an unsatisfactory condition. Lands suffering from overflow, it is shown, are among the most productive, and it is considered that hundreds of thousands of bales have been lost to the planters. The lands submerged because of the humidity are not drying out as rapidly as would be the case on an average season, and replanting cotton, it is considered, would not be practicable.

According to the report the season is on an average of fifteen days late, less of the area is chopped and worked today than was the case in 1907, and weather conditions have retarded the growth of the plant. It is not believed that an accurate estimate as to the quality of the stand and the possible yield can be made for thirty days, should not further damage occur, and it is regarded as certain that little cotton will mature for ginning in September.

#### RESOLUTIONS FROM SPANISH FORT

Resolved by Spanish Fort Union No. 3795 in called meeting assembled, on May 18th, that we unequivocally condemn the treacherous and underhand methods of the traitors and cowards who have so persistently persecuted our noble and exalted State President D. J. Neill. But in the same degree that we condemn these traitors, do we gladly uphold the hands of our true and loyal State President D. J. Neill and his co-workers, in holding aloft the banner of loyal Unionism in the face and over the heads of an unscrupulous gang of schemers and traitors. C. R. LEE, Pees.

J. W. LEE, Sec. and Treas.

#### NOTICE TO ORGANIZERS

Fort Worth, Tex., May 26, 1908  
To the Organizers of Texas—

You are hereby requested to send in your commissions for re-issue.

The time has come when imposters are going over Texas in the name of the organizers, collecting money in the name of the Union.

Commissions will be re-issued, signed by the president, secretary and general organizer and the name of each organizer and lecturer's name will be kept standing in the Co-Operator so the people may know who the organizers are. This is imperative and should be done at once. Yours truly,  
D. J. NEILL, President.



# Avert Danger

## Female Troubles

Your female trouble may become dangerous, if neglected.

Other ladies, by neglecting their health, have become chronic invalids, or even ended by finding an operation necessary. So why not learn by their experience, and take Cardui?

Mrs. W. H. Ison, of 1416 E. Lafayette St., Baltimore, Md. says: "I had

been a sufferer for about six (6) years, from female troubles. I had dreadful backache, dizziness, shooting pains and such pains in the lowest part of my body. My doctor did all he could, but I got no better. At last I began to take Cardui and now I do all my housework and feel fine." Try it.

## FREE BOOK FOR LADIES

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

# Take CARDUI

L 55

## COTTON GROWING IN WEST AFRICA

During the several sessions of the cotton manufacturing convention at Boston last month, William Howarth of Bolton, Eng., delivered an interesting "talk" on cotton growing in Africa, under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association.

This association was first formed, we believe, in 1902, with a capital stock of 50,000 pounds, which sum was later increased to 100,000 pounds and still later to 250,000 pounds, all of which seems to indicate the cost attending the growth of "King Cotton" on the dark continent requires considerable gold from the strong box of the Lancashire spinner.

During a meeting of English spinners at Manchester, May 7, 1902, the following resolution was offered and the adoption of the views of this resolution brought about the association which is now attempting to produce the lint in Africa. The resolution offered reads as follows:

1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the continued prosperity of the British cotton industry depends upon an increased supply of cotton, and it is desirable that our sources of supply should be extended.

2. That a guarantee fund of 50,000 pounds be raised, to be spread over five years, no guarantor being required to contribute more than one-fifth of his total guarantee in any one year.

The association seems to be very proud of the achievement, if one may judge by the fulsome remarks of Mr. Howarth; he speaks of the Marlborough ginners at Ibaden, with an actual capacity of 12,000 bales of 400 pounds each per annum; of the Alfred Jones ginners at Osogbo, with double the capacity of the Marlborough establishment, and yet the production of cotton as given for 1905 was 2,760 bales; 1906, 5,687, and 1907, 9,661 bales of 400 pounds each. It does not take much, one would naturally surmise, to cause the English enthusiasm to bubble to the surface, since a corporation of millionaires, with a capital stock of, in round numbers, \$1,250,000, is able to produce in West Africa 9,661 bales of 400 pounds each in a given year.

Especially are our cousins to be congratulated for their expression of hope and their buoyant disposition in their efforts to become independent of the

American planter, when 'tis remembered the United States government, thru its census bureau, gives the world's consumption of cotton for the year 1906-1907 at 374,874 bales of 500 pounds each per week. According to "actual returns" made to the International Federation of Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the consumption of cotton by Great Britain for the year ending August 31, 1907, was 3,462,823 bales, made up as follows: American, 2,939,389 bales; East Indian, 58,967 bales; Egyptian, 331,219 bales, and sundries, 133,248 bales of 500 pounds each. The crop produced in West Africa, under the wise guidance of English spinners, would keep the mills of the world running less than one hour and fifteen minutes, provided, of course, there was no breakdown, and the 125,000 spindles were kept busily at work, converting the West African crop into articles for general use by the people throughout Christendom.

The race problem, or rather, the white man's burden, has been adjudicated to the entire satisfaction of this exploiting company, which clearly evidences the knowledge possessed of negro labor by the Lancashire spinner, for Mr. Howarth says:

"Briefly put, the association came to the conclusion that, whether planted in West Africa or in any other part of the world, cotton of any variety other than sea island, must necessarily be a black man's crop. The return per acre is not sufficient to adequately remunerate white men. The idea of purchasing estates, altho land at a nominal price could be secured, and endeavoring to run them at a profit, was definitely set aside. I believe it is a truism of the black man, as of other sections of humanity, that he works best when he is his own employer. When this decision was come to, it was fully realized that the association was putting aside the possibility of making a quick movement, but on the other hand, it was also seen that, if the natives could be got to take an active interest in the work, the field of effort would be of a gradually widening character, and whatever success was achieved would rest on a permanent basis."

Comment on this nice little sentence is uncalled for, but time and closer relationship with diversified mankind will certainly suggest the wonderful

'tis hoped the dream so fondly cherished possibilities of "ifs" and "whens," tho' wished will not be dispelled by some sudden shock, causing the somnolent spinner to become awakened to conditions unchangeable, because they were founded by nature in the beginning of creation. Continuing, the speaker said:

"So far, the work of the association has been confined mainly to a narrow strip of land running alongside the railway from Lagos to Ibaden, a distance of 120 miles. Lack of transport facilities prevented a wider movement. Head-carriage with sixty-pound bundles has been the only method generally available for getting produce from interior points. The association has steadfastly refused to open up stations in outlying districts. Under these conditions the 10,000 bales secured last year must be looked upon as a marvelous result."

It would seem necessary for the association, or perhaps the enterprising natives, "who work best as their own employers," to build some wagon roads, buy some Kentucky mules and Yankee wagons and build a railroad or two, thus equipping the country for handling this 9,661 bales of cotton weighing 400 pounds each. Otherwise the native may become weary of toting sixty pounds on his head in transporting a crop to the "12,000-bale capacity" gin located at Ibaden. In concluding his entertaining and highly instructive remarks, Mr. Howarth says:

"I do not think it is an unique optimism which looks for an increase in the production of African cotton in a regularly increasing ratio, until we have an annual production of 5,000,000 bales.

"What the natural price of this product will be it is difficult to determine. At the moment the usual proportion of the lint to seed cotton is approximately 30 per cent. The price which the Cotton Growing Association pays, and which the native looks upon as an adequate return for his labor is, as already stated, two cents per pound of seed cotton. Taking buying expenses into account, the price of clean lint is approximately eight cents per pound. This assumes that the value of the seed will equal the ginning costs. As the industry widens, it may be possible to vary the price in accord with market values. The Cotton Association is familiarizing the natives with cur-

rency and he is a bold man, indeed, who is prepared to argue that the African on his native heath will not make as great a success of cotton growing in the future years as his cousin of the United States of America has done in the past."

It must be a source of gratification  
(Continued on page 15.)



## Books for Boys

A great deal depends on how a boy starts off. Boys are naturally inquisitive and full of life. If the inquisition faculty is permitted to exercise itself in the acquisition of useful knowledge, the abundant life is turned into channels of usefulness and honor. But if the book and the word of encouragement is withheld, then that boy's spirit will vent itself in—well, you know how many good boys have turned out bad for the lack of a small inspiration.

Here is a list of capital books, any one of which will be sent, postage paid, for

## 50 Cents!

Anderson Fairy Tales  
Childs' History of England..... Dickens  
Don Quixote.....Cervantes  
Down by the Rio Grande...Canfield  
Green Mountain Boys....Thomson  
Gullivers Travels.....Dean Swift  
Knickerbocker's History of New York.....Irving  
Old Hickory, the Hero of New Orleans.....Walker  
Robinson Crusoe.....DeFoe  
Treasure Island...R. L. Stevenson  
The Life of Daniel Boone, Famous Kentucky Explorer and Scout.

These books are well printed, on good paper, with attractive cloth covers.

## BOOKS FOR GIRLS SAME PRICE—50 CTS.

Adventures of a Brownie.....Miss Mulock  
Alice in Wonderland.....Carroll  
Helen's Babies.....John Habberton  
The Lamplighter.....Cummins

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

## Gulf Book Exchange

302 Wheeler St., Fort Worth, Texas

### Co-operator Makes Statement

While the Gulf Book Exchange has no financial connection with the National Co-operator, we are pleased to state that we personally know its manager and can vouch for his businesslike and upright methods. He is in entire sympathy with the objects and aims of the union and will fulfill every promise.

AARON SMITH,  
M. S. SWEET.

Direct all Orders to  
**The Gulf Book Exchange,**  
302 Wheeler St. Ft. Worth, Tex.



## Orchard and Garden.

This has been a hard season on the truck growers of Texas, especially those in the eastern part of the state. Excessive rains have caused poor crops and greatly interfered with the marketing of what was made.

We want our readers who are interested in fruit and truck growing to use this department freely for the discussion of all subjects relating to this branch of agriculture. Write your experience in making a success with certain products and ask questions con-

cerning subjects you do not understand.

After years of experimenting and the loss of thousands of dollars, canning factories are now beginning to pay in Texas. It seems that they should have been paying always, but they have not. There were several reasons for it, chief among which was the prejudice of our own people against the home canned product. It is a strange characteristic of many people that makes them think better of that which is produced or

manufactured abroad. Happily, education is removing this relic of our barbarism and we are learning more and more to take advantage of our resources.

The National Fruit Grower says: A well pruned and well attended orchard more than repays any farmer for the time and work invested. Orchards are very responsive to a little care and attention.

It never pays to set out spindling and weak trees and shrubs. Set strong, healthy ones and then do a good job. If a tree gets a set-back when it is transplanted it will take two or three years to recover, if it ever does.

There is a big difference in the way



### Dr. J. S. HILL, of Greenville, Texas.

The man who has challenged the world for fifteen years for an incurable case of Whiskey, Drug, Tobacco, Snuff or Cigarette Habit. He is the only man who absolutely guarantees all his cases. He can do this because they never fail. If any reader of the Co-operator needs help to get away from any of these dreadful habits he should write to Dr. Hill as soon as he reads this. Address all communications to

**DR. J. S. HILL,**  
Greenville, Texas.  
Department B.

NOTE—The management of the Co-operator have known of Dr. Hill's work for many years, and unhesitatingly recommend him to our readers.

## Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams



Made by a new process that ensures exceptional color fastness. Beautiful designs and enduring fabric at a surprisingly moderate price for these dress ginghams.



The Eddystone Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia

orchards should be handled. During the first four or five years, after the trees are set out, the cultivators and harrow should be kept going right thru the summer or all thru the growing season. But when the trees have come to the bearing stage they should be urged to set fruit by checking the wood growth.

#### FERTILIZING ORCHARDS

Many people have an idea that orchards do not need enriching, but this is a mistake, says Green's Fruit Grower. How can you expect to take off from the orchard large and numerous crops of apples, peaches, pears, plums and other fruits and not reduce the fertility of the soil? You cannot use barnyard manure to better advantage than by spreading it broadcast over the orchard. Wood ashes are a special fertilizer for all kinds of fruit, but especially for the apple and peach. A two horse wagon load of ashes to an acre of orchard is not an excessive amount.

I do not favor sending the orchard to grass, but there is one gain in so doing, and that is, you provide a sod which, when turned under, enriches the land. But if sod is allowed to accumulate in the orchard it should not remain there long, but should be turned under at the earliest possible moment. Usually orchardists sow rye or buckwheat in the orchards to plow under in place of sod, and these green crops are preferable since they grow quicker, thus the orchard is sooner under cultivation again.

#### THE ARCADIA COLLEGE



URSULINE ACADEMY  
FOR  
YOUNG LADIES

#### The Arcadia College

The Academy of the Ursuline Sisters for Young Ladies, Arcadia Valley, Iron County, Mo.

This is one of the finest educational establishments in the West, having a full faculty of experienced teachers. The location is singularly healthy, being surrounded on all sides by immense deposits of iron and situated several hundred feet above St. Louis. The air is pure and invigorating. Terms for board and tuition very reasonable. Apply to  
MOTHER SUPERIOR.



## A CHAT WITH THE PUBLISHERS

Now that we have changed the form of the Co-operator to the make-up usually followed by farm papers, we shall begin to add the different departments which are expected in papers of this class. This week we have added a department devoted to poultry, one to the orchard and garden and a home circle department. Others will be added later, devoted to the interests of hog raisers and dairy, rural telephones and general agriculture. These will not detract in any way from the departments devoted to the special interests of the Farmers' Union but, on the contrary, this part of the paper will be improved from week to week. We hope that our subscribers who are interested in the various fields of agriculture represented in our departments will feel free to contribute to them, and we feel confident we can make them very profitable to all concerned.

In this connection we wish to make a special request of all correspondents who write for publication. It is this: Please write at the head of your article the name of the department in the paper in which your article should be published. We receive such a mass of correspondence that it is often impossible to take time to go thru it and sort out that which should receive immediate attention for publication, but if each article were headed as above suggested a mere glance at it would show its purpose and it would be sent immediately to the department to which it belongs.

Of course this does not mean that everything received can be published. It is impossible to publish even all the good articles we receive without bottling them down. Sometimes an article is so written that this is impossible, and on account of its length the whole article must be thrown away. We mention this in order that our correspondents may take notice and make their letters as short as they possibly can to cover the matters they desire to write about. Remember that there are hundreds of others who want to be heard and we cannot afford to devote all the space to just a few. We wish you would keep one motto always before your eyes when writing to the Co-operator; that is, "Boil it down."

Ever since we took the management of the Co-operator we have had in mind to run a weekly weather and crop report. We wish some member in every county wherever the union is organized would volunteer to furnish us a report at least once every two weeks, or oftener when there is anything of special interest to report. We would like to have these reports absolutely fair and impartial. We want them for the purpose of keeping the membership informed as to the progress of the various crops during the season and they will be worthless unless they are as nearly correct as they can be made.

And now let us repeat a little of what we said last week:

Another word about the free use of our classified column. Remember that every subscriber is entitled to \$1 worth of space in this column, if used before his subscription expires. The only thing you have to do to take advantage of it is to pin the label of the last copy of your Co-operator to your advertisement so that we may see that you are a subscriber and to what date your subscription is paid.

Last week we were compelled to

drop several hundred names from our subscription list because of their failure to renew. We are sorry we had to do this. We wish we were able and the postal laws would permit us to send the paper to every Union farmer in the land if he never paid us one cent. But that is an impossibility. Unfortunately we are like many others to whom we write, not favored with a big bank account to meet the hundreds of dollars necessary each week to publish such a paper as The Co-operator. True, your 50 cents or \$1, as a single individual, does not amount to much to us nor you, but when you multiply it by 30,000 or 40,000 you can readily see what it means to us.

Those who subscribed to the "Union Farmer" and have been receiving The Co-operator, are reminded that they have now had a sample of what the paper is going to be, though, as we have said, we have other improvements yet to make. These subscriptions are now due, and we shall expect each one to pay as much as he can, and a failure to pay will be taken as an indication that you are not satisfied with the paper and want it discontinued.

## TO OUR CAPTAIN

Written by "Uncle Sam" Hampton and dedicated to President D. J. Neill. Sung to the melody of "Baby Mine."

He's a farmer, brave and bold,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

Like the patriots of old,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

He is leading on the fight,

For the farmers in their right,

Out of darkness into light,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

Out of darkness into light,

D. J. Neill!

Every message from his hand,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

Shouts the Union "It is grand."

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

He's alarmed the gambling horde,

Bulls and bears upon the board,

And will make them hit the road,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

And will make them hit the road,

D. J. Neill!

He's a terror to the wrong,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

But will help the right along;

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

He is sure to win the day,

Drive the robber trust away,

Make the farmer's business pay,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

Make the farmer's business pay,

D. J. Neill!

He's the captain of our host,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

Standing firmly by his post;

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

From olden days it has been told

That a leader brave and bold

Would usher in the age of gold,

D. J. Neill! D. J. Neill!

Would usher in the age of gold,

D. J. Neill!

## CLUBBING OFFER

The National Co-operator has clubbing arrangements with the Union Farmer, De Soto, Ill., the leading Farmers' Union paper of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Both papers should be in the hands of every union farmer.

Place no order for gin or other machinery until you hear from me. Always write your wants.  
A. H. O'Keeffe.

## FARMERS' CONGRESS PROGRAM

## Officers Give Out Following Program for Next Meeting

The executive committee of the Texas Farmers' Congress has given out the following program for the next meeting, to be held July 8 and 9:

Forenoon session—First day:

Invocation—Hon. John F. Sneed of Tyler.

Welcome Address—Dr. H. H. Harrington, president of the A. & M. College.

Response—H. E. Singleton.

Annual Address—E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, president of Farmers' Congress.

Annual report T. W. Larkin of Denison, secretary and treasurer.

Afternoon session:

"A Complete State System of Agricultural and Industrial Education," an address, by J. H. Connell.

"Value of Birds on the Farm"—H. P. Atwater, industrial agent of the Sunset Railroad.

"Improvement of Rural Schools"—F. M. Bralley, of the Conference for Education.

"Farmers' Institutes"—R. T. Milner, Stereopticon Bird Lecture—Prof. M. B. Davis of Waco.

Second day—Forenoon session:



Bee Demonstration—W. O. Victor.  
"Proper Home Environment"—J. S. Kerr of Sherman and F. T. Ramsey of Austin.  
"Home Canning and Preserving," with exhibition of apparatus—G. W. Scoggins of McKinney.  
monstration an exhibition of apparatus—C. E. Sanborne, entomologist at A. & M. College.  
General business and reports of committees.  
Announcements.  
"Spraying and Sprayers," with de-  
Inspection of buildings and grounds.  
Afternoon session:  
"Improvement of Living Conditions on the Farm," DeWitt McMurray of Dallas.  
"Demonstration Farms"—Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of field work United States Department of Agriculture.  
"How Plants Are Propagated," with demonstrations—W. B. Munson of Denison and E. J. Kyle, horticulturist at the A. & M. College.  
"Study of Soils"—H. E. Carter of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

## HORSES

Going Blind, "Sary Co. Iowa City, Ia. Can Cure

## FACTORY TO FARMER



Golden Eagle Top Buggy  
PRICE, \$49.00  
Dealers' Price, \$75.00 to \$85.00

AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00

We build Golden Eagle Vehicles and sell Direct to Consumer at lowest factory prices. We save you the Dealer's profits, the Jobber's commission and Drummer's expenses.

Uncle Sam Is Our Only Salesman

Write for our money saving catalog of

Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness

showing actual photographs and full particulars of our

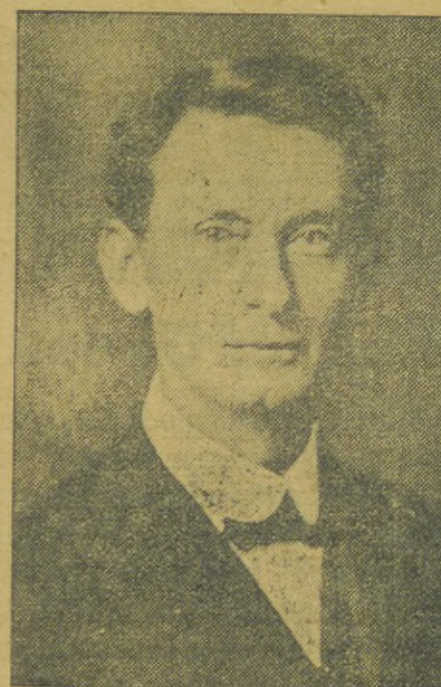
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Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point. Freight rates low. Write for Catalog today

Golden Eagle Buggy Co. 29 Edgewood Ave. ATLANTA, GA.

## The Watson Publications

THOSE who wish to be well informed upon governmental questions, and in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as taught by our forefathers, cannot afford to neglect the two publications which Mr. Watson established after he was reorganized out of the New York Magazine which bore his name.



Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine is beautifully printed and illustrated, and is issued once a month. In addition to political matters, the JEFFERSONIAN MAGAZINE carries high-class Short Stories, Serial Stories, Poems, and historical sketches. Therefore, it appeals to every member of the family. The price is \$1.50 per year.

Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian is a sixteen-page paper of standard size. It carries cartoons and other illustrations, from time to time, and, being issued weekly, enables Mr. Watson to keep in closer touch with public men and political events than is possible in a monthly magazine. The price of the Weekly is \$1.00 a year.

Where a subscriber orders both of these publications at the same time, the price is \$2.00 per year. In all cases, address,

Thos. E. Watson,  
Thomson, Georgia



## TO THE GINNING TRADE

The Murray Company has, after vigorously contested litigation with the Continental Gin Company, finally established its rights, in the highest court to which the case can be carried under the Murray Patent No. 472,607 covering the MURRAY SYSTEM OF ELEVATORS, DISTRIBUTORS AND FEEDERS. The Continental Gin Company is under injunction forbidding them to make or use or sell to others to be used, the Murray Elevator Distributor and Feeder.

The Ray & Holmes Gin Co., of Kerens, Texas, who were using infringing machines bought from the Continental Gin Company were on March 7th, 1908, enjoined by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas from further using such machines. Suits will follow against all other users of these infringing machines, except where such users in the meantime come forward and arrange with The Murray Company to continue their use.

Purchasers are advised to assure themselves that seed cotton Elevators, Distributors and Feeders offered them are not infringements of our patents.

The possibility of a lawsuit may be avoided by buying from the owner of the patents, and the legitimate and lawful manufacturers and sellers of these machines.

We manufacture complete gin outfits embracing all the latest improvements and sell same at lowest prices.

Ask for our catalogue or one of our representatives to call on you.

The Murray Co.,

Dallas, Texas

## THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS



Bales three big bunches to every circle of the team, a clear gain of one feed to the round. This third feed costs you nothing. It keeps piling up every minute and in a season's run will pay for the press. Three feeds to the round means two profits in hay baling. Again, the Admiral has a successful self feeder which does away with deadly and dangerous foot feeding. Made of steel and malleable iron, so strong that it cannot get out of fix. The horses work the feeder, which forces down three big feeds to every round. It saves time, labor and endless trouble. It means nice, smooth bales and highest market price.

INSURE YOUR FEET AGAINST AMPUTATION—BUY THE ADMIRAL. Mowers, Rakes, Tedders and Everything That is Best in Wagons, Vehicles and Implements. WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF IMP. CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

## East Texas Yellow Pine Lumber.

Direct from mill to consumer, and at enormous saving of middlemen's profits. All grades in stock; 700,000 feet now on hand and prompt shipment can be made. Individual buyers can beat the dealers' prices who buy from the trust. For prices and freight rates, write

A. H. O'KEEFE,

State Purchasing and Sales Agent, F. E. & C. U. of Texas, Fort Worth Texas.

## STATIONERY

## and Supplies for Local and County Unions

The Co-Operator is thoroughly equipped for printing all kinds of stationery for local and county unions as well as commercial and pamphlet printing of all kinds.

Send in your orders for letterheads, envelopes, receipts, cards and blanks.

Local and county secretaries can make good money soliciting orders for printing from their home merchants where there are no printing offices.

Write for terms and particulars.

The National Co-Operator

—Fort Worth, Texas—

## They Prayed Running.

Harry and Ethel were crossing a field on their return from Sabbath school when they encountered a bull. At the animal's approach they fled in terror. Faster and faster they ran, yet rearer and nearer came the bull.

"We must pray," panted Harry.

"You do it," Ethel pleaded. "We'll kneel down right here."

"No, we'll pray running. You ought to do it; you're a girl."

"O Lord—O Lord—I can't," sobbed Ethel. "You do it."

The proximity of the bull demanded immediate action, and Harry rose to the occasion. Loudly and fervently they prayed:

"O Lord, for what we are about to receive make us truly thankful."—Success Magazine.

\*\*\*

The chauffeur walked up to the bogus blind man and dropped a dime into his cup.

"Thank you, sir," said the mendicant, tipping his hat; "chauffeurs are always liberal."

But the chauffeur was suspicious.

"Ah, my man, if you are blind, how can you tell that I am a chauffeur?"

The bogus blind man gathered his wits.

"I cannot see you, sir, but I detect the odor of gasoline."

The chauffeur laughed.

"That is impossible."

"And why is it impossible?"

"Because I run an electric machine."



2371

LADIES' JUMPER WITH GUIMPE.

Paris Pattern No. 2371

All Seams Allowed.

This pretty model is suitable for marquisette, cotton voile, chambray, linen, Shantung, Tussor or China silk. The fullness is distributed in small tucks at the front and back, and the square neck and wide Mikado armholes are trimmed with insertion of filet lace, bound with self-colored ribbon. The guimpe may be of the same or a contrasting material, the neck and armholes being of the filet lace. The pattern is in six sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the jumper requires 2½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 2 yards 27 inches wide, 1½ yard 36 or 42 inches wide; the guimpe needs 4 yards 18 inches wide, or 2½ yards 36 inches wide; as illustrated, ½ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide, 2½ yards of velvet ribbon, 3¼ yards of insertion and 1½ yard of edging. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

This pattern 10 cents. Address National Co-Operator and Farm Journal.

## SEVERE HEMORRHOIDS

Sores, and Itching Eczema—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary.

CUTICURA'S EFFICACY PROVEN.

"I am now eighty years old, and three years ago I was taken with an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. I tried several remedies for months but did not get much help. During this time sores appeared which changed to a terrible itching eczema. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, injecting a quantity of Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. The treatments I tried took a lot of money, and it is fortunate that I used Cuticura. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, N. Y., Apr. 26, '07."

## NOTICE

The Farmers Union Cotton Grading Association of Texas will open their classing school in Fort Worth, Texas, July 1, 1908. The school will be open for instruction to Sept. 1, 1908. We have selected Fort Worth as being the most central point; it will cost less to get first class accommodations there than in any other large city in the state. We have secured the service of our old teacher, R. E. Dolman of Paris, Texas, as our teacher. Mr. Dolman was teacher for the first school ever held by our Farmers' Union in Dallas, Texas.

The school was a grand success, a large number of his scholars are now receiving good salaries as cotton classers. The Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association will have full control of said school. We have a number of members belonging to our association who will assist Mr. Dolman. Our desire is to make this school the largest ever held in the state.

No one who enters this school need have any fear of leaving before he has mastered the art of grading cotton, making out bills of lading, also how to run our warehouses in a business-like manner. We want to say to our brothers that this is strictly a Farmers' Union school; that we have not given anyone authority to conduct a school for our association. We shall expect the help and co-operation of the state union and every brother who has an interest in our association to make the school a success by his attendance at the Fort Worth school.

H. H. ALLISON,  
President Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association.

W. W. KYLE,  
Vice President.  
C. M. PYRON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## HAPPIEST MAN IN DALLAS

DALLAS, Texas, May 8, 1908.—Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas.—Dear Doctor: I am glad to say the young man I induced to go to you for treatment several months ago is entirely well and is the happiest man in Dallas. He had drunk liquor and smoked cigarettes excessively for more than five years, was reduced in weight from 225 pounds to 140 pounds, was partially paralyzed, had been treated twice at the Keeley Institute, with no benefit, and, altogether, seemed a hopeless wreck. But thanks to Providence, I noticed your advertisement and persuaded him to give you a trial. He now has no desire whatever to drink or to smoke, has regained his flesh and strength, and, as said above, is entirely well. His relatives and friends all rejoice with him over this miraculous cure.

I sincerely wish that all men afflicted by the terrible curse of drink and cigarettes could have the benefit of your treatment and be cured.

Your grateful friend,  
JNO. H. GASTON,  
Vice President Commonwealth National Bank.









(Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.)

## The Roll of Honor.

On the Roll of Honor's page  
Written by St. Peter's hand,  
Who will find his name engrossed,  
In the Everlasting Land?  
Who will find it written there  
Through the deeds he did on earth?  
For the name enrolled on high  
Owes inscription there to WORTH!

On the Roll of Honor's page  
Wealth can make no penciling,  
Fame can write no message there  
Lest it have intrinsic ring;  
Though a name be known and great,  
It shall not be there unfurled  
If St. Peter finds it false  
When he balances the world!

On the Roll of Honor's page  
Names we know shall not be seen;  
Masters of the world to-day;  
Men of business, hard and keen;  
Names of men who grind the poor;  
Men who traffic in the flesh;  
Men who stifle hope and health;  
Men who hold a scourging leash!

On the Roll of Honor's page  
We shall read but names of men  
Who have lived the better life,  
Who have helped their fellows when  
All the world was cold and dark—  
Men who stepped aside, resigned,  
Letting others win the heights—  
Men of kind and gentle mind!

On the Roll of Honor's page  
Only merit shall emboss  
Names of men who lived and died—  
Deeds, not words, their scripts engross!  
Those who suffered and were strong,  
Though the world knew not their hand,  
These shall make their register  
In the Everlasting Land!

## A Warrior Bold.

"Pa, I want to go to war!"

"Pa" looked at his sanguinary offspring warily, but kept diligently at work mending the mowing machine.  
"Pa, dang it, I tell ye I want to go to war!"

This time "pa" was perturbed and hurt. He had been good to that boy, bought him a rifle and made him go to Sunday school regularly, but the boy wasn't appreciative. He wanted to leave the farm where he had known protection and guidance to shoulder a musket and get shot full of air holes.  
"I tell ye, pa—"

"Look-a-here, Ezra," interrupted Farmer Scott, pausing with a bolt half driven, "I am sick and tired o' hearin' ye wantin' to go to war! War! You dunno what war is. Why, blast my buttons, Ezra, war is hell! Ye ain't old enough to go out and git shot yet—wait awhile, son, wait awhile!"

But Ezra heard not. The fire of patriotism was burning in him like a pine lumber yard on fire and he wanted to be a hero.

"Tell ye what I'll do, son," said the father as a twinkle in his eye proclaimed a happy thought, "See that big elm tree up there on th' hill in th' far eighty?"

Ezra's eye followed the direction indicated to a lonely bluff near the country burying ground. A strange tremor passed through him, but he answered boldly:

"Yea, pa!"

"You take a hoss blanket and a snack o' johnnycake and git over there. It's most dusk now and time ye git there it'll be twilight. No boy is fit to be a soldier who's afraid to sleep out o' nights. You wrap right up in yer blanket and stay there till mornin' and if ye low by sun-up that ye ain't skeared none, ye can go to war. Ye'll have my permission, tho' 'twill break yer mother's heart."

A half hour later Farmer Scott saw a familiar figure trudging off across the fields toward the old elm tree.

As it disappeared in a gully the low muttering of thunder in the distance presaged rain, at which the farmer chuckled. By dark the sky was thickly overshadowed and "chain" lightning dashed across the canopy in lurid streaks. The rain fell in torrents and

as Farmer Scott put out the cat, wound the clock and prepared for bed, a tempest was raging.

But he didn't go to bed. He took a seat near the window and waited.

"Th' kid might stick it out," he muttered, and the lightning's flash revealed a troubled look on his face!

The elements continued to clash, and the entire bowling alley of the firmament was brought into play. Crash after crash shook the earth and the wind tossed in a deluge of anger.

And Farmer Scott sat with his face against the pane, peering far into the night.

Of a sudden there was a brighter flash, an exclamation from "pa" and an excited snicker! Forty rods away he saw a half-flying, half-running form dashing through the storm, while behind it fluttered a horse blanket.

Presently there was a careful trial of the latch, which refused to yield, then a gentle rap, followed by a vigorous kick and a frightened boy's voice, calling for "pa."

Farmer Scott threw the door wide open.

"Git an honorable discharge, Ezra?" he asked solemnly.

The boy looked at him a moment in the candle light, dashed away a tear bravely and blurted:

"Pa, did—did ye—did ye drive that—that brindle calf in out of the wet afore—afore I went t' war?"

From which commonplace remark Farmer Scott knew that Ezra had decided on an agricultural career.

According to a city newspaper, France has 2,200,000 dogs, Germany 1,879,000, Russia 1,110,000 and Turkey 9,345,089. Well, I'll be doggoned!

Byron Williams

## CATARRH CURED, NO CURE, NO PAY

DON'T COST ANYTHING TO TRY IT

The Paris Medicine Company, 2622-28 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo Quinine and Grove's Tasteless Chili Tonic, have a NEW DISCOVERY for CATARRH and a recently invented device by which this new discovery can be applied to the nose as easily as brushing the teeth. If used according to directions it cures and prevents CATARRH and bad breath. No matter how clean the mouth may be kept, if the nose is not clean and healthy the breath will be bad, and in order to introduce this treatment the Paris Medicine Company wish to supply it to any sufferer from CATARRH on a guarantee of no money to be paid until you are satisfied. Price of nose medicine, 50c; price of Nasal Douche, 25c. If your druggist hasn't it, simply give us your name and address and we will send the complete outfit to you by mail. When you are entirely satisfied with the benefit derived, you may send us a dollar bill or postage stamps to the amount of \$1.00.

We make this liberal offer because we know that everyone that uses it will recommend it to their friends.

## Fort Worth in Guinness Spotlight.

Fort Worth: E. E. Langdon, station master at the Texas and Pacific central passenger station here, says that a Pullman conductor on the Katy train which arrived there last Sunday told him that a mysterious woman, who had a ticket from a point in Indiana to Fort Worth, was, in his belief, Mrs. Belle Guinness. The woman boarded the Katy train at St. Louis. Previous to leaving McAlester she telegraphed to some man in Fort Worth to meet her at the train. She became ill and was taken to the ladies' rest room for a while, and later went away with the man. Her ticket read to Fort Worth.

## Old People Must Give the Bowels Help

The muscles of the bowels become less active with age. They must have help.

That help should be regular. Don't wait till you need something violent. It should be gentle and natural. One can't take harsh physic persistently without infinite harm.

People who must take laxatives regularly should take nothing but Cascarets.

Salts and pill cathartics irritate the bowels until the lining grows calloused. Then one needs larger doses. They irritate the stomach, too. Their constant use always leads to dyspepsia.

Cascarets are gentle. Their regular use is never injurious.

Take one tablet as often as necessary to insure one free movement daily. Learn how much help you need.

Then be persistent and regular. Never give the poison a chance to accumulate. Keep yourself well.

You would wreck the bowels if you did that with harsh cathartics.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:



The vest-pocket box is 10 cents.  
The month-treatment box 50 cents.  
12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

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yet**ABSORBINE**

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free. **ABSORBINE, J.T.**, for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Yaws, Hydrocele, Allays Pain. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F.**, 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

**Cotton Growing in West Africa.**

(Continued from page 10)

to all to know that the English spinner has a nice plaything, an avenue for spending his surplus wealth, and in stating the extent of his success in the land par excellent for the growing of the fleecy staple, he has put to sleep the rising doubt, if doubt were entertained, concerning the dependence of the mills of the world upon the cotton grower of the south and his world-famous product. The only point it is desired to raise at this time is this: Cotton is best grown by white men; the black men, as a whole, are not steadfast enough to do anything well of their own volition. This fact is borne out by the few black men living in the south who are capable of transacting their own affairs. The cotton growing area of West Africa may be as broad as the universe, and yet its capacity for producing cotton, or anything else, save their own kind, will be limited by their indifference, their listlessness and their lack of desire to rise to a place among the "world's" people.—The Cotton Journal.

**L. B. HOLLOWAY'S DATES****Montague county:**

Union Hill	10:00 a. m.	June 8
Union Hill	8:30 p. m.	June 8
Oak Bluff	10:00 a. m.	June 10
Oak Bluff	8:30 p. m.	June 10
Bird Hollow	10:00 a. m.	June 11
Brushy	8:30 p. m.	June 11
Franklin	8:30 p. m.	June 12
De Soto	8:30 p. m.	June 13
Montague	8:30 p. m.	June 15
Nocona	8:30 p. m.	June 16
Forrestburg	8:30 p. m.	June 17
Mallard	8:30 p. m.	June 18
Hardy	8:30 p. m.	June 19
Bowie	10:00 a. m.	June 20
Bowie	2:00 p. m.	June 20
Hawkins	8:30 p. m.	June 20

**Briscoe county:**

Quitque	8:00 p. m.	June 23
Hardcastle school house	8:00 p. m.	June 23
Lakeview	8:00 p. m.	June 24
Rock Creek	8:00 p. m.	June 25
Milo	8:00 p. m.	June 26
Silverton	11:00 a. m.	June 27
Silverton	3:00 p. m.	June 27

**MONEY FOR YOU.**

**LADIES**—Others are earning money tinseling Post Cards. Why not you? For 10 cents we will send you two beautiful floral samples, your name tinseling on them in sparkling colors, with FREE instructions how to make money at home doing this beautiful work. Money refunded if not satisfied. **J. A. DUCKETT**, Dept. 10, Tolar, Texas.

**BALES OF HAY**

—often 12 and 20 tons. Such wonderful records are possible because our Gem Full Circle Steel Baler has a large feed opening, automatic brake device, small trip lever and long pitman travel. Either two or three stroke, and self-feed if desired. We will save you \$25 or more in first cost and much more every year in repairs. Drop us a postal for prices and a free copy of our "Baler Book."

**Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill.****SALE**

(LATE)

**U. S. ARMY GOODS**

411 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

**OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 11 AND CLOSES JUNE 15**

Goods direct from various Government Depots. Sold owing to change of Color, Styles, etc.

Breech Loading, cost U. S. \$16.00 each. Shoot bird shot 40 yards. Shoots ball 1 mile. Prices: Bird shot cartridges 3 cts. each. Ball cartridges 2 cts. each.

**\$3.00****\$16.00 GUN FOR \$3.00**  
**SHOOT BOTH SHOT & BALL.****REINFORCED TROUSERS**

Best pure, all wool, cost U. S. government \$3.61 pair, brand new and perfect; sold on account of new style. These trousers are known as cavalry trousers, and made as good and strong as hands and brain could conceive, owing to great strain by men in saddle. There is an extra piece of cloth over the seat and down the leg, so when they get worn this extra piece can be removed, thus giving the benefit of almost a new pair. For all workmen they will give more service than any other three pairs ever purchased.

Like Cut, price..... **\$2.25 pair****U. S. Army Abdominal Bandages**

just from the Government depot; cost 37 cts; finest wool; will make children's jackets, petti-

coats, drawers, pants. Price..... **10c each****Government Cloth**

U. S. Navy Blue. 56 inches wide. Indigo dye, pure, all-wool perfect goods, without a blemish, just out of Government depot, now being sold for new color and they have no further use for it. Their loss is your gain. Any store will ask you from \$2.00 a yard up to \$2.50 for the very same goods. Women who have sewing machines can easily make up men's suits, trousers, shirts, children's suits, walking skirts, jackets or caps for themselves at one-fourth cost of ready made, and will give you better wear and comfort. It is a lifetime chance. 3 1/2 yards will make any lady a fashionable skirt. Price, any quantity from yard up, for suit only..... **\$1.00 yard**

**SERGE**

Navy Blue, 56 inches wide, strictly pure, all wool; finest made; nothing nicer for men, women or children's suits, any store will ask you \$2.50 to \$3.00 per yard for something not as good as Uncle Sam's Navy Serge. Price..... **\$1.50 yard**

**RUBBER BLANKETS OR PONCHOS**Suitable for raincoats, carriage lap covers, sick room, camping, etc..... **75c****U. S. COAT OF ARMS**

Something new and rare to decorate your home. No other store in the U. S. has anything of the kind. We received from the Government Arsenal many thousand helmet eagles, had remodeled, mounted on wood plaques and are the only coat of arms in existence like them. Only a limited number to sell. Price..... **35c**

**SHOES**

Direct from U. S. Marine department; sold owing to change in style; new and perfect; best goods; no better made; will outwear any two pair store shoes. Price..... **\$2.50 pair**

**SHOES \$1.25 A PAIR**

Direct from U. S. Navy department; low cut; sold owing to change in style; all sizes, 5 to 11. Price..... **\$1.25 pair**

**HEAVY CANVAS BAGS**

Costing the Government \$2.75 each, one of the nicest things for hunting, camping, prospecting tools or handy store bage that can be had; price..... **65c each**

**U. S. ARMY LINEN**

We have 40,000 yards, not all here, just a little; just out of U. S. Clothing Depot; 48 inches wide; elegant for door curtains, covering carpets, toweling; no other store has such goods; something to last a lifetime..... **40c yard, running measure**

**New Leather Straps, 42 inches long, cost U. S. 30c; suitable for belts or luggage..... 10c****U. S. Medical Department All Wool White Blankets, each..... \$3.25****BLANKETS**

U. S. Army Grey Blankets, weight 4 pounds each, strictly pure, all wool; full size for any bed, 76x84 inches. Is what any family should have for wear and warmth. Nothing nicer for camping and rare opportunity for workmen. Government now paying \$5.40 for blankets. These are all brand new. Price..... **\$3.25**

**LINEN LAP COVERS**

For Automobiles, carriages, table covers, slumber covers, portiers, art squares, suites. Cut in sizes 58x72 inches, with red border. This linen direct from Philadelphia U. S. Clothing Arsenal..... **\$1.00 each**

**\$3.00****HANDIER AND CHEAPER**  
**THAN KEEPING A DOG. \$3.00**

MAIL ORDERS FILLED IF RECEIVED BEFORE JUNE 11.

Other goods and curios galore.

**W. S. KIRK, Mgr.**

411 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.

**J. S. AIRHEART'S DATES**

The following are the dates and appointments of State Lecturer J. S. Airheart

Dilworth	8 p. m.	June 23
Mauran	8 p. m.	June 23
Gonzales	1 p. m.	June 24
Diamond Grove	8 p. m.	June 24
Five Mile	1 p. m.	June 25
Walsh	8 p. m.	June 25
Wrightsboro	1 p. m.	June 26
Smiley	8 p. m.	June 26
Pilgrim	1 p. m.	June 27
Sedan	8 p. m.	June 27
Nixon	1 p. m.	June 29
Dewville	8 p. m.	June 29
Leesville	1 p. m.	June 30
Dewet (Z.)	8 p. m.	June 30
Mount Hope	8 p. m.	July 1

Monthalia	1 p. m.	July 2
Oso	8 p. m.	July 2
Oak Forest	1 p. m.	July 3
Belmont	8 p. m.	July 3
St. James	1 p. m.	July 4
Slayden	8 p. m.	July 4
Greenwood	1 p. m.	July 6
Browns	8 p. m.	July 6
Clarks	1 p. m.	July 7
Harwood	8 p. m.	July 7
Sterine	1 p. m.	July 8
Thompsonville	8 p. m.	July 8
Welder	1 p. m.	July 9
Good Hope	8 p. m.	July 9

I urge all members of the Farmers' Union to take note of the above and attend the respective meetings. Respectfully,  
**P. D. ELLIS,**  
County Secretary.

**Station Robbers in Net.**

**El Paso:** The chase after the three desperadoes who Thursday held up the Santa Fe station at French and secured \$35,000 is believed to be drawing to a close and a capture or fight is imminent. The ten posers who have clung relentlessly to the trail of the fugitives since dark Thursday have formed a net around the fleeing men, and it is believed they have been cornered in a pocket canyon in the hills north of French.

To purify politics, get into the stream and pull against the tide, not with it, as the fakars do who ride into public office on the ships of the corruptionists.