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COTTON GRADED "FAIR"

H. Laas Raises Champion Long-Staple Cotton---Tells How It Can be Done. Gives Ideas on Ginning.

Mr. W. H. Laas of Brookshire, Waller County, a planter of prominence and a member of the executive committee of the Farmers Union, has demonstrated the fact that every cotton planter can raise the grade of his staple and secure top prices for his product. In this demonstration he has followed the plan now being advocated by the Agricultural Department of the federal government, and is now well on the way of having enough seed to plant his farm with cotton, which will have middling as the minimum grade and 1 1-4 inches the minimum length of staple.

Two seasons ago Mr. Laas, while walking through his cotton patch, discovered a stalk of cotton which was producing an unusually white staple and was otherwise superior to anything he had ever seen. He carefully gathered the bolls and saved the seed. The next season he planted this seed and cultivated it with care, and when picking time arrived he was possessed of half a bale of this superior cotton, the quality having been improved by careful cultivation. This seed was saved and another season will find Mr. Laas possessed of a kind of cotton which will bring him nearer the 15 cent mark than any cotton grown in the cotton belt.

Mr. Laas sent W. L. Moody & Co. a sample of this cotton. A number of factors and expert classers inspected it, and all agreed that it graded "fair," the highest grade given to cotton. In appearance the sample is like

especially prepared cotton for medical purposes. It is a pure white, free from neps, 1 1-4 inch staple and strong and firm. Every person who inspected it admitted that it was the best cotton that they had ever looked at and some of the men who expressed such an opinion have been handling the staple for forty years.

The above is a clipping from the Galveston News. I don't want it understood the same is intended to advertise any cotton seed for I haven't any to offer for sale.

But, should there be any brother interested in the production of staple cotton, he can by carefully selecting his own planting seed from the cotton that he is raising now, bring his cotton up to the same degree of perfection as I have brought mine to.

It is, or at least it has been the custom, that when a farmer selected his planting seeds, he as rule selected them from the best stalks that he could find in his field and from them he picked the largest bolls, which is a very good method to pursue, but not complete; we must also in selecting our planting seeds as above stated, examine the same as to the length and quality of the fiber and that work must be done every year for cotton will constantly degrade itself.

Cotton should be perfectly dry before it is housed. It will also add to the quality of the fiber if it can be kept in a good dry house (no penn) several months before ginning the same.

I have had a long experience in ginning cotton and therefore profess to know what I am speaking of.

At the beginning of this cotton season one of the ginners of this locality offered the union here or at least made us a proposition, that if we would give all of our trade that he would go us 25c better on a bale. I firmly opposed that idea. I told the boys that he would speed his gins up enough to make good his loss at the other end and by such operation we would get all the way from \$2.50 to \$5.00 less for a bale of our cotton.

There is no fixed speed to run a cotton gin. Some contend that the gin saws should not be speeded any higher than 240 revolutions per minute, while others contend that a gin can be speeded up to 400 revolutions per minute. That all depends on the condition the cotton to be ginned is in, and what kind of cotton is to be ginned. A short staple cotton in a damp condition can be ginned with a high speed. In fact all damp cotton must be ginned with an exceeding high speed or otherwise it will not gin at all, and on account of that we find that a great deal of cotton has been what is generally called napped or gin cut.

Of course, any kind of cotton will suffer damage by having it ginned with too high a speed. A conscientious ginner, one who understands his profession, will, while he gins your cotton look out for your interest and not speed his gins too high, or high enough to injure the staple of your cotton, but in no case should we expect a ginner to gin damp cotton for us. It is literally impossible to do that without injuring the staple.

According to my idea, no cotton ought to be put on the market as soon as it grades below good ordinary and there is no

reason for it, except the farmer lets his cotton stay in the field until the bolls rot and then it is better to turn the cows in and let them do the picking.

But cotton as long as the bolls are sound, no matter how dirty it is, if properly handled must not grade below good ordinary.

If we, when we pick dirty cotton, expose it to the sun until it is thoroughly dry before it is housed and when in such condition if the ginner will do his duty he will turn you out a cotton which will not grade below the grade above mentioned. We have had all sorts of weather the last 12 years in this state but I haven't had those ^{years} ~~years~~ ^{that} cotton graded below low middling.

H. Laas.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF THE UNION'S DAUGHTER.

Editor Co-Operator:

Last Thursday I left home to fill a date for the Farmers Union at Shamrock, Wheeler county. I left the Fort Worth and Denver train at Memphis and made a sixty miles drive across the country to Shamrock.

The most pleasant incident connected with this trip was a visit to the home of the daughter of the Farmers Union, Mrs. R. H. Templeton, formerly Miss Lutie Gresham. On my arrival at Wellington at noon Friday I was invited by Mr. Templeton to spend the night in his home and the next morning he and Mrs. Templeton would accompany me to Shamrock. Of course the invitation was accepted and it was indeed a pleasure to be in this happy and splendid home. As is well known to the Co-operator readers, Mr. and Mrs. Templeton

ton were married about six months ago. Templeton being a special t.
union, she being a daughter of

Newt Gresham the founder of the Union, it is but natural that we were a little anxious to know just what kind of a man the husband of the Union's daughter was. It was indeed a source of much gratification to find in Mr. Templeton a gentleman of pure Southern hospitality endowed with brain and energy that stamps him one of the coming young men of West Texas. He is now County Attorney of Collingsworth county and in addition enjoys a lucrative practice at the legal bar throughout West Texas.

Last winter, on a three-acre block, on the south side of the town of Wellington, Mr. Templeton built a neat \$2500 cottage for himself and bride. This new home is neatly and comfortably furnished and the surroundings give evidence of farm raised people. Although the home is new, more than 150 fruit trees are growing on this three-acre block and a variety of shade trees and shrubbery are already adding to the beauty and comforts of the home. The Union has a right to be proud of its adopted daughter and son-in-law.

Saturday morning at 5 o'clock in company with Mr. and Mrs. Templeton we left Wellington for Shamrock, a distance of thirty miles. At 10 o'clock we drove into Shamrock where we were greeted and royally received by a large gathering of people from all parts of the country around Shamrock. Editor Laas, who had things in charge presently introduced this humbler scribe to the large audience and in the most forcible manner at our command we spoke to this intelligent audience of Panhandle farmers about the Union and its purposes. At the close of our speech Mrs. Templeton was introduced, she being the specially invited guest on that occasion and as a matter of course was the star attraction.

Mrs. Templeton's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Farmers Union, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is, indeed, to me, a great pleasure and a great privilege to be with you on this occasion. It does me good to look into your honest and happy faces. It is always my greatest delight to attend a Farmers Union picnic or a Farmers Union rally of any kind. It was so kind and thoughtful of your committee to remember us with an invitation to participate in the pleasures of this occasion. I am happy to be with you. We had a long trip from Wellington over here, but feel greatly repaid for the exertion. I have been longing for an opportunity to visit Shamrock, and am much pleased with your pretty little town. One thing I

like about it, you are on the railroad. If Wellington don't soon get a railroad, I think that I will persuade my husband to move over and join you.

In the outset of these remarks I will tell you that I am no speaker. I sometimes recite but this is about the first time I ever appeared before an audience for a speech. I am not making a speech, I am only talking to you. I rather like the idea of talking with you, so will just talk to you about anything that happens to come into my mind.

I love our organization. God bless the old Union. It is the grandest and noblest of the organizations. It is purer and nobler in its principles and purposes than any of the unions, and, it is for the protection of the best people on the face of the earth. My father taught me that the farmers were the best people on this old earth. He was a farmer and gave his life and best efforts to improve the conditions of the farmers. I am always happy when with the members of our Union, for I know that I have friends, good old fashion warm hearted friends. They have always been so good to me and my people that there is nothing that I would not do for them. This is why I have ridden so far to be with you today. I wish I was situated so that I could do more for your cause.

I love the Union, first, because my father founded it, and know it was his wish and hope that the Organization would live forever to bless and protect the farmers of this land; I love it secondly, because it is a grand and sublime organization; I love it, thirdly because of the great good it is doing all over this land of ours and the good I hope it will do in all the years to come; fourthly, I love it because I love it. It is only natural that I should love the order, honor it, and defend its cause always.

We are to be congratulated upon the remarkable growth and magnificent fight the Union has made in the last three years. From one little order of only a few members, we have become millions, and we are going to be millions stronger as the years glide by. The New York gambler and speculator has been taught a lesson, and we are not through with him by any means and will not be until he is put out of business absolutely. We must keep up the fight until the farmers have won the victory.

Our Union is young; we have not had time to demonstrate our strength; great things cannot be accomplished by leaps and bounds, but must be worked out by intelligent heads as the years go by. We may have made

**NOTICE TO FARMERS
We Solicit Your Cotton Shipments**

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

We solicit your patronage. Write us for further particulars.

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We Store, Finance and Sell Spot Cotton.

We Never Buy Cotton for Our Account.

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

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blunders, but we have progressed we can now profit by the experience of the past years. Just as the great Mississippi river is made up of many smaller streams and rivulets, so too our grand Union is made of locals like yours and, as the great Father of waters is dependent upon these smaller streams, so too our Union is dependent upon these locals. Then let me persuade you to be loyal, faithful and true to your local. When the farmers rise up to the grand purposes of this order and act as planned by its founder, then, and not till then will victory come."

Shamrock is located on the Rock Island railroad in Wheeler county and is surrounded by a splendid farming country which is rapidly being settled by good and industrious farmers. We believe the Union will be much strengthened as a result of the Shamrock meeting.

Lee Satterwhite,
Munday, Texas.

DEFENDS WAREHOUSE DIVIDENDS.

Editor Co-Operator:

The following clipping was taken from the Abilene Farmers Journal and afterward republished in the Brownwood Bulletin and Comanche Chief with considerable comment:

The Farmers Union Warehouse Company at San Saba reports to the Farm and Ranch that "the directors have declared a dividend of 40 per cent." Gee whiz! That was gouging somebody, and as the farmers are the people who patronize a cotton warehouse, it must have been the farmers who were gouged. The Journal is forever and eternally down on this heathenish idea of a few farmers going in together and making up a joint stock company to gouge other farmers in an enterprise to warehouse cotton, or an enterprise to purchase family and farm supplies, or any enterprise of any kind. It is of the devil, and the better and more progressive sentiment of humanity is getting more and

more against it. Let the idea be economy—economy all along the line—in the sense that all useless classes and every needless encumbrance and expense shall be eliminated. The idea of a part of the farmers putting their means together to skin other farmers out of 40 per cent!—Abilene Farmers' Journal.

These anti-union papers think it is criminal. If the company had lost, nothing would have been said said. But as it is, they were most too successful! A dividend of 40 per cent is alarming! If those old hayseeds down there in that dark spot of Texas can make a dividend on an old warehouse, there is no telling what they might go into next! Therefore, they are "criminals, gamblers—it is of the devil."

"But," says the old hayseed, "what must we do to be saved?" Why, practice economy. Produce, till the soil, and let the business man run the business. If they do make 100 per cent, that is all right—they are business men and the more they make the more they can pay you for your products. This is the kind of argument that disgusts the farmers every day.

A. Falkner,

Comanche, Texas.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Co-operator still has quite a number of subscribers who originally subscribed for the "Union Farmer" and whose contract made their subscription due when the paper started, unless they desired to discontinue. These have never ordered the paper discontinued and hence your subscription is due. We hesitate to cut anyone off who wants the paper, but there are two sides to every case and you will acknowledge that we are right, so please read this through. You subscribed and voted for a Union paper. We had faith in your vote and have put several thousand dollars and four months hard work on it. Now, we don't ask you to put but one dollar in it. If you can't do that, you can put as low as twenty-five cents. Now don't you think this is fair and due us. We have put all we have in money and time in this paper. You are asked to put in only a mite, and yet, if all will send in from 25 cents to \$1.00 the gross amount will be a large sum. Please send in yours, so we will not have to discontinue your paper.

The Co-Operator.

MADE \$14.70 PROFIT

Sold 98 in 6 Hours—is what one live agent made selling our newly patented household article—in big demand. Every housewife buys. Retails 10c and 25c. Outfit Free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept., 711 Fletcher St., Chicago, Ill.

Editor Co-Operator:

Having been elected State Lecturer and Organizer for the state of Missouri and noticing that your paper falls into the hands of many of my people, I am desirous of writing them through it for the sole purpose of inspiration as far as my ability goes.

Now brothers, you who labor in the interest of the development of the products of the soil, take courage and reflect on your progress in this, our grand march to a higher state of recognition by society the world over.

Notice while you march that you are now getting the respectful consideration of that class who not later than a year ago declared you had lost through ignorance, the power to organize and advance to any marked degree of success. Why should

journey. We may expect opposition as we advance. It would be dangerous for us to rise to the success we expect to reach without a history of our struggle.

If we reach Eden without knowledge of the highway which leads thereto, we are sure to fall for the want of experience in battling with the angels of temptation.

Now, in this enterprise we have not fallen, but watch our rise. Notice our steadfastness after we rise higher. Notice also that we will be one of the most prosperous nations of farmers the world has ever seen since God's special favors to the Jewish nation two thousand years ago.

Notice also that our posterity may and will have the history of our struggle from distress to that position of honor due any nation of farmers and that this history will be a guide for that future generation of relatives yet that possibly is to inhabit the land.

Then, if you have such view as this of the principle we are contending for, let us all go in concert for that success which is sure coming to this nation of farmers—get at your work.

Use your influence with your neighbor and get statistics or points of information and present to him for his consideration, after which, reason with him that we desire his aid in bringing about the full and complete success of this, our Farmers Union.

You merchants that may by chance see this article and who are yet trying to dethrone this Union by your influence and power, stop and think for a moment to see if you are not doing more against your own interest than the Union has ever done. Have you not found by good sound reasoning that the success of the farmer is your success? Do you not know that we are not for the downfall of any honest enterprise of this country? We are not merchants, and allow no merchants or bankers in this union, from the fact, they are feeding oppressors at all times. We have to do business with you fellows until we can do better with someone else. We are going to do the best we can, but mark the expression we have to have goods as before, but we want cheaper goods and pay the cash for them.

Those who think we are going into the merchantile business have been misled.

We have never claimed to have any merchant excepting a business agent who is to look for our interest in the mercantile world. By this means we expect by a



J. W. SHAW, State Organizer and Lecturer, Missouri.

you not be encouraged in case you are discouraged when it is a plain fact that those who laughed at your efforts a few months ago are now sorrowing over the lost patronage you once extended in your, as they term it, ignorance. It is said, "Every dog has his day." We have had our day of slavery and ignorance. We have heard the "Emancipation Proclamation" read in our hearing. "Behold the lion of the tribe of Judah hath prevailed to open."

The success of any individual or class of individuals can never be appreciated by the individual or class of individuals unless the road or pathway to those sought for havens of delight or rest have been passed over by the pilgrim under a heavy cross.

We will not and cannot enjoy heaven itself this side of a long pilgrimage and over the road of many sorrows in this life.

We must, and in my opinion certainly know that anything of value cannot be appreciated if it costs the possessor nothing.

We are having trouble as we

Cotton

Liberal cash advances on cotton
—Shipments to be held or sold at shippers discretion.

W. S. Beadles & Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

heavy patronage to get at the present monopolistic dealers of the country, and finally succeed in bringing about what we call the required goods at the right price. When this time comes you merchants will experience no change excepting at a lower price wholesale. Stop your high kicking, but kick a little lower and every time you kick see how far you can kick some good farmer into this Union.

Now, without opposition let us go to that sphere of success where the farming class is recognized as the wealth-producing class of the country and is honored in that production by allowing them to at least set a price on the products of their hands.

Let us look forward to the time when we may be better off spiritually, morally and financially and let every son and daughter who is eligible come into our Union and push it to the height of our ambitions. Finally, may the grand old state of Missouri be in the midst of those states for numbers which will favorably impress the country of its intention to be seen in the march to victory for the Farmers Union. Yours fraternally,

J. W. Shaw.

DON'T BELIEVE IN "DIVIDING UP."

Editor Co-Operator: Our crops are fairly good, I think, or at least I don't want to grumble, notwithstanding some men would grumble at being offered a front seat in paradise. Our warehouse will soon be ready for the reception of cotton and I believe it the imperative duty of every farmer to store his cotton in a union warehouse and hold for the minimum demand. I can't see much relief for the farmer unless we store and hold at least two-thirds of the crop. I read a nice letter from Bro. J. D. Hand of Alabama, but I don't exactly agree with him. He thinks that the land holder should dish out his property to the poor people. Brother, if the wealth of the nation was divided among the population I feel safe to say in 90 days there would be millionaires all over America. However, I think there should be a law prohibiting any man from owning more than 640 acres of land.

Raise corn, bacon, potatoes and molasses at home; pay as you go should be our watchword.

J. R. EDMONDS.

Bro. J. M. Roberts, Red Bay, Ala., writes: "My local is getting careless, but I am a union man myself; I am going to fight on; I did not join to blackslide; when I die, I will die a union man."

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

RAPS ONE-BOARD MEDIC'S AL LAW

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a member of Harmony local, Coryell county. We are moving along very well; we have over thirty male members in good standing and a number of ladies. Most of the lady members are good workers.

Brethren, we should stand by the warehouse plan and try to perfect it, so that we can set our price on our farm products and obtain the same before we go into the manufacturing business. This is where the Alliance made a great mistake. Farming is enough business for us. We don't want to get too many irons in the fire at once. We should get full control of our own business before we meddle with other people's.

The Farmers' Union is not, and should never be, a political organization, but we as a class should contend for such laws as would be beneficial to us and demand the repeal of such laws as are hurtful to us. Take, for instance, the law enacted by the Thirtieth legislature regarding the shipment of apples from other states to Texas. Such a law makes apples come high to the farmer who can't raise them, and lowers the price to the farmer (outside of Texas) who produces them. This law is class legislation, and should be repealed.

But this law is a very small evil compared with the one-board medical bill. This law bars all investigation, all progress, annuls all rights, outside of the regular school of drug doctors. In the name of Heaven, what will come next? Jefferson said that the people who were governed least were governed best, but today Texas has hundreds of laws that the common people know nothing about, and they are the only people to suffer the penalty of those laws, as the rich always beat the law. The masses don't know that it is against the law for parents to give their children medicine without a drug doctor's prescription. Away with such laws! This law has created the biggest trust in Texas. So, Brother Farmer, it behooves you to inform yourself in regard to such laws as create trusts and combines to crush you. If this drug doctors' trust is not broken up we will have no poor man's doctors, but the doctors will sap the life blood from the poor man.

S. KELLOGG.

Boaz, Texas.

EVER FORWARD: BUILD FACTORIES

Editor Co-Operator:

My idea of unionism is that it should not curtail our rights as individuals but give strength collectively by co-operation; in other words, as long as I am a farmer I am eligible to the order and have the same right to buy whatever my neighbor has to sell and make or lose on it as I ever did, so long as I obey the expressed will of the order. I also understand that we are to assist each other in buying and selling. Three years ago I offered a resolution in our county (Comanche) union to join our sister counties in the building of a cotton factory at Brownwood, Comanche, De Leon or Dublin—the town that would give us the best inducements—but my resolution was voted down by a small

2's cotton, or even on his own by selling on an early market at 13½ cents. This is an extreme case, but an actual condition.

Do not misunderstand me. I fully understand and appreciate the why and wherefore of these extreme cases and know that such is competitive and not co-operative. To make a long article short, the farmer can be more easily induced to market his cotton through the warehouse system than to store his cotton in a warehouse for an indefinite length of time. By intelligent communication and co-operation every warehouse man can be kept posted as to the number of bales each farmer tributary to such a warehouse will market during the ensuing month. The paramount issue is now, not so much the price to be obtained as the marketing all the cotton through the warehouse system in bulk. The local buyer in my town has already tried to establish a new precedent by paying the man who sold his cotton in an individual capacity, in one to ten bale lots, better or just as good prices as the Union man that sells in bulk through our warehouse system.

I am fully convinced that if all the farmers had rushed their cotton on the 1907 market in the face of the panic cotton would have dropped to 5c or 7c a pound.

But this is theory. Most every one will side with you on this, yet he is not willing to abide by or be controlled by this theory in his future transactions. So we must meet and control the movement of cotton under actual conditions or lose out. I firmly believe we must occupy some middle ground or cater somewhat to the man that wishes to keep his cotton at home, as he is evidently in the majority—a condition and not a theory. Fifty cents a bale would cover all charges for warehousing and selling if we could induce the majority of the farmers to market through the system. Fraternally,

J. J. DEAVER.

Belton, Texas.

STORE AT HOME AND MARKET THROUGH WAREHOUSE

Editor Co-Operator:

Allow me to thank you for your editorial criticism of my article, "The Function of Warehouses," in The Co-Operator of July 23.

You tell the farmer in your editorial that this brother has never stopped to consider that this \$3,000,000, or whatever the insurance is, "is paid by the farmer anyway." Here I must question your position in part and if I have not been misled in my economic teachings and observations, you are in complete error. To be perfectly open and fair with you, I will take for granted that the word farmer used in your criticism is used in the collective or plural and not in the singular. Under this head we find that in the last analysis the consumer pays the larger part of all parasitic operations in commerce. Labor in the collective pays the balance in the rise and fall of prosperity. As the wage scale is the last thing to advance in the incoming prosperity and the first thing to decline in its outgoing. But since we are actually operating the singular, or competitively, and not collectively or co-operatively, save in a minor part, so we face actual conditions, and not a theory. What do I mean by actual condition? For example: Farmer No. 1 (in the singular) sold his cotton on the 1907 early market for 13½c. Farmer No. 2 stored his cotton in the warehouse and held it ten months at 35c per month per bale, for insurance and storage, \$3.50, and is forced to sell at 10c. Under same condition Farmer No. 2 could have saved \$3 per bale by storing his cotton at home, and it is not evident that farmer No. 1 paid insurance and storage on Farmer No.

ATTEND THE LOCAL

Editor Co-Operator:

Why can't the farmers trust each other? Why are they afraid of each other? We can rule the world if we only try. So come on, brothers and sisters, let's go to work. How can we accomplish our purpose if we don't go to work for that end. Sisters, won't you join and help us? Moses' sister aided him. Encourage husbands to attend every local meeting and go with him every time you can. Show the people by your presence that your heart is in the work. If we stay at home because some one else does, what can we expect but a dead local? Surely God is in this work and will not suffer us to be brought down and trampled under foot. I would say to the brethren, don't go in debt for anything you can do without. How can we accomplish this purpose? First, I would recommend we must be practical. If you can't carry the log, roll it. If we have a method the boys won't co-operate under, fix one they will. There is more than one way to get a boy to work. Look and see what you have butted your head against; be sure you know. I am looking and listening, always firm in the belief the victory will be ours.

L. O. GOODRUM.

Volga, Texas.

ENCAMPMENT AT KAUFMAN

Editor Co-Operator: We had a fine time at our encampment at Kaufman

last week. We listened to some very fine speeches by J. E. Edmondson, E. E. Thompson, mayor of Kaufman, and J. W. Carson of College Station. We had fine vocal music. I distributed two bundles of Co-operators. There were not so many out as would have been if the weather had been more favorable. It rained the first day.

LEWIS T. DALRYMPLE.
Kaufman, Texas.

EASTLAND COUNTY

Editor Co-Operator: Cotton is sorry. Boll worms and dry weather have cut the crop in half in this, the southwestern part of the county. Some say they find plenty of boll weevils, but I haven't seen any. The Union is doing very well. I will try to get the Co-operator into all the farmers' homes, for I know they ought to read it. We have plenty of corn and hogs and will make some sorghum—so we will do well. A. D. HUTTON.
Rising Star, Texas.

Brother T. W. Jordan, a member of Rush Creek local No. 973, Thurber, Texas, departed this life July 27, 1908. His local adopted appropriate resolutions, in which he is characterized as a noble Christian character, affectionate toward his family and true to his friends.

OBITUARY

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

RESOLUTIONS OF ADINA LOCAL UNION

Whereas, we deem the present system of importing foreign laborers to this country to compete with American labor and also to mix and mingle with the future generations of our people, thereby tending to lower the standard of American citizenship, detrimental to the best interests of our people; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Adina Local Union No. 2574, that we deem it a duty of the Union to endeavor to secure the passage of laws against this practice; and be it further

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the resolutions of Bandera County Union passed at Medina on July 6 and 7.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the National Co-operator for publication.

C. A. KING.
R. G. RADER,
Committee.

CONCERNING OBITUARIES AND RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

We have explained more than once in these columns the necessity of our declining to print resolutions of respect and obituaries, except in cases where the parties sending them are willing to pay for this service at low advertising rates. Many, however, have no doubt overlooked what we said in this regard, and we still receive frequently articles of this kind for publication. Now, brethren, we should very much like to print all these, but if we were to do so we would be compelled to crowd out very much matter of much more practical importance to the Union. For this reason we hope you will not think hard of us when we make only a brief statement of the principal fact.

A RINGING APPEAL.

A Prominent Farmer and Banker of Farmersville Shows How Organized Effort Pays.

The past season has been a very trying one on organized effort to control the price of cotton. Some men have lost money from one standpoint while others have made money. The question is, what has the effort of organized farmers done? This time a year ago cotton was selling at interior points in the South at 14c to 14½c, basis middling, and the organized farmers set 15c as a minimum price. Some have said they set it too high; well, that may have been, but could they have been expected to set the price less than the staple was selling for? Would they not have been foolish? It might have been well to have met and revised the minimum price after the panic. That is another question. No one could see far enough in the future to tell until the time to have done so had passed. Then, what good did organization do, if anything, is another question, not only for the organized to answer, but for every one interested in the south to ask himself and answer for himself in a public spirited, patriotic and business way.

We will have to admit that the panic of last October was the most severe in its financial effects of any the United States has ever witnessed; that it affected the commerce of the country more severely than any, cannot be denied. The effects of such financial disturbances have generally demoralized prices to an alarming extent. After the panic of 1893 cotton went to 5c and less. Let us see what was the effect in 1907. Cotton was selling at 12c to 12½c when the panic came, and under organized efforts of the farmers it sold almost as high in March as it was in October and the price was remarkably well held up until there were only about 600,000 bales left in the farmers' hands. Now, let us look the situation squarely in the face and see what good has been done. Under organized efforts all of the 11,000,000 bales was marketed at above 11c except the 600,000 and it was nearly all sold for more than 10½c; making, you might say, the entire crop bring something like 11½c. There had not been more than one-third of the crop sold when the panic came, which sold for at least 12c, which brought to the south \$220,000,000, the other two-thirds sold for at least 11c, or more than \$400,000,000, making a total of \$620,000,000.

Now, suppose that when the panic came the two-thirds that was unsold had been thrown on the market in a wild, pell-mell way, as has been the custom since the war, the price would have dropped to 6c or 8c at least. At 8c there would have been a loss of \$108,000,000. At 6c it would have been \$181,000,000. The holding off of the market has caused a lot of inconveniences and some losses; some failures in business, but who can say that it has been greater than the loss would have been if the price had dropped, as it would have been sure to do if there had been no efforts made to stay the price?

Again, to make it more clear, let us take my own section. Remember, we held a greater portion of our crop than the average, for there were many points that made more cotton than we did that did not hold any, but we

made about 7,500 bales and held nearly 1,000, or about one-eighth. About one-half, or 500 bales, sold for less than the best price and a little over half of the remaining 500 bales sold for more than 9½c, and if the other 200 bales sell for the present price, or 8½c, we have these figures: 6,500 at 12c brought \$390,000; 500 at 11c brought \$27,000; 300 at 9½c, \$14,000; 200 at 8½c, \$8,500; or a total of \$440,250 that the past crop brought under organized work.

Now, let us see what the result would have naturally been without organization. One-third was sold when the panic came, or 2,500 bales, at 12c, which brought \$150,000; then if the rest, 5,000 bales, had been turned loose in the old reckless way and sold for 8c, it would have brought \$200,000, making a total for the 7,500 bale crop of \$350,000, against a total of \$440,250, or a gain of \$90,250 in favor of organized efforts.

Now, allowing \$2,500 for warehouse charges and a like amount for interest, we still have a gain of \$85,250. Is not this worth thinking about? This \$85,250 will build a cotton factory; will build 100 homes to cost \$50 each or will hire the work done of 800 children, and let as many go to school six months.

It will pay \$85,250 worth of debts and save that much from having to come out of this or next year's crop, or save some merchant from the loss of that amount. That is not all of the good or the main good.

The principal good to be derived is getting on a basis of being in shape to price the product of the country and wresting that part of it from the hands of the gambler and speculator and making the country independent of them and perpetuating every one who raises cotton does not hold his portion while some holds all of his, and in case of a decline or disaster one is hurt, all, and in cases of an advance some are benefited all and some hurt all around. That some one will as in the past have to bear the brunt of all reforms, so it is in this fight. If all could be persuaded to do their part all would serve alike and the object sought would be achieved without hardly an effort.

Some think there is not any use for organization, while if they will only stop and think for a moment and make some calculations, they will readily see that the present crop, if it should make one-third of a bale per acre, will, at the average price of wages of the country cost the farmers 15c per pound to make and gather it.

It is now selling for more than \$25 per bale loss on this basis. Now, the farmers must lose this amount; that is, they must have that much less than they should have and the business of the country must suffer to that extent, which means a loss to my community of \$200,000, on an average crop. Those interested in the crop can make their own calculations and determine their course or decide whether their shoulders are needed at the wheel or not. There is only one business not materially affected by the price of cotton, and that is the cotton buyer; all he seems to care for is to buy it a little cheaper than the other fellow, whether it is high or low,

all other business is directly affected.

The organized farmer's idea is to have cotton compressed at the gin, placed in the warehouse and sold in fifty or hundred bale lots, or in lots to suit the buyer, thus saving the compress trouble, lessening the expense of the buyer and preventing damage from the weather, and marketing the crop as there is a demand for it, thus preventing the market from being glutted.

All of these reforms are needful and necessary to properly market the crop to best advantage; then as all are interested, is there any reason why everyone should not make it part of his business to assist in the reformation in whatever way he can see he can be of assistance?

Remember, that it cost as much to make cotton this year as it did last and if last year's crop of 7,500 bales around Farmersville sold for, say, an

average of 11c, and the present one sells for 9c, as it now looks, our community will be loser \$75,000. Can you or I afford to lose our part? Can our business afford it? Will we stop and think the matter over and act, and if so, when? Farmers cannot as a body control these things when they are in debt, that is sure, but the needs are so plain, and the plan so feasible, that it should appeal to the reason of every true Southerner and he should not allow any opportunity to escape without doing his best to get in shape and prepare his country for the work. Respectfully,

W. B. YEARY.

Farmersville, Texas.

P. S.—Organization seems to be on the drag so far as controlling cotton is concerned this year; in consequence of it look at the present market and see the contrast.

W. B. Y.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

FROM THE ARKANSAS HILL COUNTRY

Editor Co-operator: We have a local of about thirty-five and it is growing slowly but surely. People in this community are not as well prepared to meet the issues of the day as they are in some places, but still there are some that are true blue. I don't think that we can ever accomplish a great deal in this rough upland country until we raise a year's supply of provisions ahead, get our living in our own hands and stay out of debt; then what we can raise will be ours and no one will have the authority to say that we can't price our stuff at a fair price and hold it for the same.

But, brothers, just as long as our smoke house is in St. Louis and our flour bins in Kansas City, we can only hold cotton until the provisions run out; then the man that has the grub can say, meat 15 cents, flour \$3.50, and Wall street, 7 cents for cotton. We will trade that way, too, because none of us wants to hear our children cry for bread.

But if we will give the provision line the uppermost seat and make the cotton problem a secondary matter then we will begin to see things coming our way. Now, brothers, let's all try and labor on this line and be kind and obliging to each other and walk circumspectly, because the days are evil and outsiders have got their eyes on us; also let's be careful how we deal with outsiders. I believe there is much harm done to the cause in this way, because we should not cheat or defraud a brother, he doesn't give us license to mistreat any one else either.

So, brethren, come, be careful; there are lots of good men that don't belong to the Union and we need them. Do we want them? Then let us walk upright toward all men, treat each other right, practice what we preach, and they will come like rats from a burning barn to a hay stack. Yours for truth and justice,

J. M. FEARS.

Fears, Ark.

UNION ALIVE IN LOUISIANA.

Editor Co-operator: Oak Grove Local No. 126 is getting along all right. Unionism is at high tide here. Everybody is working for the interest of the Farmers' Union, and all should now be up and doing for our noble order,

the farmer's best friend. Let's keep up our locals, for without locals we can have no parish and county unions. Brethren, let's attend to our own business, and let Mr. Merchant's, Mr Speculator's and Mr. Gambler's alone—for if we look after our own affairs we will have a good, big job; also keep the scamps out of our business.

Mitchell, La. PRESTON FARD.

BUILD FACTORIES AND VOTE IN YOUR OWN INTEREST.

Editor Co-operator: I love to read the Co-operator and the letters that appear in it. We have fine crops up to the present time. I was in Texas in the 90s to 99.

It is strange that there are so many different opinions among the farmers I wish they all knew as much as I do about factories. If they did they would build factories and railroads. The farmers can manufacture and put up everything they grow if they would and knew how as I do, but they won't do it. The trusts say we can organize, but you must stop at that. That is one step only. Politics is essential—just as much so as eating, and as long as the farmer keeps out he will keep in the hole. Well, you need not discuss it but vote right.

Mobile, Ala. W. H. H. DAVIS.

SYMPATHY FOR MINERS.

An Arkansas Local Recommends National Union to Demand Withdrawal of Troops.

Whereas, the coal miners of Alabama have been struggling for about four years for their God-given rights; and

Whereas, the operators refuse to recognize these rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Liberty Local No. 1313, of Sebastian County, State of Arkansas, that we sympathize with those loyal miners;

Resolved, further, that we recommend that the National Union take the matter up and demand of President Roosevelt that he withdraw the United States troops from that state;

Resolved, further, that we send this resolution to the Co-operator and the Knoxville papers for publication.

G. L. Brown, Pres.

A. P. SEAMANS, Sec.

Glenwood, Ark. Aug. 22, 1908.

The Galveston Meeting.

Editor Co-operator: I attended the meeting of the warehousemen at Galveston last Friday and Saturday. It was the most definite and profitable meeting I ever attended. President Neill unfolded his plan in a plain and vigorous talk, that went home to every heart. The leading cotton factors of Galveston had prepared a splendid reception, and in every way demonstrated their sincerity to co-operate with the farmers of Texas and Oklahoma in obtaining profitable prices for cotton. But before entering into details of the plan, I wish to describe the superb greeting that was given to the farmers by the business men of Galveston. I can only mention a few of the names of the gentlemen that greeted us and entertained.

Malcolm Graham, representing Moody & Co., of happy thought, headed the delegation; then came "Uncle Joe" Smith, the bald headed young man, a veritable match for your "Uncle Sam," representing Kempner & Co. Next was Chas. Vedder, the heavyweight (who flatters himself that he is as pretty as Walcom Graham), representing Jno. D. Rogers & Co. The next was Robert L. Cohen, the greatest business genius of Galveston, who represents himself and conducts one of the largest and most up-to-date ready-to-wear clothing establishments for ladies and gentlemen in the South—an organizing genius, a man of wonderful business sagacity. The last was Mr. Kaufman, secretary of the Business Men's League, who represents all the people of Galveston, and is the propeller of all things that move.

These splendid gentlemen took us in charge, and extended every courtesy possible, and conducted us through this great port and explained the details of the great machines of marketing, that are so systematically organized. We were shown through the great warehouse of Moody & Co., Kempner & Co. and Rogers & Co. Every detail of handling cotton was fully explained and demonstrated. A damaged bale of cotton was "picked" in our presence, so as to show what farmers lose by not protecting their cotton. I wish every farmer could have seen this single demonstration.

Then we were given a ride to the beach, where the great sea wall stands as a protection against storms. It is a massive structure, and the splendid citizens of Galveston deserve everlasting honors for their enterprise in constructing this defense.

Here a banquet was given and fried fish, soft shell crab and sliced tomatoes constituted the menu. Ice tea was the only beverage passed around. It was a delightful repast. Then came the speaking, while all were seated at the table, Mr. Kaufman acting as toastmaster. Short speeches were made by Satterwhite, Edmondson, Albritton and your "Uncle Sam" on the part of the farmers, while Capt. Jens Moeler, Mr. Haines of the Chamber of Commerce, and Malcolm Graham spoke for Galveston. The speeches were all pleasant as well as creditable, and the sentiment was all in the direction of making Galveston a great concentrating point to market the cotton of Texas and Oklahoma.

On Saturday morning the delegation was treated to a trip out in the gulf on the steamer Lawrence. We passed the long wharves almost six miles in length, where the outgoing and incoming cargoes of freight are handled.

Passing out into the gulf along the jetties thirteen miles in length, until we reached a distance of fifteen miles from Galveston and the ship began to ride the waves of the sea. Malcolm Graham suggested that we had better return before the boys got seasick, as the league was not prepared to fill them up the second time. So returning back to the city at 1 p. m. we all lunched. Some few of our boys enjoyed an automobile ride and through the courtesy of "Uncle Joe" Smith your "Uncle Sam" and Joe Edmondson were treated to our maiden auto excursion. Starting at the Tremont hotel we sped over the beautiful paved streets at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. "Uncle Joe" told us that we had a good safe driver but for the life of me I could not help but believe every moment that destruction was at hand. I am almost sure that "Uncle Joe" felt ashamed for us, for as we whirled around the corners I would grab the sides and back of that infernal wagon. I know everybody in town must have been amused. By the time we made the rounds of the city my fears were all gone, and I felt like congratulating "Uncle Joe" for our marvelous escape. If you ever go to Galveston don't fail to call at Kempner & Co. and see "Uncle Joe" Smith, give him the "distress sign" and he will never fail to "respond." Kempner & Co. are proud of "Uncle Joe" and well they should be, for he is the best natured old cuss and with a service of twenty-one years for them, he has justly won the highest of honors. On first sight you might take "Uncle Joe" for a "spring chicken," that is one reason I say that he compares to "Uncle Sam" but on close observation you will find that his face extends clear to the back of his neck.

The last act was to give all a bath in the sea. Malcolm Graham said this was proper and right in order that the farmers who visited Galveston might return home as clean as they came. I wish I had the space to tell you just how Albritton and Joe Edmondson looked in their little striped bathing suits, and how they swung onto the rope to keep the waves from carrying them out in the open sea. The real humorous side of this trip can never be told, unless you send for me.

Now, I will tell you about the plan of the Central Selling System and the arrangements to carry it through.

The Plan.

The Central Selling System has been made the Union plan by referendum vote, and was also adopted by the last state convention.

It provides for the co-operative marketing of cotton, and the concentration of all the Union interests.

To rid ourselves of market gamblers and organized street speculators, short sellers and cotton scalpers it becomes absolutely necessary for the farmers to head-up their business and put themselves in a tangible form to meet the real dealers and consumers of cotton. This plan was evolved by President Neill and is generally designated as the "Neill Plan."

We met the cotton factors of Galveston and our plan was outlined to them and they have endorsed it, and offered their friendly offices in carrying it out. Remember the cotton factors do not buy cotton or sell cotton for speculation. They do not buy or sell futures. They simply sell cot-

ton for their customers at the best possible prices, charging only one dollar per bale, which includes storage, insurance, weighing, sampling, classing and selling for the first month. For each subsequent month the only charge is 15 cents for storage, and the actual cost of insurance. They agree to furnish money to the amount of \$30 per bale at 6 per cent per annum to finance all cotton that is held. It is agreed that the Union is to place two competent farmers in Galveston to receive all the cotton and to supervise the selling and in a general way look after the interests of all cotton consigned to the Central Selling System.

The warehouses in Galveston and all other instruments in connection with the handling of cotton is open at all times to the inspection of the Union representatives. All cotton is to be weighed by bonded weighers appointed by the governor and as soon as the cotton is received it will be weighed and reported to you or your warehouse manager at home, and in this way all errors can be corrected at once.

Now let me show you the advantages of this plan.

First. Galveston is the only great port accessible to Texas and Oklahoma and she has the facilities to handle and warehouse over a million bales of cotton at present, and protect it from damage. She can enlarge these means as rapidly as the plan develops, and it is possible to warehouse and compress every bale of cotton raised in Texas and Oklahoma. This is one of the most resourceful opportunities for the Farmers' Union that has ever been opened to it. I have been writing and speaking along these lines for years, and just now the plan has been fully developed. Let me explain to you the advantages of this system. This will absolutely concentrate your power, and stop the street peddling business. Here you will be able to offer thousands and hundreds of thousands of bales for sale, and such offers of large lists will attract the largest dealers and consumers of cotton. By having a concentrating point you will invite from three to five hundred large exporters and spinner buyers to your sales, and being in control of the supply, if the price don't suit, then you can hold and all hold at once. By having the co-operation of all these large cotton factors you will have more money behind your cotton than you ever had before. We will by this means transfer the financial power of this nation to the South where it belongs. Cotton plays the most important part in the financial affairs of this nation, and when we control cotton, as we will, the strength of this nation will be in the South, and I would be glad to see Galveston made the heading up point. Great possibilities are in store for the farmers of our glorious old Southland, but it is going to take nerve and determination to win. Have you got the courage to unite and win this struggle? If so let every farmer line up, and before your cotton has time to damage have it weighed and consigned to the Central Union System at Galveston and get in line with this great co-operative selling plan. It is the only way to dethrone the cowardly cotton scalpers, gamblers and speculators, that swarm over our beautiful Southland like so many vultures. Don't let your cotton damage. Don't let the street fakir cut in. Ship it flat to Galveston, and when your cotton is sent in good

condition, there will be no danger of damages because the arrangement is an absolute guarantee to you. I wish that every warehouse man in the state had attended the meeting. But I understand that about September 15 a very low excursion, say \$5 for the round trip, will be given, and every farmer is going to be invited by President Neill to attend. Let us make that a memorable gathering. Let us sound the declaration of independence that will be heard and felt all over Texas. I ask you in the name of your wives and children to stop selling your cotton cheap and line up for liberty.

Yours for independence,
"UNCLE SAM" HAMPTON.

P. S. I wish to add a little tribute to Col. Moody, one of the honored landmarks of Texas, a man of four score years but a tower of strength in mental power and organizing ability. He accompanied us out in the gulf, and spoke to the delegates on the historic days of Texas and Galveston. He traced the trying days and struggles of Texas, and marked the time of the great material developments of the now wonderful port city of Texas. Col. Moody is a very interesting man, and his life is one long career of honest and faithful service to our beloved state. I cannot pay a higher tribute to him than to say that all Galvestonians love and honor him, and when he arises to speak in their counsels all give heed to his wise words.

COST OF COTTON CROP.

Editor Co-operator: I see several are submitting estimates of cost of production, which I find are lacking in some articles. I will submit cost based on using current machinery, etc., estimated as follows: 30 acres of land, of which will plant 20 in cotton, five in corn and leave five for pasture, wood, etc.:

CAPITAL STOCK.

30 acres at \$30.....	\$900.00
Two work horses.....	200.00
One wagon	75.00
One breaking, \$12: 1 stalk cutter, \$20; 1 planter, \$25; 1 cultivator, \$30; small tools and extras, \$10	97.00
One set of harness and bridles	20.00

Total \$1,292.00

PRODUCT.

Seven bales of cotton at 15c..	\$525.00
3 1/2 tons of seed at \$15.....	52.50
100 bu. corn at 50c.....	50.00

Total \$627.50

EXPENSES.

State and county tax on capital stock	\$9.04
Interest on \$1,250 at 10 per cent per annum.....	129.00
Sinking fund, 1 per cent on \$1,292	12.92
Hire of hand, 12 mo. at \$20..	240.00
Board of hand, 12 mo. at \$9 ..	108.00
Ginning 7 bales at 40c per 100 lb.	14.00
Wrapping 7 bales at \$1.....	7.00
1/2 bu. corn, at 50c; 20 bu. cotton seed at 20c, for planting	4.25
Feed consumed by team.....	100.00

Total \$624.41

Net profit on crop..... \$3.09

This statement is made as one would have to on the capital stock and buy feed and hire the labor done at current prices. Can the farmer live five more years at this rate?

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. COLLINS,
Eastland, Texas.

MONEY SAVER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The rates of 2 and 3 cents per word applies only in the Classified Columns.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

CLARENCE NUGENT, Attorney at Law, Stephenville, Texas.

POSITIONS WANTED

AN Ex-Secretary of a local that has completed a business course, desires a position with some Union enterprise. References given. Union Brother please communicate with G. Box 145, Portales, N. Mex.

8-27

FOR SALE

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE—We have a Scholarship for sale at a bargain in the best business college in North Texas write at once. Co-Operator.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL—Coming two. For particulars write Vernon Brown, Sherman, Tex. 9-10p

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

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

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

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

YOUR name, R. F. D. route and address on a rubber stamp, with selfinking pad sent post paid for 50 cents. Ft. Worth Stamp Co., 103 E. 7th St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

3-6-4t

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

AGENTS—\$75 Monthly, Combination Rolling Pin. **Miss Articles Combined**, Lighting Seller. Sample Free. Forsee Mfg. Co. R. 289, Dayton, O.

9-8p

RAIRIE VIEW HERD POLAND CHINAS—Choice pigs for sale—pairs and trios, not skin. No culs offered and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. W. R. Moore, R. F. D., Knox City, Tex. 10-8p

STRICTLY PURE Ribbon Cane Syrup—Canned fresh—good as new syrup. Direct from plantation to consumer. \$2.00 per can six cans, gallon cans. Address, J. B. McGuire, Pledger, Tex. 9-3

SEND names and addresses of ten progressive farmers and 10 cents to pay cost of mailing and get one package of the best TURNIP SEED in existence. FREE. Georgia Seed Co., Box L, Hogansville, Ga.

9-3p

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

WANTED—1000 Organizers, to organize the colored people of the United States into The Negro Farmer and Laborers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America. Chartered by the State of Texas, and Copy-Righted by the United States, and indorsed by the Executive Committee of the White Farmers' Union of Texas. For further particulars address, J. E. A. Baager, Linden, Texas. 11-9

TO KEEP SALT DRY

"To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten to twelve pieces of rice," says Woman's Home Companion for September. "This will not come through the holes in the cover of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture; thus the salt is always dry and fine."

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

The offices of the State Union have been removed from the Ellison building to the corner of Main and Third streets, up stairs. All correspondence with the president, secretary and organizer should be addressed to the last named location.

The state democratic executive committee of Texas has been called to meet at Austin next Monday, August 31, to nominate a candidate for commissi o n e r of agriculture to succeed R. T. Milner, resigned. Friends of E. A. Calvin, who desire to see him nominated to this position should write or wire Hon. A. B. Story, care Gov. T. M. Campbell, Austin, Texas. There is no time to lose if you want Calvin for commissioner.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

T. A. Carroll, aged sixty-five years, was found dead in bed in his room at Dallas Thursday morning.

A 50,000 barrel oil tank belonging to the Guffey company was struck by lightning about 8:30 Monday night. The tank was about half full of crude oil, some of which was saved.

Tuesday, at Bonham, John O'Keefe, while in his chicken yard endeavoring to kill a chicken, was spurred by a large Plymouth Rock rooster, from the wounds of which blood poisoning is feared.

The city of Stephenville has passed an ordinance forbidding boys under the age of 18 to be out in town after 9 o'clock without the consent of their parents. The boys are obeying the law to the letter.

Chief Rube Freedman Thursday tendered his resignation to the Corsicana fire department and J. D. Redden was elected to succeed him. Mr. Freedman has been connected with the fire department since its organization in 1884, and for the past thirteen years has been its chief.

Mrs. C. W. Maples of Mineral Wells was Monday night badly bitten by a large rat. Mrs. Maples was awakened by feeling some object crawling over her hand, and as she flung out her hand the rodent sank its teeth deep into the knuckle and had to be pulled away by main force.

James A. Russell, aged 28, and his brother Oscar, aged 13 years, were drowned Saturday morning at Bachman's dam, near Dallas. Young Russell accidentally fell into the water, which was thirty feet deep, and his brother, who was near at the time, made an effort to save his but both were drowned.

Farm demonstration agents of the Department of Agriculture for the States of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia will meet in Washington, D. C., Aug. 29 for the purpose of forming an organization for the advancement of their work.

Richard, the 7-year-old son of William Boone of McKinney, died Thurs-

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

have been made for the Delegates and Visitors to the National Convention of the F. E. & C. U. of America, to stop at the

Seibold Hotel,

J. W. EGGLESTON, Proprietor.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

Hot and cold Water and Telephone in every Room. Write for further information.

SEIBOLD HOTEL,

MAIN AND 7TH.

Hotel Worth,**National and State Headquarters****Farmers Edu. & Co-Op. Union of America.****AMERICAN PLAN**

C. F. LONG, Pres.

W. J. DOYLE, Secy.

Imperial Hotel

Dallas Texas

Best in Texas for the Price

All Outside Rooms - - - \$1.00
Rooms with Private Bath \$50, 2.00

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

GRAND HOTEL

EUROPEAN PLAN.

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

MANSION HOTEL,

Ft. Worth, Texas.

American Plan. \$2.00 Per Day.
Modern Elevator and Electrical Equipments.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TEXAS PEOPLE.

Fourth and Rusk Street.

B. H. DUNN, Manager.

Richelieu Hotel

The best accommodations for prices paid in Texas. 112 cool, clean, airy rooms, and our rates the most reasonable to be found anywhere. Corner 15th and Main St.

HOLLIS R. IVY & J. B. SPRINKLE, Successors to J. N. IVY.

After acute suffering, which medical skill and change of climate failed to alleviate, James P. Harrison, one of the best known and most popular citizens and business men of Sherman, died at his home Thursday morning.

Electricity is to be used to run the machinery of the San Angelo Gin Company. They have ordered a 60-horsepower electric motor and will get power from the San Angelo water-works company to operate their plant.

Continental Bank & Trust Co.

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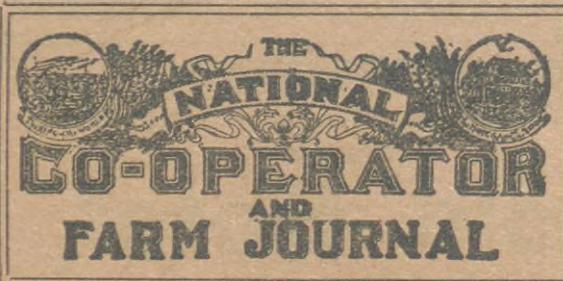
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

J. W. SPENCER, PRESIDENT
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Correspondence Solicited



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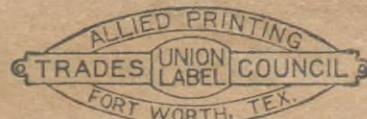
AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

Entered as second-class matter, April 23, 1908,
at the post office at Fort Worth, Texas,
under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

TEXAS WELCOMES YOU.

In behalf of the biggest hearted people in the biggest and best state in the Union, the Co-Operator welcomes as their guests this week the real empire builders of this nation. Because you have remained at home and tilled the soil and have trusted more to the work of your hands and to the honesty of your law-makers and the other classes of society with which you have had dealings and less to counseling and co-operating with one another, your toil is not being rewarded as it should be. Yet, you have it within your power to effect the most powerful business organization that has ever been formed, and that upon lines which propose no injury to any other legitimate business or occupation.

About half a dozen years ago a few patriotic farmers and an editor in a small Texas county conceived the idea of making a final effort to organize the farmers for their self-preservation. The times were more propitious than they knew, and four years ago the movement had grown to state-wide proportions. From this it spread to other states, until now every cotton producing state and many in the North and Northwest have enlisted in this great army of producers. Although hurriedly brought together and with little time for training and discipline and with thousands in the ranks who did not even know the objects of the organization, the results accomplished in this short time are almost incredible. Cotton, the main product in the first Union territory, has made an average of over 25 per cent advance in price and has been kept within narrower fluctuations than ever before. Even the panic of last year did not affect cotton as it had been affected some years of ordinary business activity before the Farmers' Union was organized. Wheat and corn have likewise steadily become more steady and have gained in prices, and a better day is dawning for the tobacco and the fruit and truck grower.

These things have been noted by the ties and trousers, as well as shirts and uncommercial world, and it has begun to derclothe; on wrapping their staple in dawn on the business man who is doing a cotton sacks exclusively; or if they should legitimate business that they are beneficial to all interests and much of the prejudice which once existed against the Farmers' Union is being broken down. But whether we shall have the help of the business element or not in the future, the farmers have it within their power to go forward with the work they have begun. With confidence in one another and in our leaders and with discipline whereby we will charge when commanded to charge, there is nothing impossible for this great organization.

In welcoming you, delegates of the National Union, Texas feels like she is welcoming you back home. You were born in Texas, and you became of age and went away and set up housekeeping for yourself. You have done exceedingly well and have proven an honor to our cause. Now you have come back home and we are all glad. We enjoy your companionship and counsel and we hope you will be so well pleased that you will pay us a visit every year.

MARKETING HOME-CANNED GOODS.

There is a complaint on the part of the home canners that there is not the demand for the home products there should be, and there is a disposition on the part of some of the canners to be discouraged over the situation. This is a business proposition pure and simple, and the demand must be created for these goods just like any other new product that is put on the market. One of the most direct ways to accomplish this end is to get the home people, the consumers, to call for the home product. If the people do not demand the goods the merchants will not push them. The canners' organization should establish a publicity department and push these goods among the customers. The marketing of these goods is the big end of the proposition, and it is the end of the deal that is going to require business judgment and close study, and business methods will have to be employed to dispose of the goods. The goods are all right—as good as the best—but it is going to take time and skill to introduce them. The Board of Trade can help in this matter by giving the canners the benefit of the business judgment necessary to establish a demand and a market for the goods. In the meantime the canners should exercise patience.

—Palestine Herald.

Even one who seldom or never buys canned goods can help create this demand for the home product by making it a point to ask his grocer if he handles the home canned goods. If he does not sell them, tell him they are better and that you are interested in their sale.

GET THE COTTON HABIT

It is an axiom that prices are governed to a large extent by the law of supply and demand. In an article which we copied last week a well known Texan is quoted as having said that "if every Filipino would buy a cotton shirt it would raise the price of cotton to 15 cents." That being the case, what price would it bring if the southern

farmers, the people most vitally interested, should, as a matter of principle and of business, insist on wearing cotton clothes down our lane and the future of cotton is exclusively in summer, coats, hats, neck- assured.

It would pay the Farmers' Union handsomely (in co-operation with other organizations or not) to employ expert men and prosecute an extensive advertising campaign to educate the American public in the uses of cotton products. Make the propaganda popular, get the people to thinking that way, make it the style, and the consumption of cotton will be increased 50 per cent.

Private business concerns are constantly doing things as wonderful. The people run in one big herd; get the leaders turned exclusively in summer, coats, hats, neck- assured.

TO FINANCE COTTON.

President Neill and Warehousemen Arrange For Necessary Money.

About fifty managers of Farmers Union warehouses, President D. J. Neill, Executive Committeemen, J. E. Montgomery, J. C. Albritton and A. Laas, Organizer J. E. Edmondson gathered in Galveston last Friday and Saturday to consider the matter of marketing this year's cotton crop and securing advances on such as may not be able to hold until the price is acceptable.

A committee of cotton factors met the Union warehousemen and took them on an inspection trip to the local warehouses and wharves and showed them the facilities for handling cotton. From their representations it appears that Galveston can store about 200,000 bales at one time with present facilities.

A proposition was then taken up, whereby responsible banking concerns, several in number, offered to loan two-thirds the value of cotton at 6 to 8 per cent interest, the loans to be carried as long as the borrower desires. This proposition provides that

President Neill gave out an interview in which he said the arrangement would help the Union perfect its holding system and become independent of the speculative buyers.

The charges for cotton shipped to Galveston under this plan will be \$1.00 for commission, storage, insurance, etc., for the first month and 15 cents a month and cost of insurance only after the first month.

Besides the warehouse managers and officers there were also present at the conference: Aaron Smith, editor of the Co-Operator, "Uncle" Sam Hampton, Lee Satterwhite, and Charles Allen of the Galveston selling agency.

NATIONAL UNION IN SESSION.

Large Number of Delegates and Visitors Present.

The advance guard of the national convention of the Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, began to arrive



C. S. BARRETT, OF GEORGIA NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

men organized themselves into the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union, in Rains County Texas, and today this organization extends through Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado,

J. B. Lewis, Ark., Ex-President Ark. State Union.

J. L. Barron, Ga., Ex-Sec. Ga. State Union.

Jno. Lee, Ga.

T. B. Taylor, Texas.

Hardy Dial, Okla.

T. S. Miller, member National Executive committee.

E. M. Bledsoe, Tex.

A. A. C. Williams, Tex.

N. C. Murray, Ex-President, Texas.

J. E. Beene, conductor Texas State Union, Texas.

Geo. Shannon, Texas.

H. G. G. Cox, State Organizer, Washington.

A BIG DISTRICT UNION.

Editor Co-operator: Cross Roads Lodge No. 3716 had a public installation of officers; your humble servant was installing officer. The crowd was very much disappointed at the non-appearance of County Lecturer W. C. Spence of Mazeland; nevertheless we had a short talk from each of the newly elected officers, and everybody appreciated the same, after which the crowd was dismissed and the union went into executive session. One lady, and two of the prodigal sons returned to the union. Cross Roads now has 60 members, 36 males and 24 females. To go to Cross Roads local is like going to a county Union. If you want to find a jolly good crowd of Union men and women come over to Cross Roads and you will find 'em. All union brothers and sisters are invited to come at any time and be with us. We meet regular every two weeks on Wednesday night. August 14 and 15 we are going to have a big district Union rally 18 miles south of Miles, Texas, at Hees school house. We have the largest District Union in West Texas, composed of locals in four counties, Runnels, Coke, Tom Green and Concho, and comprising about 1,200 square miles of territory. We are expecting the old war horse, J. A. Wheeler of Moody, Texas, to be with us. All are expecting a good time. Fraternally,

JESSE B. BOWDEN, Organizer.
Rowena, Texas.



These Men Organized the First Farmers Union at Point, Texas.

(1) J. S. Turner, Caddo Mills; (2) Jess Adams, Emory; (3) W. T. Cochran, Point; (4) T. J. Pound, Point; (5) W. S. Sisk, Emory; (6) J. B. Morris, Point; (7) Lee Seamster, Mineral Wells; (8) Newt Gresham, Point, deceased; (9) O. H. Rogers, Emory. The tenth member of the organizing party was T. W. Donaldson of Point, his picture is not given.

the cotton shall be shipped to Galveston. This offer was fully considered by a committee composed of Messrs. Neill, Tonahill and Satterwhite and then by the whole body and was unanimously adopted.

The meeting disclosed that with several hundred warehouses the Farmers Union itself can store almost a million bales and one of the warehouse managers who has been working on the proposition reported that several spinner buyers had expressed a desire to buy from the Union warehouses if large lots could be secured at the time.

At the close of the meeting

Sunday evening. Monday, the officials and Executive committee were here and spent the day in shaping up their reports and arranging for the work of the convention.

The delegates are a good-looking, apparently well fed crowd and make a very creditable showing for this great organization.

The convention opened Tuesday morning, and after the usual addresses of welcome and response, President Barrett appointed the standing committees and in an address reviewed at some length the work accomplished the past year.

Only about six years ago, ten

do, California, and Washington, and is still growing.

As the Co-operator closes its forms the regular work of the convention is being carried on. One of the main questions of this meeting will be the price for cotton, but it will not be published when settled. Another matter will be the qualification for membership and still another, the question of a better marketing system.

Among the distinguished Union men present are:

C. S. Barrett, Ga., National President.

R. H. McCulloch, Ark. National Secretary-Treasurer.

Books and Education

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Part II—What the Farmers Should Do:

When agriculture was introduced in the public schools of San Antonio, the teachers were not prepared to conduct the work. To overcome this difficulty the board employed a supervisor whose duty was to go from school to school and instruct the pupils as well as prepare the teachers. Practically all of them realized their ignorance and began taking much interest. After three years' experience the teachers have become well prepared and the work has been turned over to them.

I believe this illustration would apply to over two-thirds of the Texas teachers, and points to the first action for us to take.

Senate bill No. 109, passed by the last legislature in Oklahoma and approved by Governor Haskell, is much superior to that of Texas, and one which should be highly appreciated. It requires the teachers to stand a satisfactory examination in agriculture during 1909, and adds a new department to the public school system—the teaching of agriculture, horticulture, stock feeding and domestic science.

The success of this movement in Texas means much to the welfare of the farmer's son, and agricultural interest of the state. The Texas primary of 1908 is now over, and we know about who our next legislators will be. These men are supposed to represent the people, and I believe they should be instructed as to the people's wish.

Another bill concerning the teaching of agriculture will likely be put before the next legislature. As to the reading of this bill, I cannot say at the present, but I feel safe in stating that it will ask for an appropriation sufficient to establish departments at the University of Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Denton Normal and other state normals, so that the teachers may become prepared to teach agriculture and stock raising.

This is also the desire of the Texas Farmers' Congress, and its educational committee adopted plans to have the project brought before the legislature. Since this bill will be of so much interest to our educational system, future farming, welfare of the farmer's son, and the will of the Farmers' Congress, I therefore appeal to all farmers and others interested to approach their legislators and ask them to vote in its favor.

S. A. MINEAR.

SOUTHLAND UNIVERSITY

Southland University will enter upon its first session in the town of Denton, Sept. 8, 1908. It was organized by the regents of Southwestern Christian College, who felt the need of extending the work of the college and of adding new departments of instruction. Professor A. B. Barret of Abilene was selected to secure a faculty and to direct the work of the university for a term of five years.

A competent faculty has been secured, and work will be given the coming session in the following schools: Academy, college of liberal arts, college of sacred literature, conservatory of music, school of oratory, and school of commerce. Some work will be given in pedagogy, but at present no special school will be organized.

The buildings of the Christian College will be used this session, but plans will soon be completed for erecting new and more elaborate ones on a plot of ground set aside for that purpose, which, when perfected, will include an

orphans' home, a hospital and a building for manual and industrial training.

Much interest has been manifested in the work and a successful session is confidently expected.

A STORY OF SUCCESS

In 1900 the Tyler Commercial College of Tyler, Texas, opened its doors to the public. It started with teachers, thoroughly qualified, the management full of energy and progressive business methods. This school now enjoys the honor of enrolling more students annually for complete courses of bookkeeping, business training, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and railroad work than any other American business college. Much of its success can be attributed to the Byrne Practical Bookkeeping and Business Training and the Byrne Simplified Shorthand which they introduced and which they demonstrated to be the most modern and progressive systems in use. These famous systems are drawing patronage to this school from over half the states in the union and a number of foreign countries.

The Byrne Practical Bookkeeping and Business Training is one of actual business training from start to finish; it not only teaches bookkeeping but business as well. In connection with this most modern method, this school uses loose-leaf ledgers, statement ledgers, card systems, McCaskey & Huber account systems, Burroughs adding machine, mimeographs, multigraphs, filing cabinets, interior telephone, speaking tubes, in fact their school building contains the most modern and complete equipment ever introduced in a commercial college. The furnishing and equipment alone cost more than \$12,000. Their telegraphy department is elaborately equipped.

They own two large brick buildings, both of which are used as the home of the Tyler Commercial College; the main building is a large three-story brick, 78x120 feet. It is well worth a visit to Tyler to go through this great institution.

A Fort Worth Seat of Learning

Fort Worth University is approaching what promises to be a very successful

ful school year. The new members of the faculty, Professor Edwards of the chair of science; Professor King of the chair of history; Professor Long of the chair of ancient languages, and Professor Willsey of the chair philosophy and English Bible, are graduates of leading American universities, and in most cases are experienced teachers. The new teachers in the preparatory department are also eminently qualified for their respective positions. Colonel B. F. Morrell, the new commandant, comes from a prominent military

Big Pay in Civil Service

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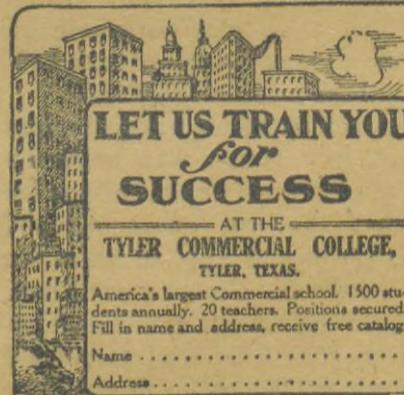
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FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY.

Rev. William Fielder, D.D., President, Ft. Worth, Texas.

A co-educational institution noted for its high scholarship and moral atmosphere. A large faculty trained in the leading universities of America. SEVEN HUNDRED STUDENTS last year. Departments—College of Liberal Arts, Academy of Music, Art, Elocution and Oratory, Physical Culture, Military, Medical and Business. Located in one of the most beautiful residence portions of the city. For catalogues and further information address the President.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.



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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF THE INCARNATE WORD.

Parents who wish to secure for their daughters the benefits of a solid and refined education, with maternal supervision of their health, manners and morals, will do well to consider the advantages the academy offers. The pupils will find an ideal home school, charmingly situated in a lovely villa of 283 acres, where nature has been so lavish of her beauties.

Health record unsurpassed—building hygienic—increased capacity—steam heat—electric light—pure water—large dairy and vegetable garden.

Curriculum up to the standard of the best schools. Fine Art and Music Studios. Classes reopen first Tuesday in September. The Alamo Heights car line connecting with all the car lines of the city, passes the academy every fifteen minutes.

For illustrated catalogue apply to

Mother Superior.

institution to produce clean, strong, school, and as a tactician and disciplinarian, is said to be "superior to a West Pointer." Excellent provision has been made for the young ladies who live in University Hall.

The prospect for students is the brightest in several years and it is expected that the attendance will be unusually large. It is the aim of this useful American citizens and the record shows that in the past this has been done.

President Fielder invites correspondence from parents and guardians of young people, from both Texas and the adjacent states.

A TEXAS INSTITUTION

The proprietors of the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas assert that it has been their constant aspiration for twenty years to build up in the metropolis of Texas a business college the equal of any in the United States—one entirely worthy of the confidence and support of the people of their home state. They believe that without immodesty they can lay claim to having succeeded in this laudable ambition. In fact the Metropolitan is recognized by the business community as a leader, and its graduates fill with credit numerous positions of responsibility and trust in this and surrounding states. It is a large, well-equipped school, with the most competent instructors, and with ample financial resources to back up every claim.

The confidence of Messrs. Darby & Ragland in the merit of their own school is proved by their unconditional offer to refund to any student who is in any way dissatisfied with his instruction, or who finds anything not as represented, the full amount paid for his scholarship.

ACADEMY OF THE INCARNATE WORD

The location of the academy in a beautiful suburban villa, is ideal. Though only a short ride from the center of the city, it has all the advantages of the salutary quiet and salubrious climate of the country.

On this spot nature has poured her beauty with prodigal hand. The lovely San Antonio river, which has its source on the villa grounds, serenely pursues its course through the woodlands, and on all sides alternating stretches of forest and greenward complete the beauty of the picturesque scene, justly entitling the charming spot to be called "The Garden of Texas." The property was purchased in 1897 from Colonel George W. Brackenridge.

From all the depots of San Antonio, the academy is easily accessible by taking the electric railway and transferring to the Alamo Heights car, which passes the academy every fifteen minutes.

The buildings are of red brick with stone and granite trimmings, designed in all the simplicity of monastic art. The extensive grounds, comprising 283 acres, covered with greenward and shaded by lofty trees, are most beautifully adorned.

The class rooms, sleeping apartments, music, recreation, dining and study halls, gymnasium, the long and cheerful corridors, are all arranged with a view to health, comfort and convenience with a corresponding equipment for the cultivation of heart, intellect and taste. The buildings are well ventilated, lighted by electricity, heated throughout by the Van Auken system of steam heating, and provided with ample facilities for hot and cold water baths. A steam laundry, electric lights and ice plant have just been installed.

The health of the pupils being of paramount importance, the sanitary regulations enforced are of the most practical nature; special attention is given to the choice and preparation of food, the hours for rising and retiring, for meals, study and recreation. This

conscientious attention to health extends to every individual pupil. The result is most forcibly illustrated by the unusually small percentage of illness at the academy.

The plan of education given at the academy is practical, solid and refined. The government is eminently maternal. Every effort is made to compensate the pupils for separation from home and parents. The young lady students are subjected to such discipline only as is essential to good order and the formation of habits of self-control.

The curriculum of studies provides for a thorough training in the various branches of a liberal education, beginning with elementary work and passing by degrees to more advanced studies. It is divided into four courses: Primary, preparatory, academic and collegiate.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OPENING THIS WEEK

The Polytechnic College opened its eighteenth session Wednesday of this week. This school began seventeen years ago with a small brick building—one wing of the present young ladies' dormitory—in which was housed the president and his family, the teachers, and the young lady boarders. During the year there were 105 pupils enrolled. The school now owns five large brick and stone buildings which, including the twenty-five acre campus, are easily worth \$175,000, and had an enrollment last year of nearly nine hundred pupils.

The college is composed of three schools—the college, the preparatory school and the college of fine arts. Each of these schools is well organized and is doing first-class work. A technical school is already being contemplated, and it is to be hoped that this will be a reality in the near future.

The following are some of the improvements over last year: Thirty-two new Star pianos, including two grands. These will be ready for use a few days after the opening. A chair of biology has been added to the college and a strong man for this chair added to the faculty. The work in Bible and Biblical literature will be enlarged, giving an opportunity for a practical knowledge of the Book of books.

The buildings have been thoroughly overhauled and a number of valuable improvements added. Electric lights have been installed in the Mulkey hall and the main building. All the buildings will be lighted with electricity soon.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the college chapel, the eighteenth session of the school was formally opened. Rev. A. L. Andrews of Dallas, Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh of Fort Worth, Hon. George Mulkey of Fort Worth and Hon. Baylor L. Agerton of Fort Worth delivered addresses.

The school year starts off with a good enrollment and flattering prospects.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

A Co-educational Christian School of High Rank

Baylor's faculty of strong personalities, backed up by the large body of young men and women who have been helped by them form a powerfully inspiring force, ennobling the purpose and spirit of those newly enlisted. Perhaps it is the constant touch with these that more than anything else tends to suggest and reveal to the new student the powers and talents lying dormant in his own soul.

These men and women are largely, Christian in their thinking and in their teaching—but more in their living. They love the youth entrusted to their care. They believe in them. They will go their length at any time to help them in any way needful.

That the school is co-educational and offers equal privileges to young men and young women alike is one of its



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AN IDEAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Harrison School (hereafter Marshall Training School) is located four or five miles from the city of San Antonio, but is convenient to a street car line. The campus is eighty feet higher than the city. Thus the school offers the most pleasant and beautiful country surroundings, with the advantages of the city close at hand.

This institution is best described as a training school, preparing its students for higher work in the universities and colleges. The teachers are university graduates and Christian ladies and gentlemen; in fact the school's aim, above other considerations, is to turn out young men of disciplined, manly, Christian character. The principal and his wife and the teachers have rooms in the dormitory, and are thus enabled to render all needed assistance to the students, and look after their conduct.

Clean, healthful athletics are encouraged and directly supervised by the instructors.

Bro. D. B. Wheeler, Atkins, Ark., sends us his renewal and says: "Crops are about an average for this time of the year. Corn is better than last year, cotton is no better if as good. Good many boll worms and less acreage."

CRYED AND SCRATCHED

All the Time—Baby Covered with Torturing Eczema—Doctor Said Sores Would Last for Years.

PERFECT CURE BY CUTICURA

"My baby niece was suffering from that terrible torture, eczema. It was all over her body but the worst was on her face and hands. She cried and scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. I had her under the doctor's care for a year and a half and he seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the want of aid. But I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and she was cured in three months. Alice L. Dowell, 4769 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907."

Two Drowned in Dallas.

Dallas: At almost the same hour Saturday afternoon two young men, in different parts of the city, were drowned. Both were steady in business life, both popular and both of Christian character and habits. Cyrus W. Simmons lost his life in Lake Cliff at 5 o'clock and the body was recovered in about thirty minutes. Claude Fox was drowned in Kidd Springs Lake at 5 o'clock and the body recovered within ten minutes. Efforts at resuscitation were unavailing in both cases.

May Be No Confederate Pensions.

Little Rock, Ark.: State Auditor Avery E. Moore Sunday announced that he doubted whether he would issue any pension warrants in Arkansas this year, owing to a question of interpretation of the law governing appropriations. If Auditor Moore decides not to issue the warrants, it will withhold \$472,000 from mothers, widows and relatives of old soldiers in Arkansas, as there is that amount in the treasury to be distributed.

As a result of drinking artesian water, a twenty-seven-foot boa constrictor, owned by S. P. Faulkner, a traveling showman, contracted a fatal illness and died in Waxahachie Monday. The 310-pound snake was immediately shipped to Dallas, where it is being mounted by William A. Meyer, taxidermist.



Expert in treatment of WHISKEY, DRUG, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE habits. He has challenged the world for 15 years for an incurable case, and while he has treated patients from almost every land, yet he has never failed in a single case. THE ONLY CURE THAT CARRIES A REAL GUARANTEE.

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And if others have failed in your case, come and see me and let me talk with you. My treatment gives results.

Consultation and X-Ray examination free. Office opposite Delaware Hotel, Brooker Bidg. Take elevator.

FARM & GARDEN

NOTES ON PLANTING CORN.

A Crop That Repays Careful Managing and Attention.

A few words about the preparation of the soil, and the securing of good stands of corn by mechanical means, is never amiss, and the points too late for this year can be kept for another season. If we have a sod field to break we should plow it as early as possible, so as to secure a good mechanical condition of the soil. By plowing early we get the benefits of the late freezes, spring rains, sun and winds, which settle and rot the soil and save us much labor. Heavy rains in May have the same effect, and the yield on sod land is usually much improved thereby. If we must plow late,

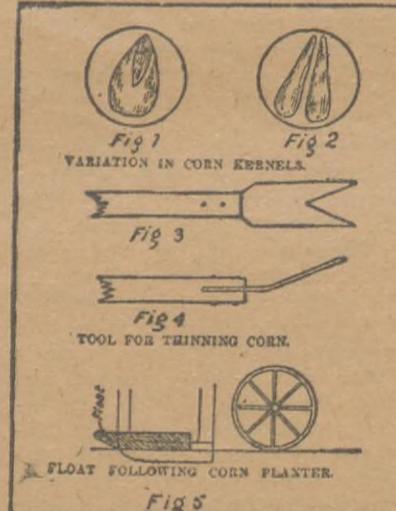
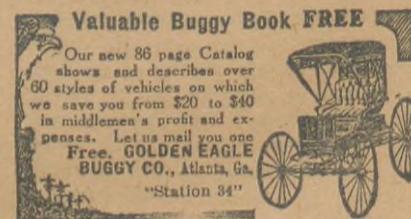
deep, and both conditions are fatal to germination. If a single drill be used it should have a small press wheel behind the shoe to regulate the depth of planting, as well as to firm the soil over the seed. Of course most double planters have the wheels following the shoes, but owing to varying soil conditions the shoes may run at almost any depth. A year or two ago a neighbor fitted wooden floats to the shoes of his planter and so could exactly regulate the depth of planting. These floats were about one foot long and five inches wide, and, in use, followed the surface of the field at all times, so that all the corn was put in at the same depth. The planter frame must not be locked down, but must be left free to follow the surface. (Fig. 5.) I now notice that there is a similar device, but made of iron, upon the market, and judging from my own experience such a contrivance is a valuable addition to any planter. In cloudy ground these floats work all right; the big clods are either crushed or pushed aside, and the corn is covered with well-pulverized soil. After the corn comes up and you notice a few missing hills, let them go; do not replant. The surrounding hills have the start of the replants, and beaten in the race for moisture and fertility,

the replants will make but a few weak stalks of fodder. If you do not replant the surrounding stalks will produce larger ears and thus make up for the loss of the missing hill.

Kill Weeds Early.

Start the cultivator before the weeds start and you will never have a foul piece of ground. Possession is said to be nine points of law. Whether it be the weeds or the cultivation that take possession of the field first, the one that is late will have a hard time making its presence felt.

About eight thousand acres of the Collvyns ranch, near San Angelo, have been sold by the Concho Land Company to parties who will establish a Catholic colony of three hundred families.



the disk harrow, roller, drag, etc., will assist us in making an ideal seed bed for the corn. A good drag levels up the many small inequalities of the surface and makes corn planting much more satisfactory. Where a large acreage is to be planted, replanting and thinning are out of the question; therefore we must plant just the right number of live, vigorous grains to each hill or in the drill. To secure this condition the seed corn must be graded before or after shelling, and then the planter adjusted to suit that particular batch of seed. There are some windmills and corn graders on the market that will grade the seed corn very well, but a careful man can sort the ears so that those having grains of similar size or shape may be shelled together. This is important, for two small grains may be dropped together when a plate is used with holes large enough to pass the larger grains. On the other hand very large grains may cause a few misses. Planters with plates having circular holes will drop large broad grains accurately, but two slimmer grains may get crowded into the same holes that barely accommodate the single grain. See Figs. 1-2. However, if we plant but few acres of corn, and can spare the extra time required, planting the corn thickly and thinning out to an even stand will give very satisfactory results. With a tool such as is shown in Figs. 3-4, thinning is not a laborious task, and the work may be performed swiftly and easily. Fig. 3 is a top view and Fig. 4 is a side view. This tool should be made of steel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and be fitted to a handle about four feet long. The inside of the V-shaped edge should be kept sharp.

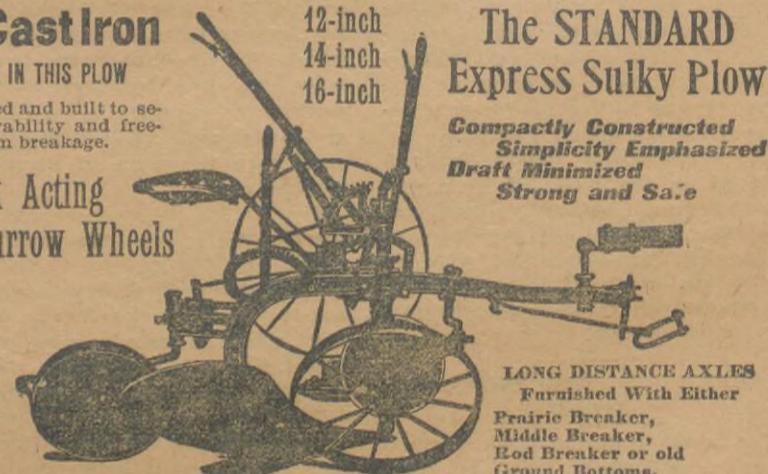
Depth of planting, I find, is an important factor in securing a good stand of corn, continues the writer in the *Rural New Yorker*. From one-half to one inch deep and the soil firmed down is about right. If all conditions are not right, some corn may not be covered at all while some may be covered three or four inches

No Cast Iron

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Designed and built to secure durability and freedom from breakage.

Quick Acting Furrow Wheels



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The STANDARD Express Sulky Plow

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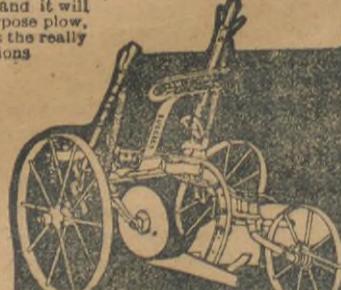
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications.

It Is Beam Hitch

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

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

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

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

Fruit, Truck and Canning Dept.

By B. M. ANDERSON, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

With this issue of The Co-Operator we take charge of this new department, which has a twofold purpose. First, to direct attention to the need of greater crop diversification in the growing of the various food products that can be grown successfully in the different localities and on the different kinds of soil, and to grow the particular kinds and varieties of fruit and truck that is best suited to the different soils and localities. Second, to utilize these various food products to best advantage with the home canner as a basis for converting the raw material which is perishable into a non-perishable finished product; to not only supply the family on the farm with an abundant supply of the best food for the year, but to have a surplus to sell; in other words, to enable every family living on the farm to "live at home and board at the same place," and by a proper system of exchanging your surplus food products put up on the farm we may practically supply all our necessities without any other medium of exchange and thus be farther removed from the evil effects of made-to-order panics than any other class of people on earth. After many years of practical experience in all the different phases of fruit and truck growing, home canning and marketing, both of the fresh and canned product, we believe that we can make this department of very material assistance and benefit to the many readers of The Co-Operator in the promotion and development of one of the great canning industries of the south, that of fruit and truck growing and home canning.

The Texas Home Canners' Association was organized in Jacksonville on December 1, 1906, with twenty members. It now has several hundred members located in seven states and territories besides Texas.

It is a plain, simple, co-operative association, along the same lines as the Farmers' Union, as most of its members are Union men, hence it seeks a closer co-operation with the Farmers' Union; for in union there is strength, but in co-operation lies success. The members of this association are charged a fee of 50¢ to join and 50¢ a year for dues. They are given a booklet on joining, "What to Can and How to Can It," and the constitution. This gives every member the same instruction about canning. This enables the association to put up a high grade, practically uniform quality of clean, pure, wholesome, honestly hand-packed food product, guaranteed by the association. A uniform label has been adopted by the Home Canners' Association, styled, "The Texas Brand." A star, the emblem of Texas, is in the center, with a monogram made from the initial letters, "T. H. C. A." of Texas Home Canners' Association, under which is printed the words, "Trade Mark." To the right of this is printed the following: "Goods put up under this label are guaranteed to be clean, pure, wholesome and honestly hand-packed by the Texas Home Canners' Association," under which is printed the number of the member, who is held responsible for the quality and style of package put up by him. A system of inspection is provided for by the constitution before the goods are offered for sale. This is necessary to maintain a high standard of quality and style of package and uniformity of grade, and protects the member from any dishonesty or improperly packed goods. As each member's goods stand on their own merits, and this will enable the association to guarantee the

product handled by it to the purchaser. For further information, write the secretary at Palestine, Texas.

B. M. ANDERSON.

This department is the result of consolidating the Texas Home Canner with The Co-Operator. The unexpired subscriptions of the Home Canner will be filled by The Co-Operator, which now becomes the organ of the Texas Home Canners' Association. All inquiries or correspondence pertaining to this department, articles for publication, subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to B. M. Anderson, Palestine, Texas, secretary-treasurer and state organizer of the Texas Home Canners' Association. Local organizers and solicitors for The Co-Operator wanted in every locality. Active members of the Farmers' Union are preferred. Write for terms today to the above address.

STRAWBERRY REPORT FROM ARKANSAS.

I have noticed in the last two issues reports from different sections of the country in regard to the last season's berry crop, and not noticing anything from this part, take the liberty of addressing you this short report. We think from all reports the Arkansas berry crop was a success, while it was shorter than of former years, yet from what we learn all sections received good prices for their stock, in fact better prices than most of it was worth, for there was quite a lot of sorry berries grown this year. While the crop didn't come anywhere near the last year's crop in quantity, it also lacked a good deal in quality of coming up to the standard. Here at this place berries sold much lower than last season with only sixty-eight car loads shipped out to eighty-five last year. The main reason was poor quality; the buyers didn't feel safe in paying prices like last season, and in fact lost money on several cars they bought at a much cheaper price than last year (1907) crop sold at same time of season.

But all good quality fruit sold well, as is always the case. Strawberries sold for as much as \$3 to \$3.50 in St. Louis markets, such varieties as Anna, Aroma, Barton's Eclipse and Klondike; these prices were taken from the price list of P. M. Kiely of May 3. Small berries sold as low as \$1.25 per six-gallon case at the same time, showing that quality counts more than anything else in growing berries.—J. A. Bauer in the *Fruit Grower*.

GRAPE CROP REPORT

STILLWATER, Okla.—Light crop grapes; heavy loss by black rot. Peaches average from one-fourth to one-third crop; quality medium. Peaches sold well, from \$1 to \$2.25 bushel.—O. M. M.

TECUMSEH, Okla.—Grapes about half crop; peaches one-fifth crop, none to ship. Apples, one-fifth crop, poor quality, none to ship.—R. W.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Grapes rotting badly; peaches fairly good. Very few apples on trees. Elberta peaches bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.50 bushel; summer apples from \$1.50 to \$2 bushel.—H. C. T.

DURANT, Okla.—Grapes, 90 per cent. Peaches, 50 per cent. Quality poor. No prices offered.—L. M.

POND CREEK, Okla.—Grapes fairly good. Early peaches good. Late varieties not so good. Apples, 40 per cent. Very good quality, but dropping badly. Full crop of pears. No prices offered.

WATCH OUT FOR THE PACKAGE.

Some fine Texas Elberta peaches arrived on the New York market in the regular four-basket crate, and had to compete with the regulation six-basket crate used in Georgia. And the Texas package couldn't stand the competition, simply because the trade was acquainted with the other package and preferred it.

There is a suggestion here for all fruit shippers: Use the style package your market demands if it is possible to do so. It isn't a question whether the Texas package was as good as the one used by the Georgia growers—it is simply a question of what the trade demands, and in this case it was the Georgia package.

It is noble, of course, to talk about educating the market, but it's mighty expensive business.—*Fruit Grower*.

A SPECIAL OFFER

A copy of the booklet, "What to Can and How to Can It," and constitution of the Texas Home Canners' Association will be given with a subscription to The National Co-Operator, which is now the organ of the Texas Home

Canners' Association. The booklet is worth the price of The Co-Operator to anyone living on a farm. Send your subscription to B. M. Anderson, Secretary, Palestine, Texas.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE TEXAS HOME CANNERS' ASSOCIATION.

J. P. Lane, President, Galatia, Tex. J. L. Welch, Vice President, Henderson, Texas.

B. M. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer, Palestine, Texas. T. G. Simpson, Business Agent, Jacksonville, Texas.

Executive Committee

R. E. Huston, Chairman, Henderson, Texas. B. M. Anderson, Secretary, Palestine, Texas.

T. G. Simpson, Jacksonville, Texas. H. H. Hackard, Jacksonville, Texas. W. N. Brown, Henderson, Texas. S. A. Norman, Troup, Texas. J. P. Lane, ex-officio member.

The next annual meeting will be held at Palestine, Texas, the second Tuesday in January, 1909.

A WORD ABOUT OUR FRIENDS

Sept. 1, the Nat'l meeting of the Farmers' Union will be held in Fort Worth and perhaps over a thousand members and delegates will be here. All of these will have to eat and sleep and a great many of them will want to purchase some goods and supplies. There are hundreds of restaurants, hotels, dry goods and other mercantile houses here, but only a very few of them have extended any sort of support or patronage to your paper. In view of the fact that you will have some patronage to bestow next week we feel sure you will want to give it to your friends and our friends. Therefore, we publish a list of them. Cut it out and keep it in your pocket and when you come to town hunt those up with whom you have any business. Here they are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continental Bank and Trust Company, Seventh and Houston streets.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank, corner Seventh and Main.

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

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

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

Mansion Hotel, Fourth and Rusk streets, near headquarters.

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

Drum Seed and Floral Company, 507 Houston street.

Tandy's Depot College, for telegraphy.

Nelson and Draughon Business College.

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

Baker Bros., seeds and flowers, 616 Houston street.

Campbell Machinery Co., 1711 Calhoun street.

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

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

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

Nash Hardware Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Seibold Hotel, Main and 7th, Fort Worth.

Hotel Worth, Main St. Ft. Worth. Imperial Hotel, Main and Akard, Dallas.

Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas.

The curfew law was enforced in Gainesville Wednesday night for the first time in several years, and City Marshal John McCarty has served notice that little boys must turn in at 9 o'clock or spend the night in the city prison.

THE WESTERN HOME NURSERY

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

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

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(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,

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

Poultry Department

A LITTLE EVENT

(To the Boys and Girls.)

One cold winter day in Canada while following a deer's track in the deep snow I became very cold, and ran (I was on snow shoes) into a farm house to warm. Hearing a cock crow, I asked to see the chickens and the man accompanied me out to the hen house, which was near a barn surrounded by buggy houses and sheds. The hen house was about 40x60 feet, built of logs, closely notched, and the cracks were filled with blocks and daubed with mud. Around that house and some two feet from it was another house of the same kind, and the space between them was filled with dry sand. About twenty feet away was another house of the same kind, and there was a shed between them. In one of the houses was a very large stove, heating water, which ran in pipes around both of the buildings. The houses were well lighted with windows, and there were box pipes made of plank twelve inches wide, lighted with little windows and running into the barn and sheds. Here the man raised chickens with incubators and brooders, even when it was from 10 to 25 below zero, and I never saw healthier or finer looking birds. After talking with him and showing him the many advantages of the south where he lived, he urged me to remain with him over night and tell him more about the south, and he agreed to place me where I could shoot a deer in the morning. And so I remained with him that night, and we talked poultry, and I told him of the opportunities in the south for raising poultry, fruit, etc.

There was another "dear" there in the house, whose heart I implored Cupid to shoot, a black-eyed, queenly, young lady of rare and radiant beauty, and that was a great inducement for me to abide over night; but when I talked to her of Southern mocking-birds and vine-clad groves, where cooing doves built their modest nests, and of evergreen bower fragrant with the perfume of wild flowers, and then of love, she calmly told me she was only 18 years old, and I understood her, for the better class of the Canadians never make love until they are 23 or 25 years old, and never marry

until the woman is 28 years old. So Dan Cupid "flew away over the 'thunder-smitten oaks,'" and I regained my senses, and then thought of the deer in the woods. They killed two half-grown chickens for supper, and I induced the woman to let me fry one of them, for the Canadians never fry a chicken; and while it was frying they were greatly amazed that such a delightful odor should fill the kitchen from the frying chicken. After cutting it up, I battered one-half of the chicken with flour and eggs, and the other half was fried quite brown, and a bowl of gravy was made out of the fryings and milk and flour. They cooked the other chicken by splitting it down the back and placing it in a deep pan, they covered it with another tightly-fitting pan, and so baked it, or smothered it, in the oven of the stove; but the family agreed that the fried chicken was the best, and I fried two chickens and made gravy for breakfast.

The next morning I crippled a deer, and the dogs caught it in a snowdrift near the house, and after dividing the deer the man drove me home in a sleigh.

In the spring the whole family came one day hurriedly to the school to tell me good-bye, for a land agent had sent them literature advertising the South, and they were then on their way to the southern part of the state of South Carolina to raise poultry and fruit. I bade them farewell and stood with tearful eyes watching the train which carried them away to the beautiful Southland, while my own heart was longing and pining for the home of my childhood in Mississippi.

How strange it is that the turning of the deer's track and the crowing of the cock should have been the indirect cause of that family moving out of the snowbanks of Canada to the warm, flowery land of the South. And so, too, a friendly smile, the reading of a book, or some very little event, may change the purposes of your life, and may start you in another way entirely opposite to the one you intended to go. (Psalm 37:33.)

—J. McCrory, in Exchange.

BIAS URGED TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

Boom for Another Term for Mexican President Is Started.

City of Mexico, Aug. 31.—From the State of San Luis Potosi comes the first boom for the candidacy of Gen. P. Diaz for another term as President, the first public announcement of the plan of the people to force upon the President the acceptance of another term for the completion of the work he has begun. It comes in the form of a proclamation signed by citizens calling upon the States of the Republic to agree upon a date, send their delegates to this capital and in special audience present the President the claims of the Mexican people upon his services for another term of six years.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Middle and Southwestern States Resuming Normal Proportions.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31.—With absolutely no cloud visible on the commercial horizon and trade as brisk as it was this time a year ago, St. Louis merchants and manufacturers who supply the greater part of the Middle

States and the Southwest are confident that the volume of business between June 1 and December 31 will attain at least the same magnitude as the corresponding period of 1907, and probably will make a new high record for the concluding six months. The general expectations are that there will be only a slight difference between the whole of 1907 and 1908 and that 1908 will exhibit marked gains in all domains of commerce over the preceding year.

The Wealth of Russell Sage.

New York: By the signing by Surrogate Beckett Thursday of the order for the transfer tax payable to the State, the value of the estate left by Russell Sage became known for the first time. Mr. Sage died on July 23, 1906. The total appraised value of the estate was \$64,143,200.19. Of this amount Mrs. Sage's share, under the terms of the will, is \$62,000,000. Among the twenty-nine other relatives of the financier \$650,000 was divided. The amount the state receives is \$667,538.01.

Big Fire at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.: Fire which broke out in the center of the commercial district here Sunday afternoon swept over portions of three blocks, destroying a large number of wholesale houses, manufacturing plants and small stores. Originating at Vienville and Chatres Streets, the flames worked their way north as far as Conti Street and west toward Royal, bringing about a property loss of between one and two million dollars before they were finally subdued.

Curfew for Waxahachie.

Waxahachie: Beginning with Saturday night the curfew ordinance, which has not been observed for four or five years, will be enforced by an order of the City Marshal. This action has been taken because a number of burglaries of business houses which have lately been committed by boys too young to prosecute.

Cotton Quotations for Terrell.

Terrell: Through the instrumental of the Terrell Commercial Club an office has been established in the club rooms where quotations from the market are bulletined daily, especially for the benefit of farmers who desire information on the cotton market fluctuations.

San Angelo Bear Sold.

San Angelo: Bob Harper has sold his large black bear to a Mineral Wells party for \$150. The animal was captured a month ago in the mountains of Brewster County. It is an immense animal and perfectly tame, being so gentle that almost anyone could pet it. The Mineral Wells man will take the bear to the famous Texas health resort.

C. H. Doyle, who was arrested in Sherman, Texas, last Friday, and was being returned to Chattanooga, Tenn., on a warrant charging him with passing worthless checks, made his escape from the officers at Memphis.

After an illness of several months, Dr. L. Meyers Conroy, reputed one of the most capable chemists of the Southwest, died in a private sanatorium in Fort Worth Friday. The remains were shipped to his home in Dallas.

As a result of a duel on the street Monday, at Dallas, D. A. Jarratt was shot and instantly killed. The weapon used was a double-barrel shotgun. Shortly after, a young man named Davis, gave himself up to the officers.

BURRUS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Highest Grade Flours Strictly Pure Feed Stuffs.

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

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\$3.00 Set of Teeth

Our Eureka Double
Suction Plates



Drs. Craton & Creighton.

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Examinations and advice. What you should do and what you should not do to preserve and beautify your teeth.

Loose teeth made tight. Gums treated.

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

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

Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 1.
Dallas Office—304½ Main Street.
Fort Worth Office—Two entrances, 7½ Main Street and 103 W. Sixth Street.

BUY DIRECT.

Save Retailer's Profit.

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

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

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

Six octaves and nicer finish, from \$62.00 to \$78.40.

Pianos from \$188.66 up.

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

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

JOHN T. GARNER,

248 3½ St. Dallas, Texas.

The Disease and the Remedy

BY UNCLE SAM HAMPTON

Second of a series of articles to be published in the Co-Operator.

(Continued from last week)

Take wheat, for instance. "I will sell you fifty million bushels of wheat at 80 cents per bushel, to be delivered in December," but you say, "You haven't any wheat."

"That makes no difference. "I will get it for December delivery." But you say, "There isn't that much purchasable wheat in the whole country. "No difference, again. You have no use for hat that much wheat, nor for any wheat. It is the profit on the deal you want, not the wheat. If I sell you wheat at 80 cents per bushel, to be delivered in December, and when December comes' if I cannot buy wheat for less than 90 cents a bushel, I must deliver you 90-cent wheat for 80 cents ,and your profit is 10 cents per bushel, or \$5,000,000. If I pay you the same, it fills my contract and makes you as good as if I had brought you the wheat. And, likewise, if wheat at that time could be bought at 70 cents per bushel, I deliver to you 70-cent wheat which, under the contract you must pay me 80 cents for, and my profit is 10 cents per bushel, or \$5,000,000. You pay me that sum and close the game without either of us being bothered with wheat."

Like all the gambling schemes that are running rampant in these United States, the system of fictitious buying and selling futures in agricultural products is wholly unfair to farmers, and the organized gamblers who have assumed such functions are cowards, by seeking and maintaining the advantage. It is a game altogether in favor of the organized speculators, and they maintain this advantage by secret organization, by the secret word phrases, by private wires, by the manipulations of the money power and the railroad combines. In fact, they own the Boards of Trade, National Exchanges, bucket shops, and thus organized, they have usurped the powers of national and international trade, and make future contracts to deliver products that they never produced, or never expect to see or handle. The whole system is contemptible—an illegitimate barter and traffic in the means of life—the product of the greatest and the most important class—the farmers.

Does it not occur to you that the subtle power that forces the farmers to patronize such business, or have no market whatever, is cowardly, deserving no credit for brains or courage, any more than a modern highwayman who holds up a poor cripple at the muzzle of a six-shooter and robs him?

What must the quality of the courage of the farmer who stands back and refuses to assist in throwing off the cowardly curse of commercialism who have fastened their rabid mouths upon the throats of helpless women and children on the farm and threaten the industrial life of the nation?

The farmer who falters, is a coward; the one who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubt is damned.

The farmers, the most majestic producers of the nation, are called to arms, not with sword or bayonet, cannon shots or rifle ball, but armed with the sword of equity, and the bayonet of truth, the bombs of unity and the guns of loyalty, the outraged farmers will march in solid phalanx and storm

the fortress of the organized plunderers and win their freedom and independence over the gambling hordes.

It is no palliation of the evil to say, that if the "bulls" win, it will benefit the farmers. How many of you farmers had your crops of cotton on hand in 1903, when the "bulls" sent the price to 17 cents per pound. Only just a few of the farmers were benefited, as the crop had all left the farm and was in the hands of gambling speculators. It is like the story of the old farmer who went to Western Oklahoma and carried his negro along to help in the hunting expedition. Soon they were charged upon by an infuriated buffalo bull, and the farmer sprang up the nearest tree. The bull charged after the negro, and coming to a sink hole, the negro jumped in the hole. The bull charged across, but the negro jumped out on the opposite side. The bull charged back more furiously than ever, but the negro jumped in the hole again, and as the bull cleared the hole, the negro jumped out again. And with greater fury than ever the bull recharged at the negro, but Sambo jumped in the hole again, and as the bull jumped over, the negro jumped out. The farmer who had been watching the sport, called out from the tree, "Jim, why in thunder don't you stay in the hole?" He replied, "Because der is a hell of a big bear in der, worse dan dat buffalo."

It makes no difference whether the farmer is in or out of the hole, the bull or the bear one is after him.

The above is option dealing, pure and simple trading in wind for the money that is staked upon it.

What the farmers want is, not excessive prices, but reasonable and profitable prices and a steady market, so that when he works he may know what he is doing.

Farmers, I have given to you the arguments upon the plan of the Farmers' Union. It is a very simple plan. Farmers all over the country should be enrolled and all have the same plan, and all receive the same information at the same time.

In order to become united and speak as one man, every member should read the official paper, The National Co-Operator. It is a national paper and should be in the hands of every farmer in the land. It will protect the co-operating farmers against the false crop reports that are now being circulated. This paper gives the farmers the same information at the same time. Keeps them posted as to the demands of the markets, and what the farmers are doing in every state. By this means we can always be assured of unity and concert of action.

All farmers should belong to Local Unions, and co-operate with farmers in all parts of the country in marketing and maintaining prices. Where there is no Local Union, you should send for an organizer and line up and co-operate just the same.

When marketing is controlled, prices can be made and maintained by the farmers themselves.

"Dumping" the bulk of a crop on the market as soon as raised, creating a large "visible supply," which is used as a club by speculators to beat down the price of the balance of the crop all the year, has about ruined the farmers. They should hold the stuff until the world gets ready to use it. Don't forget that the world must have an enormous supply every day, and that the poor mortgaged farmers can ave the benefit of the

early demand.

Wn eha large number of farmers have the same price, and the same impulse to sell when their price is paid and to stop the very moment the price declines, enough will b controlled to maintain the profitable price, and each additional persons who holds under the new system will make a better not hold.

market for the poor farmers who can-

One of the greatest trouble with the farmers under the old system has been to hold too long. Without a definite price in view they did not know when to sell, and it is a fact that the freest deliveries came on a falling market. Millers and shippers have been known to put the price down to frighten farmers into selling, and the farmers are very easily frightened. These conditions will be impossible with a strong organization and price made and maintained over the length and breadth of our land.

This simple plan ought to inspire every farmer in the land. Begin right now to be "up-to-date" by joining the Union and helping to make it strong.

Plan to Hasten Organization

The splendid benefits that have accrued to the farmers in the past few years, as the result of partial organization, is enough to stir the patriotic hearts of every farmer in the land, and fire their zeal with a determination to enlist every farmer, and build the most complete machine of organization and give the world a practical demonstration of the power of the farmers when all are united and co-operating. Therefore, in order to hurry up the unity of the farmers, I submit, that the Union must be built upon the correct settlement of the cotton problem. I verily believe we are going to live or die upon this issue. And, as I prefer to live, I am ready to throw the gauntlet down and challenge the right of gamblers and speculators to longer be our masters. Let us raise the Flag of Freedom For the Farmers, and invite the loyal farmers to rally under our colors, and in the language of the immortal Travis, and his brave and heroic comrades of the Alamo, give a shout that can be heard around the world, "We will never surrender or retreat; give us independence or death."

There are 216 large cotton producing counties in the South that produce two-thirds of the cotton of this nation, and with systematic plan or organization, and with definite and concerted objects to be attained, every loyal farmer in these big counties can be connected up with the Farmers' Union in thirty to sixty days.

The National and State Unions can secure the services of 216 bold and successful organizers, who are competent and responsible to invade each one of these big counties, within the next sixty days. We can have 75 to 80 per cent of the farmers in the Union, with their cotton pooled and pledged to the Union system of pricing and selling.

This plan will give increasing courage and confidence. Every farmer will then know for a certainty that every other farmer in the whole country is in line. That there will be no farmers cutting each other's throats in the markets by selling cheap. It will put a halo of glory and enthusiasm in the organizing work such as has never been known before.

Can you not imagine what a shout of triumph would go up from every farm and school house, from every hill and valley as the stirring words of 216 organizers and recruiting officers were calling the farmers to arms, and this tremendous battery augmented by the

reinforcements of the already marshaled hosts of co-operating farmers? Such a mighty battery of thought would strike terror in the ranks of our oppressors and would create a public sentiment in favor of the Farmers' Union that would snow all opposition down in the dust.

I am not one of those who has lost faith in the farmers. There is a history connected with the farmers as a class that entitles them to the most grand, glorious and noble honors. Their record of achievements in the past, makes the farmers the greatest and most devoted champions of freedom.

Their record now, and in the history of the past, is one of unselfish, patriotic patience and loyal heroism. When our nation has been imperiled for its life, they have served it by the offering up of their own life's blood. It was the volunteer farmers, furnishing their own horses and own ammunition, and their own rations, who rode to Concord, Yorktown and Bunker's Hill and fired their guns for liberty and freedom. It was the farmers who hastened to King's mountain, crushed the British and turned the tide of the Revolutionary war in favor of the American colonies. It was the farmers who followed Andrew Jackson from Horseshoe Bend in Florida to New Orleans in 1815 and rescued the flag of our common country from shame and disgrace that had been put upon it by the eastern troops operating on the Canadian frontier. The brave and noble heroes of the Alamo, who died for Texas independence, were the mountaineer farmers of Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee Arkansas and Louisiana.

Where is that man that has lost hope in the courage of the American farmer?

The cry is going up from millions of lowly homes in the cotton fields of the South to this great Union, "Give us something to stick to, give us a leader with courage to go forward."

Start the new revolution by making the new Declaration of Independence. Forty millions of our people in these United States, men, women and little children, who are on the farms will cast off the shackles that have bound them to a vicious system, that has been responsible for more misery than all other things combined. Their cause is right and just, and they will prevail, and across the Atlantic the call for freedom and independence is heard from almost countless hordes who have been crushed by the brutal system until hope is almost fled. They, too, are the victims of international capitalism, and monarchial and oligarchical governments, and are frequently stricken with famine and shot down if they get restless. Yet, their cry is heard, "We want an independence day."

There across the West, about 3,000 miles of Pacific expanse, our ears hear the shout, "We want an independence day." He who dallies now, is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned. We must press forward in a cause so just and equitable until the whole earth has a new Independence Day.

Let us not stop until the farmer own the earth, and God rules, the workers united and freedom for all, and bring to pass the doctrine of St. Paul, "He that will not work neither shall he eat."

(To be continued next week)

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HORSES

Going Blind, Bray Co., Iowa City, Ia., Can Can

ROOSEVELT SAVES LIVES

PRESIDENT'S SON WINS RACE AGAINST FAST RUNAWAY TEAM.

SEES ACCIDENT TO CARRIAGE

While Out Riding Spies Party's Mis-hap Trying to Pass Auto, and Rides to Rescue.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Kermit Roosevelt, who is to accompany his father, the President, on his hunting trip to the African jungles next year, displayed his courage and his skill as a horseman yesterday afternoon. On horseback he pursued for more than a mile a pair of runaway blooded horses, dragging behind them a carriage in which a helpless woman and her two little sons, and, by stopping the runaway at the risk of serious injury to himself, undoubtedly saved the three lives.

Frank Hinton, a New York businessman, was driving a carriage containing his wife and two sons. They had reached a bridge over Bayville creek where the road is narrow, when they met a disabled automobile which almost blocked the way. Swerving to the left in the endeavor to pass the wheel of Mr. Hinton's carriage struck a post. The shock threw Mr. Hinton from the buggy, and his frightened horses, finding themselves free sprang forward. They dashed along the road, the carriage swaying behind them and Mrs. Hinton powerless to do aught to save herself or her young boys.

As they started Kermit Roosevelt, out for a ride, was a few hundred feet behind. He saw Mr. Hinton thrown and heard Mrs. Hinton scream in alarm. In a second his spurs were deep in his mount's side and the race had begun. After a hot pursuit of more than a mile Kermit was abreast of the runaways. He reached out to seize the reins but the skittish animals swerved and then dashed along with redoubled speed.

Not for a moment did he stop. Again his steels tore into the horse's flesh, sending him along at a terrific gait. Half a mile further the runaways began to tire. Kermit ranged up along side, shouted a word of encouragement to Mrs. Hinton and then leaning far to one side caught the reins. The runaways knew they were mastered and their flight quickly ended.

Crazy Negro Runs Amuck.

Jackson, Miss.: A crazy negro named Gus Bullock ran amuck here Thursday and killed Tom Gatlin and Dolph Joiner, two white men, and was afterward slain by a posse of citizens who shot him to death while he was endeavoring to get his shotgun into action. Bullock held the town in a reign of terror for more than an hour. He was well supplied with ammunition, and taking his stand on the principal street of the town fired at everything and everybody in sight. Both of his victims were killed instantly.

To Study Texas Methods.

Jonesville, La.: Greatly alarmed over the devastation by the Mexican boll weevil, the Catahoula police jury met and ordered President W. A. Cotten and E. W. Dayton, both large planters, to go to the Brazos and Colorado bottoms in Texas and investigate how the Texas farmers overcome the ravages of the pest, as it is understood that Texans manage to raise good crops despite the weevil.

Noted Wolf Hunter Injured.

Lawton, Okla.: Another very painful injury befell John Abernathy, United States Marshal of Oklahoma, after he had captured the mate to the large gray wolf which inflicted his first serious injury. The monster wolf taken Thursday was the largest ever seen in Oklahoma and weighed fully 125 pounds. When he was captured a wire wrapped securely about his nose and Al Jennings passed him to Abernathy who was on horseback. The wire snapped in two and then a fierce combat was had between the noted wolf catcher and the gray wolf, which resulted in three severe wounds upon Abernathy's person. One finger was badly chewed up, while a finger on the right hand was severely lacerated and his knee was severely injured.

Friday morning at 8 o'clock a freight train at Como knocked John Miller, a blacksmith, off the track and killed him. The man had started to cross the track in front of the train.

Twenty-Ninth Body Found.

McAlester, Okla.: The scene of the Haileyville mine tragedy Thursday was one of sorrow. Shortly after midnight the last body, King, the twenty-ninth in all, was brought out of the mine, and there were twenty-nine funerals in the little town. The first cortege to move over the hill was headed by the one hearse the town possessed, and was followed by many truck, farm and express wagons, buggies and carriages.

Negro Lynched in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.: While Sheriff Primm and two deputies were removing George Johnson, charged with having attempted to assault a young white woman, from the jail at Murfreesboro to a place of safety Friday night they were overtaken by a mob and the negro lynched. The threat of the mob to dynamite the jail caused the sheriff to remove the negro. Several shots were fired and it is stated a member of the mob was slightly wounded.

Fleet Is Nearing Melbourne.

Queens Cliff, Victoria: Rear Admiral Sperry's flagship, the *Connemara*, entered Port Philip heads at 11:20 Saturday morning with the other fifteen battleships trailing slowly behind, and started on the thirty-mile trip up Port Philip bay for Melbourne City. The last of the ships passed in the heads at 11:35. The villagers of Queen's Cliff lined the shores and enthusiastically greeted the fleet.

Paris: A head-on collision occurred on Frisco Friday morning five and southbound passenger train No. 1 and a northbound extra work train going to Hugo. Engineer Ballard and Conductor Graham of the work train were killed outright and Brakeman Thomas of the work train fatally injured. Engineer Campbell of the passenger and the fireman of the work train were slightly hurt. Express Messenger Jimmy Flynn was bruised and badly cut about the face.

The Attorney General has advised the Commissioner General has advised Office that the fee for patenting land on Mustang Island is \$5 for each tract, and they are all acre tracts. There is some ambiguity in the law placing the Mustang Island land on the market relative to the patent fee, and the Attorney General rules that \$5 is the correct sum. It is the uniform price charged.

ONE HUNDRED DEAD DAMAGE \$5,000,000

Worst Flood in Experience of Carolina and Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29.—With the number of dead estimated at 100, the financial loss placed at from two to five millions dollars, the floods of the present week throughout the Carolinas and Georgia have been the most severe experienced by these States in their history.

Cities have been submerged, business demoralized, stocks of goods covered with slime, fine furniture and household furnishings ruined and buildings undermined and collapsed.

In the country sections county and railroad bridges have been washed away in all directions and railroad traffic brought to a standstill.

Among the farms acres of farm land have been washed clean of growing crops, while other hundreds are covered with beds of sand and slime and practically ruined.

Travel by railroad is impossible and it is thought that many will suffer for food and shelter before all can be located.

Twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered at Augusta and more corpses are being found every hour.

It has been reported that many bodies were seen floating down the Savannah river during yesterday, but it was impossible to rescue them.

Fayetteville, N. C.: The Cape Fear river at this point has reached a height of seventy-nine feet, breaking all records of former floods. The river valleys on each side are covered for miles with a rushing torrent of muddy water and houses and bridges are swept away for miles around. The estimated damage to the corn and cotton crops will go beyond 35 per cent.

FIFTEEN ARE DROWNED.

Flood in Cimarron River Follows Cloudburst.

Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 29.—A flood in the Cimarron river following a cloudburst, washed away a number of dwellings at Folsom, N. M., last night and fifteen persons are reported to have lost. Trains have been laid out forty and twelve bridges on the Colorado and Southern railway were washed out. Trains have been laid out forty-eight hours.

Meager details received here say entire town was swept by the flood caused by the cloudburst. Several houses were swept away completely and nearly every house in the town was damaged. The advices say searching parties have been formed and that it is expected many more bodies will be found.

Big Blaze at Mineral Wells.

Mineral Wells: Fire that originated Friday at 9 o'clock in the Oaks Hotel, supposedly from a gasoline tank, spread rapidly and caused a loss of \$30,000. Statements as to insurance can not be secured at this time. The fire was in a section of the city which has many hotels and boarding houses, and the excitement among the guests of the places and the citizens was great for a time.

Tuesday, for the third time this season, Bisbee, Ariz., was swept by a disastrous flood, when torrents of water ten feet high swept down the two main streets of the town. Great damage was done, some buildings being entirely destroyed.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

Willis Burks, colored, was hit by a Texas and Pacific freight train Monday. His brains were knocked out, but he still lives.

A sixteen-months-old baby, the foster child of J. D. Saye, was accidentally shot and killed at Paris last Thursday afternoon.

As a result of the heavy rains recently, the city dam at Kaufman has been broken, and thousands of dollars' worth of damage done otherwise.

It is a possibility that in the near future the streets of the ancient city Athens will be made dustless by using petroleum from the oil wells of Texas.

One of the big fire horses injured in Saturday's fire at Paris was shot Monday morning by direction of the mayor and chief. The firemen injured are improving.

The Rock Island officers received dispatches Tuesday from El Reno, Okla., saying that E. P. Haines, a well-known Wichita Falls citizen, died on a train that day of apoplexy.

While walking along Ervay street at Dallas, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, Adolph W. Bannard, aged about 36 years, dropped to the sidewalk, and when help came to him he was dead.

F. J. Easley, at Little Rock, superintendent of the Rock Island, Wednesday issued a bulletin notifying all employees that cigarette smoking will not be permitted and the first violator will be discharged.

Polito Ponce, a Mexican at San Angelo Tuesday confessed to the murder of Juan Carrebo August 16. He was caught fleeing to the border several days ago, and at first denied all knowledge of the crime.

J. H. Gillespie of the comptroller's department at Austin has returned from a business trip to LaSalle county and said that the cultivation of onions in that country is fast becoming the leading industry.

Saturday evening the Grayson County old settlers made the last payment and became the owners of the grove and park in which they hold their reunions. It contains thirty acres and its proximity to Sherman makes it easily worth \$25,000.

It has been reported that the State would this week call for all the cash from the thirty-two depositories, this being necessary for the State to meet its many obligations incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year, September 1.

In trouble over cattle near Pecos late Wednesday, A. Powell was killed and two other men wounded. William Cleghorn is under arrest. Cleghorn's cattle are said to have gotten into the other man's pasture.

On the eve of his retirement Land Commissioner Terrell opines that the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office must be a health-giving position, for there are more living ex-Land Commissioners than any other State office.

The Collin County Ex-Confederate and Old Settlers' reunion and picnic closed Saturday night.