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People's Laws in Oregon

In view of the proposed initiative and referendum amendment to the Missouri constitution, to be voted on at the November election in this state, there should be much interest in the Oregon election of June 1.

For Oregon already has the initiative and referendum, more sweeping even than is proposed for Missouri; because the Oregon law applies to university and school appropriations which the Missouri amendment would not affect. Having this law the people of Oregon are using it and at the general election of June 1 they will pass upon 19 separate propositions. Of these, four are on the referendum proposed by the legislature, four are on the referendum demanded by the people and eleven are by the people's initiative. The subjects to be voted on are these:

1. Constitution amendment increasing pay of legislators.

2. Constitutional amendment permitting state institutions to locate elsewhere than the seat of government.

3. Constitutional amendment providing five instead of three supreme court judges and reorganizing other courts.

4. Constitutional amendment changing date of general biennial elections from June to November.

5. Controlling care of jail prisoners.

6. Compelling free railway passes to state officers as a condition to the right of eminent domain.

7. Appropriating \$25,000 a year for four years to build armories for the Oregon National Guard.

8. Increasing annual appropriation for state university from \$47,000 to \$125,000.

9. Constitutional amendment for woman's suffrage.

10. To protect salmon and sturgeon by a certain method.

11. Constitutional amendment providing home rule or local option for cities in the regulation and control of theatres, race tracks, pool rooms, bowling alleys, billiard halls and liquor traffic.

12. Constitutional amendment exempting from taxation, dwellings, barns and appurtenances, manufacturing machinery and buildings, fences, farm machinery and appliances, fruit trees, vines, shrubs and all other improvements on farms, all live stock, all household furniture in use and all tools owned by workmen and in use. (A movement toward the single tax.)

13. Constitutional amendment for "the recall" of all public officers.

14. Instructing members of legislature to vote for candidate for United States senate who receives the highest number of votes at the popular election.

15. Constitutional amendment for proportional representation.

16. A "corrupt practices" act regulating election canvasses—among other provisions forbidding either direct or indirect solicitation of votes for candidates on the day of election.

17. Protecting salmon and sturgeon fisheries by a certain method.

18. Constitutional amendment for control of grand and petit juries and regulating indictments and informations.

19. Establishing a new county (Hood River.)

Oregon has previously held two elections at which direct legislation resulted. The constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum was adopted in 1902. On June 1, 1904, a liquor local option law and a primary elections law were adopted.

The people's vote on legislation proposed for the election of June 1, 1906, resulted as follows:

Adopted—General appropriation bill, new method of amending state constitution, giving cities and towns exclusive powers to enact and amend their charters, placing state printer's office under control of statute instead of constitution, permitting initiative and referendum on local, special and municipal laws, laying gross earnings tax upon sleeping car, refrigerator car and oil companies, laying gross earnings tax on express, telegraph and telephone companies, prohibiting free passes and criminization by public service corporations.

Rejected—Woman's suffrage amendment, amending local option law, appropriation for a private toll road.

To educate the voters on the questions now pending, a pamphlet is issued by the state and a copy sent to each voter. This pamphlet contains the text of each proposed law and indicates how the propositions will appear on the ballot. It presents in addition arguments for and against the several proposed measures.

This last feature is especially interesting. It makes of the state's publication a sort of people's forum. Any person or any organization that desires to express a view of a pending measure may do so if he will file it formally and pay the cost of printing. The argument is printed immediately following the proposition or propositions which it involves. For example, there is an argument in favor of the woman's suffrage amendment—or "equal suffrage," as it is styled on the ballot—filed by the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association and signed by 50 or more women state officers and county vice presidents of the association. This is followed by

quoted indorsements of several public men and by excerpts from addresses or writings of others—including Lincoln and Roosevelt which support the principle contended for in the argument. Lastly on this subject is printed an argument against the amendment filed by the "Oregon State Association Opposed to the extension of the Suffrage to Women" and filed by women.

When this open forum was proposed it was objected that any sort of arguments would be made and that the issues would be confused by partisans of both sides. It is true that any one cares to pay the price may porate any imbecile thing in the state's pamphlet; but the improbability that so foolish a course would be taken has been borne out by the facts. In some instances no arguments have been offered at all, the voter's being left to their own resources for information—as is the case in Missouri where eight constitutional amendments are now pending. The arguments where they are given, either for or against a proposed law are to the point and must certainly be helpful.

The character of most of these 19 amendments enumerated show that where the initiative and referendum prevails the progressive measures of government "get air" sooner and gain a better chance of adoption than where the established form of representative government is not subject to like control. Whether Oregon is ready for any or all of these pending changes or whether any or all of them are desirable are, of course, open questions. But the people of Oregon seem to have made up their minds that they are as competent to decide for themselves what they as anybody else is to decide for them.

In giving effect to this faith

In themselves the citizens of that Northwestern state are conducting some instructive tests for the people of all the states. Their state pamphlets for developing intelligence in the voters is quite a noteworthy contribution to the development of people's legislation. By putting in the hand of every voter an intelligent survey of each question, with the reasons advanced for and against it, a valuable supplement is given to the more general discussion which takes place in the newspapers on political platforms and in the schools and societies. Kansas City Star.

PATTERSON PLEADS FOR COTTON

Dallas Man Urges Southern Men to Wear and Use Fiber, Creating a Larger Demand.

W. H. Patterson, who returned yesterday from an extended tour of South and Southwest Texas, reports a bumper cotton crop all over those sections of the State. He said: "Everywhere I went the people were talking about the big crop of cotton and speculating on the amount of cotton Texas will be raising ten years from now, and on the rapidly growing demand for cotton. A few years ago the world consumed only about 7,000,000 bales. Now the consumption is 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales. While the demand for cotton has been growing, the cotton producing section of Texas has been expanding in area. In sections of the State where a few years ago it was supposed cotton would not grow, immense crops are now produced and every year the cotton belt is being stretched.

"The increased demand is due not so much to the increase in the population of the world as it is to the fact that so many new uses have been found for cotton and cotton seed. The seeds are now converted into all kinds of food products. France now takes great quantities of crude cotton seed oil, converts it into a fine grade of olive oil and sends it back to this country for consumption.

The problem with the farmer has always been to increase the demand for cotton. I wish to suggest that the farmer himself can do much to increase the demand. The women have always worn cotton garments. Now it is time for the men to begin to wear cotton apparel. A good grade of hats and shoes can be made of cotton, and every Southern man and woman should wear nothing but cotton clothing during six or seven months of the year. I often see farmers clad in warm woolen clothes in hot weather, and holding their cotton for 15 cents, when the best way for them to raise the

price would be to demand of the retail merchant shoes, hats, pantaloons, shirts, coats and neckties made of cotton. Besides, cotton is cooler than wool and is more sanitary, because it is washed oftener.

"I once heard Judge George N. Aldredge say in a speech that if every Pilipino would buy a cotton shirt it would raise the price of cotton to 15 cents. If that is a fact, and I do not doubt it, there is no telling how high cotton would go if every man and woman in the South would clothe themselves from head to foot in cotton.

"Things go exclusively by fads in the United States and the Farmers Union, aided and abetted by the commercial clubs and by every other organization and individual who wish to curry favor with the farmers, have it easily within their power to start the fashion of wearing cotton apparel. It would be easy to start the newspapers and the politicians to pushing such a good thing along.

"It has been demonstrated that cotton and cotton stalks can be converted into a good building material, and that wagons and harness of the first class can be made of the fiber of the cotton. Dishes and spoons can also be made of cotton. The people of the South should at once begin to do business with these facts, for such they are. If cotton is king, why not crown him?"—Dallas News.

IN INTEREST OF FARMERS.

Washington, Aug. 20—Farm demonstration agents for the Department of Agriculture for the States of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, will meet here Aug. 29 for the purpose of forming an organization for the advancement of their work.

Congress has been making appropriations for several years to be expended in demonstration work in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi the special object of the work in these States being to teach the farmers to fight the boll weevil. But the general Education Board, with headquarters in New York, found that the work being done by the demonstration agents was especially beneficial, so it appropriated \$69,000 to be expended in aiding the work in other States than the five named in the Congressional appropriation. The demonstration farms will be located in the territory where new methods in farming are most needed, and the farmers who are sticking to old methods to their disadvantage will be given object lessons in progressive and up-to-

date farming. The object of the association of agents to be formed is to formulate plans for the improvement of the methods of Southern farmers.

CALVIN DISCUSSES SLUMP IN COTTON.

The sharp decline in the cotton market which marked the earlier hours last Thursday was commented upon by Mr. E. A. Calvin, manager of the Farmers Union Cotton Company, who said:

"In this country every period of depression has been followed by a period of renewed expansion, sometimes amazing in its extent and rapidity of development.

"We have passed through a period of marked depression, during which time the values of nearly all commodities have suffered a decline. A combination of circumstances caused a further decline in the price of cotton this morning. Chief among the causes was the liquidations of the long interest in New York. The price of cotton has declined far enough and no cotton should be sold at present prices. We are told upon every hand that there is no demand for spot cotton. If this be true it is fallacy to offer it for sale. Cotton should be sold only when the trade needs it. If it is offered freely in the absence of a substantial demand lower price will obtain.

"During the last three weeks I have investigated extensively the crop in Texas and I am prepared to say that the Texas crop has been greatly over-estimated. The general rains during the last few days will help the crop in a few places, but in most places the rains will not help any and in many places they even prove detrimental.

"Where the crop has stopped growing on account of dry weather the rains will cause a renewed growth and a consequent thriving of the undeveloped fruit. The report that there has been a 5 per cent reduction in the wages of the operatives in the Lancashire district should not effect the price of cotton. It is a well known fact that there is an agreement between the mills and the operatives touching this point. The agreement is that wages shall not be increased or decreased more than 5 per cent during any one year. The wages were increased under this agreement 5 per cent last year.

"The farmers of the South should not become frightened at present conditions, but should remember that a glutted market always declines. Then don't glut the market. Sell only what you are compelled to sell to meet your obligations, for they say the demand is light."

GOOD MEASURES SUGGESTED.

Representative D. M. Reedy Tells What Might Be Done.

Editor Co-Operator:

For several months I have been reading your paper with much interest and profit, and from time to time I have felt like saying to you "well done." However, I have as often failed to speak out for fear of being accused of attempting to butt in.

I am sure that you do not get too much encouragement in your work for the masses of farmers, especially from them; for they do not always know the disadvantages you work under and the good you do. Many good things have been suggested in your paper recently that ought to be urged with all possible force by every farmer in Texas, and by every farmers organization in the state.

First and most urgent of these at this time is the selection of a practical, actual and competent Commissioner of Agriculture. The selection of any other sort of a person for that place would be a misfit and a misfortune. As a member of the legislature I would hesitate to vote money out of the pockets of the farmers to pay the salary of any person as Commissioner who is not a real, actual and successful farmer. On this matter the farmers ought to get together and get busy. If they will do this they can make themselves felt and that department of unmeasured benefit to the state.

Another matter that should be insisted on is the measure proposed by Senator-elect Bryan, of Abilene, that of manufacturing all under-grade cotton by the State into wrapping for the cotton of Texas. I do not know what impediments, legal or otherwise, there may be in the way of this; but if they can be removed or overcome I promise to work with Mr. Bryan to that end. But the members who favor this measure will need all the help the farmers can give them.

Regarding your effort to establish cotton factories in Texas, a wise and most commendable undertaking, I respectfully suggest that you investigate what is known as the New Orleans plan. I know but little of this plan. It is mentioned with favor in the Vol. XIX of the Report of The Industrial Commission. From what I can learn from it the plan involves co-operation; and it has been so conducted as to meet with great favor and is reported as spreading to other places in Louisiana. I would like to give more information about this plan but have been unable to learn more about it. Of this I feel sure, if Texas farmers will co-operate they can build cotton factories.

Respectfully

D. M. Reedy.

OPPOSES STATE BAGGING MILL

Ft. Worth Labor Editor Says Co-Operator Has Not Thought.

Editor Co-Operator:

In your issue of this week you express the hope a cotton factory will be established to manufacture cotton goods and convict labor be employed; also suggest that candidates be questioned and pledged if possible to this policy.

I know what prompts this expression—the fight we are having with the jute trust—but I also know you haven't thought of the other side of this question.

For many years organized labor has been making an uphill fight against convict labor. When we began the fight nearly all of the leather goods, many cigars, much of the chewing tobacco, a large part of the furniture used, and many other things, were manufactured by convicts, either for the direct benefit of the states or by contract. During the last 25 years we have succeeded in creating a sentiment against this and accomplished good results in many states, but even yet at least 45 per cent of the leather goods used—boots, shoes, harness, etc.—are made by convicts. There is yet much of our furniture made by convicts, and certainly you must have read lately the exposures of the convict traffic in Georgia.

Free labor cannot compete with convicts. To be compelled to do so lowers the standard of wages and restricts the farmer's market by just that much. One of the greatest consumers of farm products is the city laborer and if he be not paid a fair wage he cannot buy in the quantities he should, and becomes a constant bear on the market.

Still another thought: For years the trusts and combines have been endeavoring to have laws enacted which would give them the right to use convict labor. If the farmers take the initiative, seek to employ or have employed, convicts, the result cannot be other than to open the way and make it easy for the trusts to get convicts.

One of the last acts of the Farmers State Union while in session in Fort Worth was to adopt a strong resolution in opposition to the employment of convicts in competition with free labor. Each recurring convention has adopted a similar resolution. This would certainly nullify any legislative instruction which might have been adopted.

As a matter of fact, there is not one argument in favor of the employment of convicts from the standpoint of a farmer I have ever heard, and have given this subject much thought, and lis-

tened patiently to all advocates of this policy.

Trusts are injurious; the jute trust especially oppressive upon the farmer, but the convict proposition would only make matters worse, for the trusts do at least employ free labor, pay a fair wage, and the employees consume the products of the farms paid for at the price fixed by the farmer (or the price that should be fixed by the farmer.)

A far better solution, and perhaps the correct one, would be to establish co-operative cotton mills and factories of all kinds where there are trusts to fight and where unfair conditions prevail.

I hope you will give this article space in your paper.

Fraternally yours,
C. W. Woodman,
Organizer American Federation of Labor.

GARNER ESTABLISHES CASH BUYERS AGENCY.

Jno. T. Garner, formerly state business agent of the Farmers Union of Texas, has established a co-operative cash buyers' agency at Dallas, Texas, and has arranged, so he informs the Co-operator, to purchase any article for the home or farm at slightly over wholesale prices. Bro. Garner says that it is not his intention to usurp the office of business agent of the Union, if it should be restored, but seeing that the office had been abolished and having excellent trade arrangements with a number of factories and wholesale houses, by which he can charge a small per cent profit and still save the purchaser a large per cent, he has decided to offer his services to all who want them.

Bro. Garner is well known throughout the state and his honesty, veracity and integrity have always been beyond question. This insures that all business entrusted to him will receive conscientious attention and scrupulous care. See his ad elsewhere.

THE OKLAHOMA UNION.

We had hoped to have for this issue full proceedings of the Oklahoma State Farmers Union which was held last week, but in this we have been disappointed.

There was quite a spirited contest for the state officers, resulting as follows:

President, William Garrison of Grant County; vice-president, Freeman R. Smith, of Pittsburg County; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Hook of Atoka County; chaplain, W. J. Hill of McIntosh County; State lecturer and organizer, W. J. Crawford of Com-

anche County; door-keeper, Frank Scott of Haskell County.

KENTUCKY GETTING BUSY.

State Union Looking For Headquarters—Planning Campaign.

According to reports the Farmers Union of Kentucky is getting straight to business. State headquarters are being looked for, with Paducah and Louisville as active candidates for same. The Paducah Sun says:

On the second Tuesday in September directors will meet here again, when final arrangements for a great central salesroom will be made. Secretary Barnett said today that the union expects to handle 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco this season. Tobacco was the principal subject discussed in yesterday's meeting and definite plans were perfected whereby each county will handle its own crop. In detail the plan of handling of the Farmers Union differs materially from that of Planters Protective association.

First there will be no general manager of the Farmers Union. The state board of directors will have supervision over the various county organizations. They have eliminated every office possible, it was stated, to save expenses to the members. Each county is expected to organize a stock company which will buy or lease a warehouse. At this warehouse will be priced and stored, and samples will be sent to Paducah or Louisville, as the one or other place may be chosen for state headquarters.

These stock companies will be similar to the one organized this month in Livingston county. Only union members may own stock. The stockholders will elect directors, and these directors will be subject to supervision by the state board of directors. Some competent tobacco man will be elected state salesman, and only tobacco in first-class condition will be accepted by the warehouses. The state directors decided yesterday to accept tobacco from farmers outside of the Farmers Union if they desire to sell their crops through its system.

If possible, the Farmers Union will try to sell direct to the manufacturers. They want to eliminate the brokers entirely, and while they may not succeed this in their plan of dealing directly with the manufacturer, they expect ultimately to do so. It was this idea that made some of the directors think Louisville would be best for state headquarters.

President Robert Johnson and

Chairman John Grady, of the board of directors, will visit each organized county this month and get them organized into stock companies to handle the tobacco crop. As yet only plans for handling the tobacco of the members have been laid, but all products of the farm will be handled along the same lines sooner or later. R. E. Foster, of Livingston county is the state business agent who will devote his time to stock. In Livingston county the union members profess to be much delighted with the plan of selling their stock through him and not to itinerant buyers.

Secretary Barnett thinks each county union will organize a stock yards in the near future. He also favors a central stockyards at Paducah or some other point where they can get inducements to locate.

The tobacco warehouse for McCracken county probably will be located at Kevil with a branch in this city. If a site for a stockyards should be donated by the city or some other substantial help be offered, Paducah stands a leading chance of securing the industry.

Secretary Barnett, Mrs. Barnett and Mr. Barnett's secretary Miss Lillian will leave Monday for Texas to attend the national convention of the Farmers Union.

CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

Our readers will find in this issue the advertisement of the Standard Express Sulky Plow. A postal card sent to Emerson Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Texas, will bring you a pamphlet giving a full description. Emerson Mfg. Co. is the maker of the Standard cultivators so largely sold in Texas. The Express sulky, we feel sure, will prove to be all the makers claim for it.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market has remained dull throughout the past week, both sides of the speculative element waiting and watching crop reports, while on the one side the mills were demanding spot cotton, on the other hand selling was brisk for this season of the year. In fact it was a source of comment in the daily press Tuesday that Texas sales were so large as to cause the spinners to estimate an unusually large crop. Thus it will be seen that the early sellers are depressing prices and throwing away their own money. Nobody is predicting lower prices, while it is well known that the crop cannot possibly exceed the strong demand. For your own sake, if not for your neighbor, hold your cotton off this low market.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

URGES LOYALTY TO OFFICIAL PAPER

Editor Co-Operator:

I have read The Co-Operator about 4 years and have liked it all the time. I have taken pleasure in urging union and non-union members to subscribe for and read it. Such a paper is essential to the life and success of the Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Union is essential to justice and equity in the United States, hence every one who loves right and has humane feelings, should study how best to get The Co-Operator read by all who favor honorable means of livelihood. The Co-Operator is now better than ever before, because it covers a wider range of usefulness. It not only, as before, has excellent editorials and correspondence among members, but it gives synopsis of news and comments logically on current events and measures proposed for our government. And this is done without bias or partisanship.

If the farmers and other laboring people expect to get their rights and hold them, they must learn to think vigorously, honestly and independently, and act accordingly. They must adhere sincerely to that part of the constitution to be non-partisan. They must educate themselves to their needs and how to co-operate in deed and in truth. Demand these needs respectfully, but firmly of the party of their choice if they wish, but never forget that it is measures we must have and that fealty to our family, to humanity and to our country is far above all other considerations. Know our measures wherever we find them and stay with them.

This is the only way we will ever be heeded and respected. It is intelligent, independent co-operation among the producers and useful class that the scheming political tool for the predatory combines dread. So let us solve the problem of getting The Co-Operator into the hands of all useful sellings; union members at least, whether it be by increased dues or some other method. Should we double our dues it would then be the cheapest order extent, and yet it is the most useful. Let us all rally to the support of our noble hero, D. J. Neill, learn what to do and do it.

A. P. SMYTHE.

Thornton, Texas.

WAREHOUSE AT FRANKLIN, TEX.

Editor Co-Operator:

West Boon is a live little local of fifty members, among whom are some of the best workers in Robertson county. We have a warehouse at Franklin, Texas, and we are going to store our cotton in it this fall. We are going to sell through our central selling agent.

Brethren, the time for marketing this crop is near at hand. You must be on guard and be loyal to the principles of the Union. Stand together and we can make a strong fight, but if we get scattered our enemies will overpower us, just as they have always done. I have been a member of the Union for four years, and I enlisted for the war, not a part of it. I hope every union man is in the same faith.

We have just had our county

Union, which met with Petteway local. We had a fine representation of our county. We had the pleasure of hearing Brother B. F. Chapman make one of his fine speeches. The next county Union will meet with West Boon local, October 8. I want some good speaker with us on that date. Uncle Sam Hampton is called for by the members. I hope he can be with us.

J. M. CLEVENGER,
Local President.

FROM ROYSTON, TEXAS

Editor Co-Operator:

We have a membership of about thirty-five here at Royston, and are getting along very nicely. Have not been organized a year. I see Brother H. H. Davis wants some brother to tell him the reason some non-union men say they are afraid to join the Union. I think I can answer his question. It is either for the want of education, courage, confidence or good common sense.

Now, brethren, let us talk unionism and practice what we preach. It seems to me that now is a good time to do it. I will say in closing that The Co-Operator is the best paper I read. It keeps one alive to unionism.

W. R. WHITLEY.
Royston, Texas.

TIRED OF ASKING "WHAT'LL YOU GIVE ME?"

I have just read one of "Uncle Sam" Hampton's letters, and like him. I wonder what the farmers are thinking about who will not enlist for their own defence in the war that is being waged against the farmer, but take their stand with the class that would take the last thing we have and then call us beggars. In spite of some people's indifference I believe that God is with us and will lead us to the promised land.

Brethren, we cannot serve two masters, so let us stay with the Union and its leaders, and when they give the word of command let us go just as far as we can toward carrying it out. I am getting tired of carrying what I raise on my little farm to market and saying: "What will you give me for it?" And the way to avoid this is to get out of debt and then when we have anything to sell we can set the price on it. The way to get out of debt is to raise at home everything to eat and to feed the stock.

I may write again this fall and tell you how I farmed my 30-acre farm, what I raised on it and also what I sold that I did not need for home use.

I. J. LAMB.

Cisco, Texas.

WOMEN SHOULD BE WILLING TO HELP

Editor Co-Operator:

I see a number of good letters from the sisters, and take occasion to send a few items from Dean local No. 306. My husband, my two boys and myself are members of the Union. I believe that co-operation is the only way out of the unjust system which we are laboring under today. I believe that all persons living on the farm, who are old enough, ought to join the Farmers' Union; we ought to come together as one mighty band of brothers and sisters.

Some of the sisters think the Union is no place for them, but it seems to me that they ought to be willing to help fight the battle against the speculators who are cheating us out of our labor, and depriving our children of an education on account of not having time to go to school. Let us do all in our power to loose the chain which has bound the farmer to the speculator, and let the good work of the Union go on till the farmers gain their rights, let the spirit of unity spread till the victory is won.

MRS. M. A. SINCLAIR.
Tyler, Texas.

COST OF RAISING FIRST CROP

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a Farmers' Union man and I want to send in my figures for one man to raise one crop of cotton.

Expenses of raising one forty-acre cotton crop for one man:

One team of horses.....	\$200.00
Harness for horses	10.00
Fodder for horses for 12 months at 10c per day.....	36.50
Corn for horses for 12 months at 35c per day.....	127.75
One wagon	85.00
Breaking plow.....	15.00
One planter	35.00
One cultivator	35.00
One hoe50
For blacksmithing	5.00
One file25
40 bushel cotton seed at 25c per bushel for planting forty acres of cotton.....	10.00
For hired labor for planting cotton	8.00
For hired labor for chopping 40 acres of cotton at 75c per acre	30.00
For hired labor for plowing cot- ton over four times.....	32.00
For hired labor for chopping cotton second time.....	20.00
Forty acres of cotton making 13 bales. For picking 13 bales bales of cotton at 75 per 100..	156.00
For breaking 40 acres of land at \$1 per acre	40.00
For ginning 13 bales of cotton at \$3.50 per bale, minus one- fourth ginning for rent.....	34.10
TWO OF WHAT IT COSTS	
Board for hired labor for 12 months at \$15 per month....	180.00
Total expenses	\$1,060.00
Profit on raising cotton at 10c per pound:	
Thirteen bales of cotton at 10c per pound for 500 weight bales, minus one-fourth for rent	&487.50
Thirteen bales of cotton seed at at 32 bushels to the bale at 25c per bushel, minus one- fourth for rent.....	78.00
Total profit \$565.50.	

Now if it takes \$1,060 for one man to begin farming and to raise thirteen bales of cotton and he only gets \$565.50 out of his cotton crop at 10c per pound, will some one please tell me how much cotton will have to bring to come out even on crop without saving any money? According to my figures it will take about 21½c per pound to cover expenses.

Corn is not very good in this section, and there will not be more than one-half of a crop of cotton.

The wheat crop for this year will average about ten bushels per acre, and oats will average about thirty-five bushels per acre in this part of the country.

J. W. GRIFFITH.
Goldthwaite, Texas.

A MORAL AS WELL AS A BUSINESS PROBLEM

Editor Co-Operator:

Brother, is your local in touch or cognizant of the social and general economic trend of the age?

How many days have you missed this year in the F. E. & C. U. of A. school? Are you up head or behind in your class?

Never in the history of our order have we been more in need of union men of mature judgment and the good of our cause at heart.

Mount Vernon local, Bell county, is meeting every Friday night. We gave an ice cream supper Saturday night, July 4, to the public, with speaking:

We are soldiers of the common good. There is no order that has higher or nobler principles as a fundamental basis. It is patent to all that the moral and social part of our order must be interwoven with the business or economic if we expect to form a lasting fabric. The founders of our order were students of social and economic evolution.

Equity and justice to all, special privileges to none in the accumulation of the necessary substance to make the enjoyment of life possible must be and has ever been the underlying cause to all human advancement. To gamble in the life-giving substance of a people that has been produced by honest toil and at the sacrifice of health, education and childhood's healthful development, rendering the natural laws inoperative, is the crime of crimes.

If your ideal is a dollar mark you are a curse to humanity, yourself and your family.

If you want wealth to relieve you and your children from the world's necessary labor, you are a shirk at heart and a curse to the nation. If you think you can elevate yourself by standing on the neck of your fellow man you are a fool before high heaven. Those who are willing to consume and possess the world's wealth without rendering a full and complete equivalent have no thought or idea of the fundamental justice in the nature of things.

It is a notorious fact that a large per cent of the nation's wealth is in the hands of a few legalized robbers, that have no more thought or care of how they obtain this wealth than the pig cares where his swill comes from.

So my brother in moral upbuilding, if you and I don't lay bare to public gaze this gangrene cancerous growth on our social fabric that is rapidly developing into an incurable blood poison this black plague will soon land us in the chaotic realm of shame and decay.

J. J. DEAVER,

Mount Vernon.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM A SYM- PATHIZER

Editor Co-Operator:

Since the Farmers' Union was organized I have been watching its progress, anxious to see it win the great battle they were to fight. Its strength has developed remarkably all over the cotton growing states. The Farmers' Union is made up of men that are willing to fight to the end for their just share—men that don't start today and stop tomorrow—men that are anxious to see everybody treated with equal justness, to have no common man robbed by unjust speculation; men that are not fighting for money and wealth by cheating and robbing, but are only demanding a square deal to everyone.

Even tho I am not a union member,

nor would I be allowed to join under my present occupation, I wish to express that it is gratifying to me to read The Co-Operator and to hear the farmers still expressing themselves union men from head to foot. It must seem evident to everyone that while the hardest of the storm is successfully overstood, and with such spirit of endurance and determination existing after all of it there is no doubt whatever that the victory is yours.

Never in the history of this country or any other country has a Union as great as the one now developing as the Farmers' Union, where harmony and determination existed, and where the aims were to the benefit of the public welfare, ever failed in accomplishing good results. The Farmers' Union is a union whose purpose it is to defend its rights and not to invade the rights of others. When we recollect the time when the first thirteen states that formed the United States, the great country in which we today are organizing this Union, and in which we can be proud to live, we know that it was done to defend their rights from the invasion by England and we need no further proof of its success than to look at the very prosperous country in which we live. When the people of the largest state in the United States joined to defend their rights against Mexico the same thing occurred, and it now is proud of its success. Now the farmers have formed a union and as sure as either one of the two before were a success it will find its way to the end through hard battles, but after the storm is past I am sure it will be proud of its accomplishments.

I sincerely hope that every honest man will study the aims of the Farmers' Union, who has not yet done so and it is as sure as daylight that after he has done so he will be a union man.

Yours respectfully,

W. D. BRUNKEN.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 3.

CHEROKEE COUNTY UNION.

Cherokee County Farmers' Union held its third quarterly meeting for 1908 with Iron Hill Local on July 21 and 22 last. The good people of Iron Hill had prepared a splendid dinner for both days, and a large crowd was in attendance.

Many prominent business men from Rusk were present, who were evidently not a little surprised at the eloquence and logic with which our speakers presented their arguments.

Much business of importance was disposed of at the executive sessions; a corps of able county officers was elected and Brothers T. G. Simpson and George B. Terrill were elected delegates to the State Union.

In looking over events at the state meeting just closed it is most gratifying to note with what soul-inspiring magnanimity our leading men laid down their personal differences and vowed each other their eternal support in making common cause against the common enemy. Much credit is due those members who were instrumental in bringing about this result. Taken altogether, our organization is stronger than ever before.

Local secretaries are hereby urged to take up the truck and tomato proposition in their locals and send their delegates to the next County Union prepared to devise some plan whereby we can handle our produce in the Union the coming season.

J. M. MONTELLO, Co. Sec.

Replan, Aug. 16.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS

Editor Co-Operator:

Richland Union met last week, elected officers and had one addition to the order. I feel that if we press on and never surrender victory is ours. The promise is to the faithful. Our lodge has several good working members, both men and women.

I enjoy reading the news from the many writers, and have just read some articles that were of real inspiration to me. I suggest that every member that calls himself a union man get right up and do his best, for the cause never demanded it more than now; I see that our enemies are doing all in their power against us to pull us down. It is victory or retreat.

I say long live The Co-Operator, and may it accomplish its great mission of education.

HAMILTON TAYLOR.

Seymour, Texas.

A CALL TO ARMS

Editor Co-Operator:

My father, my sister and myself belong to the Union, and we think it is a grand order. We have about 50 members in our local.

Let the farmers far and near stay with the Union and hold your cotton this coming year for the minimum price. Let us build our own factories and get what we need in exchange for our cotton at a living price. Every union man ought to take stock and build union banks and factories; then they could manage their own business and would not have to go to the merchants and bankers, asking them what they will pay for their produce. It is the other fellow who makes the price, every time. They rob you to your face, they don't have to sneak behind your back. You seem to like it.

Now is the time to stand at our post. The fight is at hand and we are going to gain or lose the victory. Which shall it be?

JULIA NABORS.

Desdemona, Texas.

UNION REVIVAL AT BALLINGER

Our local at Ballinger has been slow to work until of late. Now a spirit of revival has entered our camp and I believe I am justified in making known our ambition. At our last meeting we elected a full corps of officers, passed some good resolutions, declaring our fidelity to the Farmers' Union and its principles, making each member a committee to see that Ballinger local is second to none in the country, in fact I see a bright future for our local.

Our Fourth of July picnic was a grand success. The speeches of Brothers Neill and Taylor were of great benefit to our cause. Some were inclined to misrepresent, but could not gainsay the justness of the speakers' position.

I want to say that in my judgment The Co-Operator is the paper no union man or woman can afford to be without.

B. D. SEBRING.

Ballinger, Texas.

GET CONTROL OF GINS

Editor Co-Operator:

I read everything that is suggested as the best and surest way to final victory and freedom from industrial servitude to us farmers. I find quite a variety of ideas and opinions being expressed, all good along their special lines and now for the first time I ask to be heard for a few minutes.

Brother president and brethren of

the Farmers' Union, I believe the most essential thing for us to do next is to get control of the gins that gin our cotton. There is a large element that can never be kept from dumping their cotton on the local markets just so long as they can get it ginned as fast as it is picked, and many of them pay dues to a local union. Now if we can manage to get a controlling influence over a large percentage of the gins as the international manufacturers have over their spindles and looms we could stop the gins when necessary and thereby render the "dumper" harmless.

This is subject to all the criticism the brethren wish to make.

Wishing success to the Union and everything that educates its noble principles.

J. M. COPELAND.

Atlanta, Texas.

The Co-Operator is deeply appreciative of the following, which we take from a letter written by Brother W. T. Garner from Killeen, Texas:

"If we can get each member to read The Co-Operator they will not need so much lecturing to keep them interested. The Co-Operator has improved a great deal in the last few months. It is the best lecturer that we have in the state. I have been sick and confined to my home most all of this year. So I have done very little active work. Three cheers for our loyal president, D. J. Neill!"

Brother T. W. Harrison, secretary of the Boykin local, wrote on July 7 that "Owing to the heavy rains in this part of Leon county the entire crop is cut about half. The majority of people in Leon county will have scarcely enough to do the next year."

FAVORS AMENDMENT IN INTEREST OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Editor Co-operator: I wish to express my gratitude to the Co-operator for its wonderful inspiration to members of the Farmers' Union, which is beyond doubt a very successful move to the benefit of the farmers. The Farmers' Union is made up of farmers and laboring men who are justly entitled to what they are fighting for.

There are some people that today think the farmers have not learned enough in school to fight for their own rights and it is with great pleasure I see the farmers turning them down.

In the next election an amendment to the State Constitution will be submitted to the people of Texas for their ratification or rejection, which I shall try to explain briefly, so that those not yet familiar with it will know how to cast their votes.

The constitutional amendment authorizes common school districts to levy as much tax as independent districts, that is 50c on the \$100 valuation of property. It also authorizes a majority vote to levy a special tax.

The argument that it gives to the people of common school districts (who are mostly farmers) the same right that the independent districts now enjoy, or in other words, gives the farmers as much right to say how much they want to pay for their schools as the city people, should in itself justify the unanimous adoption of this amendment.

Why should the country child not have an opportunity to attend as good school as the city child if its parents are willing to tax themselves? There is not an honest man that can say why, for there is no reason why. The farmers should vote for the amendment in November in order to have as much right to do as they please as their city neighbor. The city people should vote for the amendment because they know everybody is entitled to a square deal and because no patriotic citizen will cast his vote to hinder the progress of more enlightened citizenship.

"Educate your children and the iron shod horse of the despot will not trample upon their liberties."

Yours respectfully,

W. D. BRUNKEN.

Dallas, Texas.

Sister Vida Low of Brookeland, Tex., informs us that her brother, aged 20, was accidentally killed by a fall while running on the school ground.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

HELP THE NEEDY BROTHERS

Editor Co-operator:

The local Union is the foundation of our order. It is not our warehouses, cotton mills or banks. It is our Local Unions, and if we don't begin and help them get in shape it will look like uphill business. There are good men in our Local Unions all over the state that have joined expecting help and have become disheartened and have about decided to quit, and they need help. Brethren, can't you study out a plan to help them? And if we can't, some way, I think we had better whistle for the dogs and go.

There are men that have a little money and here he goes to the bank with it or locks it in his trunk. There are men who had rather run a bank account than to help his brother. Brethren, let's get to the bottom of this thing and start at the foundation and build as we go. This is the only way I can see out. If we don't begin at home our help will soon give out.

I don't want to write anything to

discourage anyone. I have been studying for our interest for some time and gathering all I could from your paper and have not seen any step at all to help the Union man that can't help himself.

We meet every two weeks at our Union and have discussed this subject, but it don't help the matter. They seem to grow colder all the time. It seems that our head men are not taking the interest they should with our Unions. They say "hold your cotton, pay your dues and come on, boys." They say "Brethren can't we form a farmers' bank of our own?" We can do something if we start at the right place. Gentlemen, farmers have money as well as the merchant and gambler and these sit around watching for the poor old farmer to come in with something for him to speculate on.

Brothers, I am a Union man, teeth and toe nails. Now, Mr. Editor, I'm just a little 2x4 and I didn't write this just for pastime and I hope this may cause some one to think over the matter and would be glad to hear

some one else's opinion on this subject.

I want to make a suggestion; that is what I call an independent strike.

Have a certain time set to quit buying and selling and have our head leaders to set the time when most suitable for this to begin with the organized people. The nonunion man has tried to block us and let's them what we can do.

The merchants are trying to scare us and there are lots of them, telling us that the cotton is going to six cents—sell as fast as you can gather it. Brothers, hold your cotton and keep still. We are going to win this thing. And, brothers, let's keep one another posted on what we are making. I think we will make a bale to every three or four acres in this country.

D. L. FUTCH.

Chery Ridge, La., Aug. 19.

Brother N. B. Chancy writes from Bonifay, Fla.: Live Oak local has a membership of 52, twelve of whom are ladies. We are getting along fairly well. We don't raise much cotton in this part of Florida, but are making a nice lot of corn, hog feed, potatoes and cane."

TO COTTON PRODUCERS

Why is it that cotton has not reached the minimum price set, 15 cents? Is it too late? I answer, no. What then, is the cause of its being down? The producer alone is to blame. He is ready at all times to listen to all he hears about the bear side of cotton, but fails to look into the true situation and the condition of the crop. He does not realize that cotton is now scarcer than it has been in twenty-five years, while the demand is just as great, when we consider the supply of raw material. It must be remembered that last year's crop was short more than four million bales. In view of this we can reach no other conclusion but that the producer himself is to blame for our not reaching the minimum before this. He has become frightened at the bluffs of the bear element, the spinner and speculator, and has taken their assertions as facts.

Their first bluff was the mills running on short time. It was necessary for them to do this, as it was impossible for them to secure sufficient raw material to run on. Last year's short crop forced them to curtail, not their production, but their consumption. Cotton was not to be had. They next bluffed you in making you believe that they could not sell their goods, and frightened you again. While they have goods stored in their own warehouses, the commission houses in New York and other centers have less goods than they have had in years. Not until the entire surplus is consumed in these centers will be the good be taken from the local warehouses.

On August 1st the mills found it necessary to close down for ten days, but this was not from choice. It was for the want of cotton. I know it to be a fact that most of the mills which were closed down were out of cotton to spin. They knew that there was not enough cotton to run them until the new crop comes in. They must have old cotton to work with the new when it first comes in. It is the old cotton that they want to get hold of now.

I want to impress upon the farmers that now is the time to hold your cotton, old as well as the new. If cotton is held off the market throughout

the South for the next sixty days the brokers and speculators will be compelled to give the price in order to fill contracts sold to the spinners ahead. You can do this by putting your cotton in bonded warehouses and borrowing money on it. Money is now plentiful for legitimate purposes.

The continental mills are short of cotton and there is a demand for actual cotton from this source, while the offerings are small. It is getting harder every day to buy cotton for prompt shipment. The supply in the American mills is not sufficient for twenty days, if that long. The New England mills will soon have to buy cotton or close down. They have been buying from hand to mouth for the last three months. I know of one hundred bales of cotton sold last week by one mill. Fifty bales of this went to a mill that was closed down, while the other fifty went to another mill. These two mills had to have this cotton to begin work on the 17th inst. All the mills which have been closed down resumed operations last Monday. From this we assume that trade conditions must be getting better. I hear from good authority that all the mills in this section will soon begin operating on full time. It is understood that a number of mills have sold their output ahead for several months. All together the situation in milling circles is not as bad as it is reported to be. Generally throughout the country the mills would be running on full time if they could get cotton to spin.

Now as to the condition of the growing crop. We hear it stated from the bear side that we will make fourteen million bales this year, and that cotton will decline to 8 cents. This is another great big bluff, and it will frighten some producers. It is my honest belief, based upon the information at my hand, that the crop of last year will not more than be duplicated. Another shortage like last year will produce one of the biggest cotton panics that the world has ever known and the tails of our shirts will have to be made shorter to give every man a shirt.

Crop conditions in South Carolina are not what they were two weeks ago. The crop is fully 25 per cent off. This is due to too much rain in June and early in July, followed by excessive heat. It is impossible now for the plant ever to recuperate and make a top crop.

In Texas reports say that the crop has been damaged in sections by too much rain, while in other sections the crop has been cut off considerably by drought and the devastation of the boll weevil. Texas cannot produce anything approaching what is considered a full crop.

Alabama and Mississippi both report too much rain, followed by excessively hot weather, producing rust, black rot and shedding.

Georgia reports thirty counties affected with black rot, which is damaging the crop no little. Other sections report caterpillars, too much rain, followed by excessive heat. Cotton has deteriorated wonderfully in the last ten days.

Then other cotton belt states report conditions just about as bad. In view of this information, it is the height of folly for the producer and holder of spots to become frightened and sell. The Farmers' Union is in a position to get a correct estimate of the crop, and it is wisdom in the farmer listening to the Union, whose interest is identical with his, rather than to the

speculator, whose interest it is to get your cotton just as cheap as possible.

The National Convention of the Farmers' Union will convene September 1 for the purpose of fixing the price of cotton. At that time the Union will know the exact condition of the crop, and will fix a price in keeping with this condition.

In view of these facts, I urge every man owning a bale of cotton to store it in a bonded warehouse, borrow money to meet your obligations, and hold on till the price set is reached. It is suicidal in us to work hard and make a crop and then let the gambler and speculator have it at less than it cost us to make it. Stand by your guns and make a good fight and victory is ours.

B. HARRIS,
President S. C. Farmers' Union.

MANY TURKS DRIVEN FROM HOMES.

Fifteen Hundred Homes and Shops Reduced to Ashes.

Constantinople, Aug. 24.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the Stamboul quarter and within a very brief period a terrible conflagration was raging. A strong wind carried the flame at great speed and for six hours they swept over the section, destroying 1500 houses and shops. The fire was still burning at 9 o'clock tonight, but the wind had died down considerably. Stamboul is the Mohammedan part of the city. Within its walls are the seraglio, the principal mosques, the mausoleum of the Sultans, the baths, the bazars, the public government offices and the existing remains of the ancient Constantinople. It is divided for administrative purposes into two municipal circuits and into a large number of quarters. Separate quarters are allotted to the Armenians, Greeks and Jews.

In 1865 the quarters were destroyed by fire and these have now been laid into good streets. The general appearance of the older streets is that of a city built of wood. Many of the buildings are of much more solid construction—some of brick and some of brick and stone. Stamboul covers the whole area inclosed by the Theodosian walls of Constantinople and its main streets follow the lines of those of the ancient city.

Texas Oil Dust Layer.

Washington: It is a possibility of the near future that the streets of the ancient city of Athens will be made dustless by petroleum from the oil wells of Texas. Some of the oil wells of Texas and also of California declare geological survey experts, carry a large proportion of asphalt, as much as 35 per cent, and when sprinkled on road surfaces makes ideal roads. It also serves as an excellent dust layer. Coincident with a geological survey report on the uses of petroleums of Texas which have asphalt as their base, there comes from Athens to the Department of Commerce and Labor through the American Consul General there, an appeal for some method of abating the dust nuisance on the streets of the Greek capital.

Mob Pursues Negro to Prison.

Little Rock, Ark.: After being tried and convicted of attempt to assault a white girl, and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary at a hurried session of the court held at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, and after narrowly escaping from a mob at Augusta by traveling a part of the dis-

tance in a gasoline boat and the remainder on fast trains, Rudolph Young, a negro, of Augusta, arrived in Little Rock Friday morning in the custody of a deputy sheriff, and was immediately placed in the penitentiary.

Six Club Ladies Visit Workhouse.

Fort Worth: Pursuant to the request of Police Commissioner George Mulkey, six ladies who are members of the City Federation of Women's Clubs visited the city workhouse Friday morning and made a close inspection of the rock pile there having been criticisms of the police commissioner because women prisoners had been placed at work breaking rock. The ladies found the rock pile well shaded under a canvas awning and tried a few strokes with the hammers to determine the extent of the task imposed upon the prisoners.

"The Artful Dodger" Escapes.

Memphis, Tenn.: C. H. Doyle, known to police departments all over the country as "The Artful Dodger," lived up to his reputation here Saturday when he slipped from the clutches of the law in a bold dash for liberty, after C. J. Annis, a Chattanooga hotel man, who was carrying him back to Chattanooga, had listened to his pitiful pleadings to be released for a moment from the grasp of handcuffs which had circled his wrists since the pair left Sherman, Texas, Friday.

Labor leaders and members of labor organizations formed the Injunction Reform League at a meeting Saturday night in the office of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The object of the organization is to inaugurate a "campaign of education" on the injunction question and to oppose the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

The naval recruiting office which was opened in Tyler last Monday closed Saturday.

Big Blaze at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.: Fire, which for a time Saturday threatened to destroy an entire block of buildings in the most central section of the city, completely gutted the four-story building situated on Main street and occupied by the E. C. Atkins Hardware Company and badly damaged the adjoining building, occupied by the Braun Hotel, as well as slightly damaging several other buildings. The loss is estimated at \$175,000.

Ira D. Sankey is Dead.

New York: Ira D. Sankey, famous throughout the world as an evangelist, partner of Dwight L. Moody, and gospel hymn writer, is dead at his home in Brooklyn. Death was caused by a general breakdown of the system, following an illness of two years. Mr. Sankey was 68 years old and is survived by his widow and two sons, Ira D. and John Edward Sankey. Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon.

Harry Jarrell of Baltimore and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lillian Jarrell, wife of J. Oscar Jarrell, are dead, and Mrs. Jarrell's husband and her mother, Mrs. Margaret H. Scheib, are critically ill from the effects of eating toad stools picked by mistake for mushrooms.

A telegram received Friday from F. M. Hatch, a brother-in-law of Rear Admiral James Kelsey Cogswell, U. S. N., retired, by Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., announced the death of the distinguished naval officer at Jacksonville, Fla., Friday.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUPS
Of the National Convention Committees, Individuals, Etc., made by
JOHN SWARTZ,
Photographer,
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Business Announcements
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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.

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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.

WANTED—Position as Warehouse Manager. I made an average of \$3 in final classification in Cotton Grafting School at Houston last year, under Thomas Knoe. Write me if interested. G. J. Wolf, Gatesville, Texas.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

WANTED—Farm hands. Good pay. Southwestern Labor Agency, 1613 Main St., Ft. Worth.

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. 11

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. P. D. route and address on a rubber stamp, with self inking pad sent post paid for 50 cents. Ft. Worth Stamp Co., 103 E. 7th St., Ft. Worth, Texas. 8-6-4t

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

EVERY GIRL WANTS ONE—Combination Post Card and Foto Album. Send 25c. Post paid. C. H. Ward, 906 Houston St., Ft. Worth, Texas. 3-13

PRairie VIEW HERD POLAND CHINAS—Choice pigs for sale—pairs and trios, not akin. 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. \$3.00 per case six one gallon cans. Address, J. E. McGuire, Pledger, Tex. 9-3

FARMERS, if you need cotton choppers, farm hands, write us. We supply you free. Southwestern Labor Agency, 1613 Main St., Ft. Worth, New Phone 1344.

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, Hoscarville, Ga. 9-8p

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

WANTED—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 endorsed by the Executive Committee of the White Farmers Union of Texas. For further particulars address, J. E. A. Banger, Linden, Texas. 1-1-9

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 commissioner 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

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SPECIAL RATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

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

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

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J. C. MOODY.

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American Plan. \$2.00 Per Day.
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B. H. DUNN, Manager.

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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. H. 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 Gas Company. They have ordered a 60 horsepower electric motor and will get power from the San Angelo water works company to operate the plant.

Continental Bank & Trust Co.

HEAD OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

ALL GOOD BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

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BEN O. SMITH, CASHIER

BEN H. MARTIN, ASS'T CASH.

Correspondence Solicited



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BUSINESS MANAGER

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Of course folks have to live skimpin'; else how could they take in all the frauds?

We have a few copies left of the issue containing the proceedings of the Texas State Union and will furnish these to new subscribers who failed to get a copy. Tell your friends to send in at once.

Will H. Mays, editor of the Brownwood Bulletin, was elected president of the National Editorial Association at its recent meeting at St. Paul, Minn. He was vice president before the higher honor was bestowed on him.

This week we publish the second installment of the series of articles entitled "The Disease and the Remedy," prepared by "Uncle" Sam Hampton and intended to outline a plan for solidified co-operation among organized farmers. The first articles are argumentative and prepare the way for the plan, which is to follow in a future issue.

The Co-operator is due humble apologies to Brother A. P. Landers and associates of Sulphur Springs, Texas, for having overlooked the announcement of the Farmers' Institute encampment at Camp's Lake, in Hopkins county, August 12, 13 and 14. The announcement was handed in during the state meeting of the Union and in the hurry following the convention it was overlooked, much to our regret.

Such court decisions as that recently rendered by the three federal judges overruling Judge Landis' judgment against it, the Standard Oil Company have done more to create the spirit of mob rule than all other influences combined. Legal mazes a mile long are woven by which to allow a rich criminal to escape and technicalities are made to cheat the gallows until the people have lost confidence in the courts.

NEWS THAT ISN'T NEWS

It would be a busy man indeed who would undertake to correct all the erroneous reports put in circulation about the Farmers' Union. Some of the false ones are harmless, except as they make this organization appear ridiculous in the eyes of the commercial world, while others are distinctly bad and calculated to injure the people who produce the wealth of this country. Under this latter class is the following item, which appeared in a recent issue of the Houston Chronicle:

With the previous fixing of a minimum price upon cotton as a means to an end in that the distribution of the crop may be extended over the entire season, and the fat years averaged against the lean, the farmers of Texas will not this season attempt a "holding movement" unless the price is below 10 cents. This statement is made from the highest authority and is said to cover the situation as it stands today.

At first it was proposed to fix a minimum price and attempt to keep the figures a secret. Since then a change has been made, and the policy as outlined above has been as good as agreed upon.

This is done with the expectation that the planters will not attempt to sell all at once, but rather that the lesson of past seasons may have struck home and the movement of the white staple be maintained in a steady stream of commerce through the entire year. A cotton flood is to be avoided, if possible.

The season just closing was not a "fat year" for Texas. The demand for cotton exists to just the extent that its use is a prime necessity. Prices may be maintained, it is stated, in the event that the whole crop is not dumped on the market at one time, and the ruling idea advanced in the "holding movement" applies. It is explained that the object sought by that policy was to make the season last through the year, prevent the deluge that invariably broke prices, and keep things on an even keel.

No such fluctuations in price have marked the cotton trade as came before the idea of the "holding movement" was put forward. While the minimum of 15 cents was not gained last year, the officials of the Farmers' Union believe that their campaign resulted in good.

Nothing but gross ignorance or willful design to "bear" the staple of the Southern farmer could have prompted the above.

No man in the Farmers' Union has power to fix a minimum price or declare such a policy unnecessary or undesirable. This power, at present, lies alone with the entire membership as represented in the National Union. Hence to say that this or that is "as good as agreed upon" is to place the Farmers' Union in a false light.

But this is not the chief injury done the farmers in this article. It tells the world that hereafter the farmer will be satisfied with 10 cents a pound for cotton and will merely market slowly to keep the price from going lower. It is all right for any newspaper to advocate ten cents or five, if it chooses, but it has no right to tell its readers that the organized farmers will be satisfied with ten, when it knows, or could know, that this is not true. No man authorized to speak for the Farmers' Union has ever said such a thing or said anything which could be construed to even vaguely hint at it.

A FOREWORD TO THE NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America will meet in national convention in Fort Worth next week. This organization was founded by farmers to promote the intellectual, moral and financial welfare of the farmers. True, we are one class in the great brotherhood of man, but our organization is founded upon principles which protect every other class from any injury to their just interests by us. Ours is the only business organization that is founded on the great principle of the universal brotherhood of man. We fear, however, that this principle and the liberal and democratic views of the farmers have led them many times to sacrifice their own interests for fear of conflicting with the interests of others whom they think it their sacred duty to protect. Let the delegates to the National Farmers' Union come with but one purpose and that to serve the farmers of this nation. Our time is too valuable to be spent in discussing side issues. Let's welcome everything that will throw light upon ways and means of improving farming conditions and that will offer us tangible benefits in co-operation with others, but beyond this, let us waste no time. Let us have a harmonious meeting and give the most diligent consideration to those measures, and only those, which mean so much to the farmers at this time.

Had you ever thought of it? People will take the utmost pains to insure the best feed, shelter, habits and training for their blooded horses, pigs or chickens; they will labor in season and out to produce specimens as near perfect as possible—which is right; and yet these same people will allow their children to grow up like rank weeds (or like common work stock) without discipline, without food (for the mind), without moral refinement, uncouth and ignorant. What do all our efforts amount to in the end if their ultimate and constant purpose is not to develop a race of Men and Women of the full stature of well-rounded manhood and womanhood? The main consideration should never be lost sight of.

Under the Texas election laws, the resignation of Commissioner Milner after his nomination for re-election makes it the duty of the state executive committee of the democratic party to nominate a candidate for his successor as commissioner of agriculture, and it has been intimated that Governor Campbell will appoint the nominee to fill out the unexpired term. E. A. Calvin is one of the candidates for that position and he appears to be about the only farmer aspirant. It is a position which should be filled by a practical farmer. Mr. Calvin is not only a practical farmer, but a successful one and a man whose training in connection with the farmers' business peculiarly fits him for this position. We believe the time has come when official positions such as this should be held by men qualified along the lines of the work required. We think the democratic party and the present administration owe it to themselves and the farmers of Texas to make Mr. Calvin commissioner of agriculture.

THE UNION AND A STATE COTTON BAGGING MILL

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Mr. C. W. Woodman, organizer of the Federation of Labor and editor of the Union Banner, in which he opposes the demand of the Farmers' Union of Texas for a state mill to manufacture coarse cotton duck for bagging with convict labor.

With an I-know-it-all-and-don't-mind-telling-you air, Mr. Woodman begins by informing us that he knows we "haven't thought of the other side of the question," and then he proves that he thinks we have not by giving a few passages of misinformation, which he thinks ought to convince us and the farmers of Texas that the present system of working a large percentage of the convicts on the farms should be let alone until all of them can be taken out of competition with free labor. This, of course, is not his purpose, but it is the logical effect of his argument.

When organized labor began the uphill fight against convict labor, Mr. Woodman says that "nearly all of the leather goods, many cigars, much of the chewing tobacco and a large part of the furniture used were manufactured by convicts." The greatest era of competition convict labor ever had with free labor was along in the early '80's and that competition was almost wholly in leather goods and even then the highest percentage reached was 35 per cent of the total manufactured product. If the leather goods manufactured at home in those years had been added to the manufactured product, the percentage would have been reduced to about 25. The percentage of furniture, tobacco and other manufactured articles was so small in 1886 that when all were averaged up with the high production of leather goods the average of all convict-made goods was reduced to fifty-four hundredths of one per cent! So much for the assertion that "nearly all leather goods and a large part of the furniture, etc., were manufactured by convict labor" when the fight began. Since then, convicts have been gradually taken out of competition with all classes but the farmer and the unorganized day laborer who works on railroad tracks, and the statement that today "45 per cent of the leather goods are made by convicts", is further from the truth than the one quoted above. There are not enough shoes made by convicts in Texas to shoe the convicts themselves!

As if the Co-operator favored convicts in competition with free labor, Mr. Woodman argues against it and quotes the last State Union as passing a strong resolution in opposition to the employment of convicts in competition with free labor. The position of the Co-operator and the Farmers' Union in favoring the manufacture of cotton duck bagging by convict labor is not inconsistent with that resolution and it was not so regarded when it was passed. The resolution demanding the manufacture of bagging by the state was introduced early in the meeting by Hon. N. A. Shaw and was discussed by several and adopted unanimously. Just as the convention was about to adjourn and after the report of the resolutions committee was laid on the table because of lack of time for consideration, this resolution in opposition to convict labor in competition with free labor was offered. Some one emphasized and that is, that the farmers

have it in their power to greatly increase to table would have carried as readily, for the uses of cotton and thereby enlarge the the delegates were already leaving and demand for the staple. By far the greatest would not have listened to argument if any increase may be made by a more extended one had opposed.

This brings us to a little inside history which we should have left unpublished, if this effort to annul the wishes of the State Union had not been made. It is this: On the day following the passage of the Shaw resolution, the daily papers commented on the attitude of organized labor toward convict labor and predicted a conflict with the Farmers' Union. Then the day following the adjournment, Mr. Woodman, as a member of the Union press committee, had the daily papers to say under big headlines that the Farmers' Union had reconsidered its action favoring a state cotton bagging mill and had "backed down" on the proposition.

This is the first time any one in the convention heard of any opposition on the inside to this resolution and this opposition must have existed solely in Mr. Woodman's imagination. The object of the resolution opposing convict labor now became evident. And this is not the first instance in which the Union's work has been censored and misconstrued to the public.

The Farmers' Union and the Co-operator are strongly opposed to working convicts in competition with free labor, but we are getting awfully disgusted with the spirit which would pass all the burdens of government to the shoulders of the farmers, whether such spirit is manifested by capitalist or laborer. There is no such thing as absolutely taking convicts out of competition with free labor, unless they be kept from all work. Perhaps the nearest to it would be to work them upon the public roads or on ditching and draining swamp lands or digging irrigation canals; and yet there is competition in all these, for even our public roads are now largely built by hired labor and mostly farm labor at that.

Thus realizing the difficulties surrounding the problem, the Farmers' Union merely says to the state, "Until you can find a way to take the convicts out of competition with everybody, do not let them help to increase our cotton acreage and depress the price, but put some of them to manufacturing our low grades into cotton bagging." This will lessen the supply of cotton, enlarge the demand for it and take us from under the robbery of the jute bagging trust. With so many good results to follow such a movement, it is strange that there should be opposition from any man who labors, but if there is such opposition, it will not prevent the Farmers' Union from pressing its demand.

Yes, Bro. Woodman, we have "thought of the other side" so much that we have come to the conclusion that if the farmer ever gets his rights he will have to be his own judge of what he wants and then demand it, whether it suits other people or not, just as your labor organizations do. Again we say, farmers see your candidates for the legislature.

INCREASE THE USE OF COTTON

An interview with Mr. W. H. Patterson, which is published elsewhere in this issue, odds of raising money. But don't pity the suggests what the Co-operator has often business man too much; he takes it out of with free labor was offered. Some one emphasized and that is, that the farmers his customers.

use of cotton clothing. How many men are there in the fields today wearing part woolen pantaloons and even overshirts? The most sensible, serviceable and comfortable men's clothing for eight months of the year in the Southern states is made of cotton and yet we find very little of it worn in the towns and still less in the country.

Again, how natural it is, when close economy is necessary, to let the wardrobe go without replenishing while we purchase bacon and lard and molasses with the money received or to be received for our cotton.

This much is said by way of encouraging an increase in the use of cotton goods by the cotton farmers themselves. But other means may be adopted. This government of ours is spending millions of dollars annually to enlarge the markets for other American made goods in other parts of the world. Why should it not carry on a like campaign of education in favor of the use of cotton goods? It would if the farmers would demand it of their congressmen and senators. Then there is the tariff which levies a tax on all cotton goods consumed in this country for the benefit of a few manufacturers. This tax is added to the retail price of the goods and, by making them higher, curtails consumption.

Another means of increasing the use of cotton goods is for the Farmers' Union to ask the co-operation of organized labor. There is scarcely a labor organization today that is not courting the help of the Farmers' Union. These organizations guard every step we take lest we do something in conflict with their interests. Let's ask them to join us in a movement for a greater use of our staple. If they are sincere they cannot refuse us. A change from nearly all woolen to nearly all cotton goods in this great army would mean a demand for several thousand more bales of cotton than are now consumed in this country.

Human nature is about the same the world over. Northern people may write piously of the disgrace and criminality of mob violence, but when a black brute enters their own home and strikes down the helpless wife, mother or sister, the court's delays and the failures of justice are remembered and summary punishment is meted out in Springfield, Ohio, the same as in Paris, Texas. No, not the same either, for the northern mob did not get the fiend, but took their vengeance out upon innocent ones who merely sympathized with their own.

It is amazing the extent to which the business men are held up by fake advertising schemes and all manner of grafting devices. Thousands of men and women ply these nefarious arts, and doubtless many of them believe they are earning an honest living. Sad to say, the churches lend them-

Books and Education

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A PRACTICAL SCHOOL OF RAIL-ROADING

(PART I) Hints to Success

Since teaching agriculture to 1,000 boys of grades 3-6 inclusive for three years, I am much interested in the welfare of this subject throughout the state. Therefore, I am anxious to furnish the people with my experience and do all possible in placing this work on a basis free from failure.

In beginning this discussion I wish to say that the plan herein advocated is open to criticism, especially to those having two or more years' experience in teaching their subject in our public schools, and provided it is not from a theoretical point of view.

The bill passed by the last legislature concerning the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, without first providing means by which the teachers might be prepared to teach the subject, was indeed hasty. It is similar to a man hitching a horse to the cart and turning it loose without a driver. Nevertheless the teachers of Texas are law-abiding people, and we should feel proud of them for taking up this work so enthusiastically under present circumstances.

I visited several schools immediately after this law went into effect and found the pupils using a book, working over it as they do their reader. This may please and be satisfactory to some people, but in my opinion it will never do. I do not wish it understood that I disapprove the teaching of a book, but my idea in teaching any subject is to obtain its fullest practical value as a result.

To accomplish this result, we instructors must unquestionably be prepared properly. Can a man do skilled and high-priced labor with a poor equipment? The first question to present itself in any phase of educational work is, what is its effect upon the pupil? Therefore the teachers should carefully watch their teaching of agriculture and note its results daily. The success depends upon, first the beginning and second, conducting the work properly. I understand that it is considered by many who have been endeavoring to promote this work—one of whom is Professor W. C. Welborn, author of "Elements of Agriculture," that the main duty is to teach the book.

Speaking from three years' experience I disagree with this sentiment and advocate the following plan:

(1) Teach "Elements of Agriculture," by W. C. Welborn, and conduct as much experimental work as possible.

(2) Have what is taught at school experimented with at home as far as possible, and have the pupils report.

(3) Take excursions in regard to farming, nature study and stock raising.

(4) Do practical work along the line of tree culture.

(5) Where possible, begin school farming, but go slow, and in all schools keep this in mind for the future.

Some of the leading educators of the United States predict that it is only a question of time until there will be school farms throughout the country.

S. A. MINEAR.

(To Be Continued.)

Mr. B. D. Tandy, president of Tandy's Depot College of Fort Worth, and who conducts personally a great deal of the instruction in telegraphy, typewriting and station work in his college, is considered one of the best telegraph operators in the country, having at one time had charge of the thru Frisco wire from St. Louis to Fort Worth, which is one of the fastest wires in the south.

His ability as station agent and accountant has been established the past fifteen years by his success as agent at some of the most important stations on the Frisco, Wichita Valley and Fort Worth and Denver railroads.

His success in school work is proven by the hundreds of competent operators and agents he has turned out, and who are now employed on almost every railroad in the south at handsome salaries.

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For Months—Burning Humor on Ankles—Feet Fearfully Swollen—Opiates Alone Brought Sleep.

ECZEMA YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"I had eczema for over 2 years. I had two physicians, but they only gave me relief for a short time and I cannot enumerate the ointments and lotions I used to no purpose. My ankles were one mass of sores. The itching and burning were so intense that I could not sleep. I could not walk for nearly four months. One day my husband said I had better try the Cuticura Remedies. After using them three times, I had the best night's rest in months unless I took an opiate. I used one set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and my ankles healed in a short time. It is now a year since I used Cuticura, and there has been no return of the eczema. Mrs. David Brown, Locke, Ark., May 18 and July 13, 1907."

As a result of the alleged determination of the King's Mountain Coal Company to work negroes in the same mines with white men a race war that threatens to assume serious proportions is imminent in the mining district of Autras, adjacent to Jellico, Tenn.

The state penitentiary board, Tuesday, closed a deal for the Ellis plantation the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Seeing a light on the second floor when she returned to her fashionable home Thursday night, and believing the place had caught fire, Mrs. Sophia Dunlop, of St. Louis, 45 years of age, hurried to the upper story to find herself confronted by two burglars. They knocked her down, stabbed her in the right temple and escaped. Her injuries are said to be serious.

Mrs. Wardwell, the quarantined leper, widow of General John Wardwell, who was confined at Tompstone, Ariz., escaped from her quarters about midnight Wednesday night and is supposed to have boarded a Southern Pacific train for California.

The Mississippi Commercial Travelers, Jackson Board of Trade and other commercial organizations have joined in a call for a convention of delegates from all commercial organizations in the state in Jackson on September 15.

Worth Butler, the 10-year-old son of W. A. Butler of Brownwood was drowned at the new city dam about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Young Butler with other boys, was playing about the dam. Butler attempted to cross when he slipped, falling twelve or fifteen feet to the water below.

The thirty-first reunion of the Grayson County Old Settlers' Association has come to an end, and it has been a success in the fullest sense of the word.

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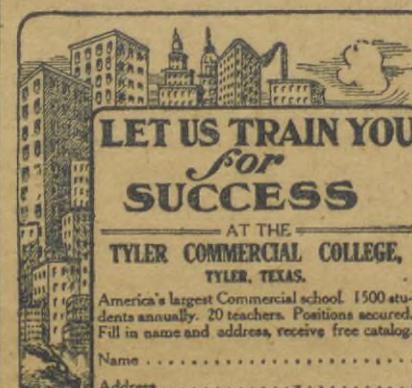
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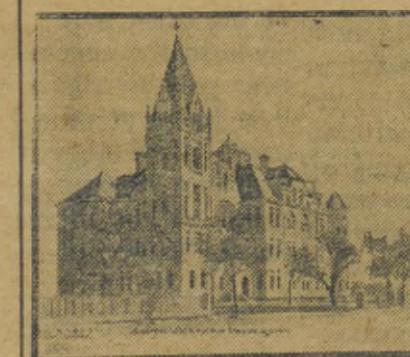
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THE WEEK'S EPITOME

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

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

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

By the capsizing of a pleasure launch on the Wisconsin river three people were drowned Thursday. They were from Chicago.

County Auditor J. Harvey Anderson died at his home in Greenville at 10:55 o'clock Friday night, after a lingering illness with Bright's disease.

Bloodhounds have been sent from Baton Rouge, La., to Burton, where a posse is in pursuit of a negro who attempted to criminally assault an 18-year-old white girl.

While Miss Anna Dodge of Brooklyn was out in the woods in the vicinity of Caldwell, N. J., Wednesday she found a diamond ring, valued at \$350, in a bird's nest.

Captain Peter C. Haines of the United States army, shot and killed Wm. E. Annis, a rich New York publisher, Saturday. It is stated family trouble caused the shooting.

L. D. Smart of Weatherford has sold 500 bushels of pears from his orchard to Fort Worth people at 60¢ per bushel. The pears are of the La-Come and Keifer varieties and are being shipped to Fort Worth.

A flash of lightning at Oakdale, La., Wednesday killed Thurston Rasberry, a butcher, and seriously injured his mother, Clarence, who lives in Crowley and had just arrived in Oakdale to visit.

Gold craze is at its height at Maberry, Ark., and, if the indications of gold prove to be true, Sol A. Maberry, owner of the land upon which the supposed mine is located, will soon be a rich man.

Monday Uncle Sam became the possessor of his first derigible balloon, having purchased the one belonging to Captain Thos. S. Baldwin, after he had fulfilled all the requirements of the government.

Pitro Barilla, a well to do hotel keeper of Brooklyn was murdered in a lonely spot in the city Thursday. He was attacked by a number of men who stabbed him several times and inflicted two bullet wounds.

One east-bound freight on the Santa Fe between Thackerville, Okla., and Red river, ran into another freight Monday afternoon. Eighteen cars and the caboose were ditched. The cars were loaded with grain.

The Brighton Beach, N. Y., Racing Association plant has been sold to a land developing company, and within a week laborers will be at work cutting the famous race course into streets and building lots.

Cerryvale mine No. 77 owned by the Central Coal and Coke Company at McAlester is reported closed by the State Mine Inspector by reason of the company failing to comply with the law relative to escapement shafts.

Ten persons are reported killed and many others injured Thursday when an overloaded passenger train on the Pennsboro and Harrisville Railroad, bearing excursionists from the Ritzie

County Fair, one mile from Pennsboro, W. Va., broke down.

Driven insane by religious mania H. J. Duffy of Los Angeles, Friday killed his son and daughter and then cut his own throat with a razor.

In a written opinion addressed to Postmaster Breathit of Hopkinsville, Ky., Acting Assistant Attorney General R. N. Webster declares that photographic postcards showing the picture of the bodies of the four negroes who were lynched at Russellville still hanging to a tree should be excluded from the mail.

Maney Brothers will place a force of men in the field Monday to survey a route from Britton, Okla., to El Reno, for an interurban line, work to start on the roadbed within sixty days. The El Reno line will connect with the Oklahoma City line now in operation to Guthrie.

A special from Brandon, Miss., announces the death at that place of Col. William Walker, editorial writer of the New Orleans Picayune for the past thirty years. He was about 65 years of age and a native of Alabama.

Alice Carter, a girl of 11 years, refused to marry Charles Fisher, a farm hand at Altus, Okla., because of the opposition of her parents, and Fisher Saturday shot and killed her, a moment later placing the muzzle of the revolver over his heart and taking his own life.

Six children are dead and two others are burned so seriously that recovery is doubtful at the H. W. Schultz ranch, between Colfax and Colouse, Wash., resulting from a fire that destroyed the home Thursday night.

Captain Philip S. Smith, a dredging expert and prominent Mason, died in Galveston early Saturday morning.

The annual meeting of the Hill County Log Rolling Association for this year will be held at Mertins on the first Friday night in October.

James C. Curly Caldwell, aged 41, receiver of the Government Land Office, during President Cleveland's administration, died Saturday night at Weatherford, Okla.

Jack Barlow of Marlow, Okla., was killed by a train Saturday night. He had both legs cut off above the knees. His brother carried the body to Marysville, Kan., for burial.

The officials of Texas railroads are supporting their ideas that this is to be a big cotton year by ordering many of their cotton platforms enlarged, some of them being increased one-third or more in size.

By means of a powerful heart stimulant and artificial respiration to get his lungs into play, Oscar Culver of Brooklyn, N. Y., was brought back to life again after being dead three minutes, by physicians, Tuesday.

Rev. James Dunn Phelps, treasurer of Syracuse University, shot and killed himself some time during Wednesday night. He left a note saying he did not wish to live any longer. It is understood he had been ill.

A. B. Bishop of Cleburne planted eight acres of tomatoes this year. Saturday he brought in a wagon load of the yield to the canning factory. Some of the tomatoes weighed as much as two and one-half pounds each.

Thirty families were made homeless Saturday by a fire which threatened the residence district in the neighborhood of West Van Buren street, Chicago. It damaged a three-story apartment building to the extent of \$50,000.

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

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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,
243 Main St. Dallas, Texas.

Dr. A. A. Brower

SPECIALIST

on Blood and Skin Diseases, Piles, Nervous Debility, Stricture and Urinary Diseases, Varicose and Knotted Veins, Kidney, Bladder and Chronic Diseases of Men and Women.

Are you Sick?

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 Bldg. Take elevator.

the other ministers, the premier of New South Wales, his ministers, and the lord mayor of Sydney.

The scene was brilliant and picturesque. The grand pavilion was surmounted by a great golden eagle, glittering in the sunlight, and the pallus-trades were inscribed with the names of the American States. The stand was occupied by the federal and state ministers, the members of various branches of the legislature and government officials, many of whom were accompanied by ladies.

Lord Northcote, on behalf of Australia, extended the heartiest of welcomes to Admiral Sperry, his officers and men, and congratulated them warmly on the success of their voyage.

Probably in no other foreign port will the visitors be more cordially received than in this the oldest and most populous of Australian cities. It is the great wool market of the continent and the first glimpse the Americans caught of it was the terraced hill dotted with the magnificent villas of the sheep barons.

Parting of the Ways.

A few more ticks of the clock and they were due to part forever.

"You have b-broken my h-heart," sobbed the summer girl.

"And you," rejoined the young man who was scheduled to resume his position behind the ribbon counter on the morrow, "have broken my pocket book."

And the clock ticked on.

HON. GUS SHAW IN THE CITY

Takes Hopeful View of Cotton—Says Advertisers Should Patronize Co-operator

Hon. N. A. Shaw of Clarksville was in Fort Worth last week and talked interestingly of crop prospects and the outlook for good prices. Mr. Shaw owns an immense river bottom farm in Red River county and is one of the largest and wealthiest cotton planters in Texas, and one of the strongest men in the Farmers' Union movement.

In speaking about the cotton situation, Mr. Shaw holds out a more hopeful view for a good price than most of our friends. Mr. Shaw says he does not care to figure as a prophet as to the future price of cotton, for a prophet on this line would soon lose his reputation.

"If I could state what the price ought to be, controlled by the law of supply and demand," said Mr. Shaw, "there would be no fear but that I could assure good prices for the farmers' cotton, but as there are so many enemies to manipulate the market it is impossible to tell what the future may bring; but I know that the enemies of cotton, and this plant has more enemies, I think, than any other plant the farmer grows, will do all in their power to depress the price.

Three weeks ago the farmers and the cotton world were reporting that everything looked in splendid shape and the crops were doing well. Since then the drought, hot winds, boll weevil, boll worms and all the other enemies have devastated the crops more than the trade has anticipated, and as trade in all lines is looking up, I do not see how the speculators could depress the price of cotton much more. Right here I desire to say that too much credit cannot be given to the Farmers' Union for the establishment of the farmers' warehousing system. The warehouse was not established merely for the purpose of storing cotton or to obtain a higher price, but it is a place to bulk our cotton where the buyers can more easily find what they want. One of the greatest virtues of the warehouse is that the farmers, by selling through the warehouse, escape the cotton scalper. This term means not a legitimate buyer, but a daylight buyer and a night seller, who hunts bargains from the farmer who is not posted and oftentimes the one who most needs a good price.

"I would like to call your attention to a feature of our paper, the National Co-operator. I do not think the paper, read by so many of our farmers in the state, is patronized as it should be by those who have special bargains and good material that they desire to sell the farmers.

For instance, our local desires now to buy cotton sacking. It is all the time hunting bargains in farming implements. It looks out and investigates for the best wagons, implements, and utensils of all kinds, and seeks the best varieties of seeds for planting. Now, this paper should be a medium through which the farmers can look and get this information for all things which he wants. Let it be known that no faker can advertise in our paper. All things being equal, I know myself I had rather patronize a firm or individual who advertises through our paper than one who does not. I can see nothing but a brighter future for the Farmers' Union as the days go by. It has already done more as an educational feature to the farmers than any one thing I know of in the country."

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.

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

Inman Hotel, two blocks south of state headquarters.

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

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

Mansion Hotel, Fourth and Rusk streets, near headquarters.

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

Drumm Seed and Floral Company, 507 Houston street.

Tandy's Depot College, for telegraphy.

Nelson and Draughon Business College.

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

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

Campbell Machinery Co., 1711 Calhoun street.

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

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

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

Nash Hardware Co., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Seibold Hotel, Main and 7th, Fort Worth.

Hotel Worth, Main St. Ft. Worth.

Imperial Hotel, Main and Akard, Dallas.

Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas.

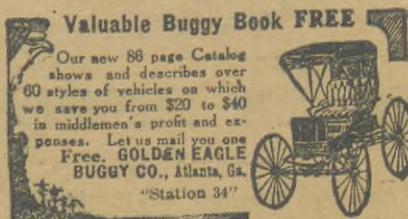
WAREHOUSE MANAGERS MEET-
INC.

All warehouse managers are called to meet at Galveston on August 28 and 29, for the purpose of conferring with one another and with cotton men relative to handling this year's cotton crop, and to perfect the selling agency plan. This meeting is directly in the interest of het-

ter service among the warehouse companies as well as for the producers of cotton and the companies or managers should arrange to bear their own expenses, as there is no authority for using funds of the State Union for such purposes. This will be a very important meeting and it will pay every Union warehouse in Texas to have a representative present.

D. J. Neill
Pres. Texas Farmers Union.

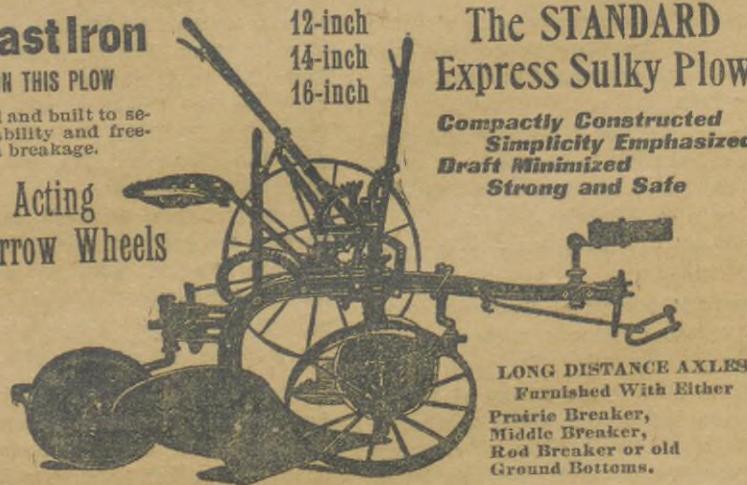
By the accidental discharge of a pistol a 5-year-old boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davaney, who resides in Hillsboro, was fatally shot at the family residence about 9 o'clock Sunday morning.



No Cast Iron

USED IN THIS PLOW

Designed and built to secure durability and freedom from breakage.

Quick Acting
Furrow Wheels

LONG DISTANCE AXLES
Furnished With Either
Prairie Breaker,
Middle Breaker,
Rod Breaker or old
Ground Bottoms.

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Tex.

When writing advertisers please mention the Co-Operator.

The Success Sulky Plow

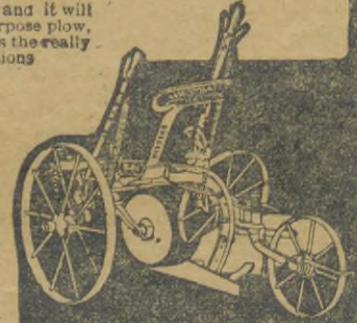
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications.

It Is Beam Hitch

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

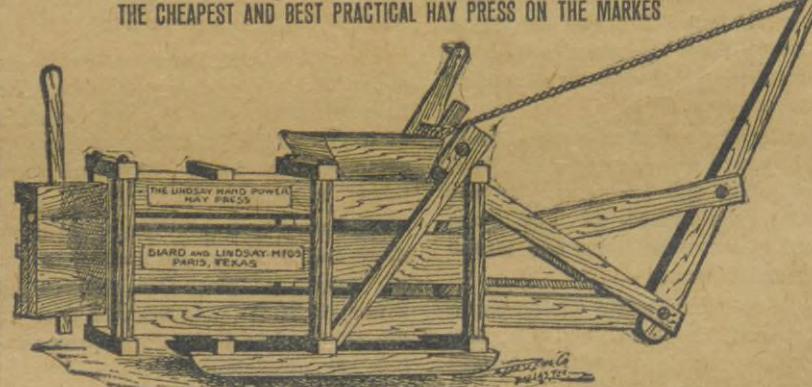
Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it.

The Parlin & Orendorff Imp. Co.,
State Agents,
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The Lindsay Hand-Power Hay Press

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PRACTICAL HAY PRESS ON THE MARKET



TERRITORY FOR SALE
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Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

Red Mineral Springs Development Company.

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

NEW SYSTEM FOR COTTON EX-
CHANGE.

Washington, Aug. 21—Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, has been notified by the board of directors of the New York Cotton Exchange that they propose to reorganize their methods of doing business so as to correct the abuses which were so roundly scored by Mr. Smith in his recent report on the operations of the New York and New Orleans Exchanges.

The New Yorkers have also asked Mr. Smith to aid them in remodeling their present system. The Commissioner has consented to do this and has detailed one of the experts of his bureau to go to New York and consult with the reformers.

This exchange has been decided on by the New York Cotton Exchange, it is said, because of the falling off in business immediately after the exposure of the inside methods of the manipulators. The Smith report created something of a sensation throughout the cotton world because of the vigor of its denunciation of the methods by which the exchange was conducted.

The report declared that the method by which future deliveries were determined was unnatural, uneconomic, unfair and calculated to enrich only a few of the insiders who were familiar with the intentions of the managers.

It was thought by the brokers that the slump would be only temporary, and that the lambs would soon walk up again. But these hopes have not been realized. The board of directors decided something should be done, and the movement to reorganize the methods complained of by the Commissioner of Corporations was the result.

Some gratification is felt by the Washington authorities that the exchange should ask for a consultation with the Bureau of Corporations in shaping the reforms. It is taken as an evidence that publicity in connection with corporations and abuses sometimes bring results.

COLORADO COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

At our county meeting in Columbus, Colorado County, on August 1, a lot of good business was transacted. Mr. Joe Willrodt was elected President, and our beloved Brother and County Commissioner, Mr. Adam Leyendecker, Secretary. Two better men could not have been selected. At the regular meeting of Santa Anna Union, August 9, the following officers were installed:

Anton Kallus, President; Wm. Plengemeyer, Vice-President,

MEN'S MALADIES CAN BE CURED



Dr. J. H. Terrill

And weak men are made strong with Dr. Terrill's original and exclusive methods. With positive and permanent relief at your command, and with vim, vigor and manly strength before you will you take them, or will you go on in your present state of disease and weakness? The matter of getting good treatment—the best treatment—is an important one and is deserving of your most careful attention, so don't waste your money and your time experimenting, but consult Dr. Terrill at once and have him explain to you the exclusive features of his most successful methods. He especially desires to talk with those who have made vain attempts to get honest and satisfactory treatment elsewhere. Dr. Terrill's charges are the most reasonable commensurate with honest treatment and the payments are made to suit your own convenience.

MEN ARE CURED SECRETLY OF

Specific Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Seminal Emissions, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Newly Contracted Pelvic Diseases, Prostatic Troubles, Piles, Fistula, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Diseases, or any of Men's Maladies due to Over-Exertion, Indiscretions, Evil Habits, or Excesses of any kind.

HONEST METHODS

We invite the closest investigation of our methods, and we earnestly request those who have been disappointed by unskilled and unscrupulous charlatans to consult with us. We never accept incurable cases for treatment and we must satisfy ourselves as to the curability of an affliction before we will offer any relief or promise a cure to the sufferer. Consultation, a thorough X-Ray examination and our expert opinion is given in ALL cases FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

CONSULT DR. TERRILL (Free) BEFORE TREATING ELSEWHERE

Call and see him, if possible. If you cannot call, send for his SYMPTOM BLANK which, when filled out and returned to him, will entitle you to his full and expert advice free of charge. All correspondence confidential and in plain, sealed envelopes.

IMPORTANT! FREE!

Send for Dr. Terrill's latest and best book No. 23, on the Maladies of Men. This book is the very best publication of its kind and it should be in the hands of every man—young or old—in America. It will tell you HOW TO GET WELL—HOW TO HAVE YOUR VITAL FORCES RESTORED. Send for it TODAY. If you do not find it to be the best book of its kind ever perused by you, bring it to Dr. Terrill and he will treat you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Again, if you don't find therein more fac-simile Diplomas, Certificates and Endorsements, he will treat you without charge. One copy will be sent FREE to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and enclose 10 cents to pay postage. Address

285 Main St.

TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Dr. J. H. TERRILL, President.

Dallas, Texas.

NOTICE FROM STATE ORGANIZER

R. H. Beyer, Secretary-Treasurer; Henry Girndt, Conductor; and Anton Reinhardt, door keeper. All other officers were re-elected.

Brothers, we talked over a little matter, which is this; Very near all the merchants are against our organization, the Farmers Union, and I would say this, let us quit trading with all those merchants that are working against our cause. It seems like to me, that we will have to do something.

Our County, Colorado, is very weak, and a good speaker and organizer would help us a great deal.

R. H. Beyer Sec.
Santa Anna Union.

C. F. Dickerson, secretary of the Union co-operative gin and warehouse at Burleson, was in the city Tuesday of last week. He reports that the union enterprise with which he is connected is a great success, and that it is almost universally popular with the farmers of that section. The property is valued at \$11,000 or \$12,000, and last year, a poor crop year, the gin put up over 1900 bales as against less than 400 by the opposition gin which made a lower price.

1866 Established in 1866
W. L. MOODY & CO.,
(Unincorporated)
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bankers and Cotton Factors.
We Solicit your Patronage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Galveston is the best Spot Cotton Market in the World.

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

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

them. As soon as the next quarter's dues begin to come in, this rule will be changed and lecturers will be sent where most needed.

"In union there is strength." This applies to all fraternities.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 25c, FRAMES 15c,
sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c,
views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free.
Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-127 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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)

The farmers with only partial organization and without any definite agreement, were taken unawares, and were thrown into the wildest confusion, their ranks were shattered, the great holding campaign was broken. The stampede to sell was on and every farmer seemed free to do as he pleased, but the loyal farmers who did hold saved the day, and prevented the slump in prices as was the case in previous panics.

To prevent a reoccurrence of such unstable conditions among the farmers, we must proceed to spread our organization, increase our membership and tighten up the obligations, form binding agreements, so as to be able to speak as one man, and to know what the farmers in every state are doing as though they lived in the same neighborhood and were connected by telephones.

In order to enforce equity and fair dealing the farmers must be organized. This can be done on the plan of the Farmers' Union, and when thus equipped, and the crops are ready for the market, and the prices are not right, let all hold. If there are any who have "distressed" cotton or grain (mortgaged), let the warehouses and elevators take up these distressed products and advance part of the market value so as to keep these distressed farmers from "dumping" the market.

By this means you get your brother farmers to help you hold. Explain the plan to your banker and merchant, and tell them all the farmers are holding for the profitable price, and in a very short time the price is sure to advance, and a large supply will be demanded every day. Then let those who are mortgaged, and have to sell, have the advantage of the early demand, for the price is certain to be no lower, the "unity of price" will be maintained until all crops are marketed. A slight advance in price should be made on the crops held, so as to cover insurance charges, cost of warehousing, taxes and other charges.

The farmers who are able must not crowd the warehouses or the markets, and they must, as far as possible, keep the supply on the farms. To store the cotton in the seed is a good idea. It goes through a sweat and makes a better sample and a better turn out, and besides you don't have to pay in advance for bagging and ginning, while the cotton is getting better all the time, and the "bulls" and "bears" who have margins on the garbling boards will be sweating like thunder and prices will bound upward. The demand will become great and intensified every day you hold, the buyers will be on the "short" side of the market all the time, and they will hunt you up and gladly pay the profitable price.

There are other factors that will be "sweating"—the oil mills, and commercialized cotton gins, factories, compress companies, and a thousand other concerns whose activity depends on the raw materials of the farm. I am telling you the truth and you know it, and so do the follows who have been skinning you. This plan will put the "crop liar" out of business.

Farmers, by this plan you can put

the commercial world in a compress and squeeze the "wind and water" out of the whole "push" and they will learn for all time to recognize your power. The "bulls" and "bears" on the boards and exchanges could "push and pull" until there was nothing left but their tails, and you could laugh at their calamity.

Farmers, controlled marketing is everything to you. You have played the "dump act" long enough, and that is your trouble. Overproduction has been dinned into your ears by the so-called farm journals, "Big Town Breezes," and the political bedbugs, until you believe that if you don't dump the crops the world won't take them at all. Acting on such education you have glutted and destroyed the markets, even when bold men tried to hold them up for you. Only last year when the prices of cotton began fair, in thirty-five days from the opening, you deluged the market with over three and one-half million bales of cotton, and you made the market sick, and the club was used to batter down the remaining crop on the farm.

When the panic came and the decline first started, had you withdrawn from the market altogether and let demand catch up, the price would have gone back and stayed there, but you were like a gluttonous man who kept overloading his stomach until he crammed down four or five times its capacity, and the pains began, a physician had to be called to unload his greedy maw—the results were worse than had he not eaten at all.

A normal supply to meet a normal demand will bring the profitable price. In other words, it takes you a whole year to produce a crop; it takes a whole year to consume a crop. Then, isn't it the most sensible thing to do, to take a whole year to market the crop, or at least a reasonable time to market it? But, the objector is always present, and I find him everywhere. One says: "The farmers are too poor to control marketing." I answer by saying: "They are too poor not to control marketing." If they are too poor, when are they going to become able under the "dumping" system? The plan of the Union gives every farmer a premium of at least \$10 on each bale of cotton to organize and stay organized and to quit the "dumping" business. Show me the farmer, when he understands the plan, who does not favor it, and I will show you a man who needs a guardian appointed.

"Controlled marketing" is the only thing the poor farmer can do, and it is the only thing necessary to do, and it is the only plan on which all the farmers can unite. Concert of action on the part of the farmers when the crops are ready for market is the force that will put up the price, and keep it up.

"But," says another, "suppose the speculators won't buy?" Good. We farmers don't want them to buy. Well, let us suppose that all human beings and domestic animals should dispense with food and clothing, how long would they live? No. We farmers hope to stop speculators from buying and to own the machine of marketing, and sell direct to the spinners and mill men.

"But suppose," says another, "that they refuse to pay the reasonable price asked by the farmers?" Then we farmers can strike, and our strike would

have the proper effect in a very few days. A farmers' strike would mean much more than a strike by union laborers. The farmers are dependent on no other class, and they can live unto themselves longer, perhaps, than any other class; but, once gradual marketing is established, a strike by farmers will not be necessary.

The most common objector says: "The farmers will not stick." Farmers are the greatest organizers and sticklers in the world, and they will stick when there is something to stick for. Such an imputation is equivalent to saying farmers will not take benefits. In the old attempts they started wrong and got no benefits, and I don't blame them for not sticking, and they will not stick very long to your Farmers' Union if benefits are not forthcoming, and no iron-clad oath-binding obligation can make them do it. The cohesive force, the bond of unity (the pitch, paint or rosin) to bind farmers together, is summed up in a few words, as follows:

Show the farmers benefits in the way of profitable prices for their crops, and no power on earth can drive them apart. The farmers have got sense enough to appreciate a profitable business, and they will stick to the thing that makes them money and elevates their calling.

But, still another says: "Farmers are too numerous to co-operate." This is a very great fallacy. If great numbers was an element of weakness, then indeed our cause would be hopeless.

Would you think a nation weak because it had millions of able-bodied men? No. But you would say, organize them into armies and equip them with up-to-date guns, and they will be invincible before any invasion. So with the farmers, the greater the union, the greater the strength, provided you have up-to-date methods and plans to co-operate on. A union without a plan and a program is no union at all. "Unity of Price and Controlled Marketing" is the up-to-date gun, and every farmer can use it. There is much in a general and all armies need a good general who knows how to give orders. Remember if the blind lead the blind, they will all fall in the ditch together. The co-operating farmers of America are developing these generals, and they can produce the best talent of the whole country. There is Daws of Oklahoma, Neill of Texas and Barrett of Georgia, who are an honor and a credit to any class. If either of these farmers were at the head of the Agricultural Department at Washington, the five millions of dollars now spent on the pedigree of bugs and false crops reports would be used to help get better markets and profitable prices, and the gang of grafters would be put out of business.

And now comes another objector and says: "Suppose the farmers should produce a surplus?" Are farmers expected to be foolish enough to throw in their surplus for good count? Most assuredly not. "Controlled Marketing" will take care of the surplus, if any exists, and if farmers are co-operating they can easily hold the surplus of good seasons over to the short years, thus equalizing supplies and prices, and benefiting both producers and consumers.

The farming class is the greatest consuming class in the country, and prices are largely regulated by the ability of the farmers to buy. When profitable prices for the farmers obtain, don't worry about your surplus. Instead of ten million bales of cotton being demanded, it will take

demand. Most of you farmers here today could, if you had it, give your wife \$250 to spend for the necessities and comforts of life, and she could spend it for the family, and then not complain of oversupply. Why, one of the most prominent business men of my town told me that frequently when the farmers' wives came to his store to trade, nine out of ten say that they were limited in their purchases, and practice the most economical buying. These mothers, he said, first buy supplies for the little children and next for the dimpled handed sweethearts, if any were in the family, and then supplies for the boys were purchased; then the true and loyal wife would buy a few things for her husband, and finally she would buy sparingly for herself, and her own interest was the last to be served.

Farmers, do you not often witness such devotion and sacrifice? I appeal to you in behalf of the tired wives and mothers of your homes, and if you are not willing to stand up for the freedom and glory of such high and exalted devotion, you are unworthy to be called a husband and father and to bear the name of an American citizen. The surplus, my brother, is a result of a diminished consumption on the part of the farmers, brought about by uncertainties and low prices. With the farmer out of the market, or in it only to a limited extent, the market is bound to suffer, and all classes are injured.

I haven't the time to notice all the objectors. They are like "the chaff which the wind driveth away;" they are the mossbacks and skinflints that have opposed material progress in all ages. Columbus, who discovered America, was encountered by the crazy mossback. "It can't be done. It can't be done."

Professor Samuel Morse stood alone by his electric telegraph for years, and the skinflints declared if he ever got it to work, and started a message over the wire, "the lightning would knock hell out of the man at the other end of the line." When Professor Bell informed the world that he could talk by telephone from Chicago to New York, he met the same rebuke. "It can't be done," and now, by wireless telegraphy we can send messages across the Atlantic. "It won't work," and "It can't be done," is the favorite expression of the fellows who live in graveyards and read the ideas of dead men. No doubt, had they been present when the Almighty created woman and fashioned her according to His own will, and designated her as a "helpmeet for man," the old "skinflints" and "mossbacks" would have rebuked the Almighty, saying, "She won't work." If this country is ever saved, it will be by the bold, determined and intelligent men of the race, and the mossbacks and skinflints will have to be stood on their feet and told they are saved before they will know it.

"Organic unity" is the first necessary step. This can only be achieved by a well defined program. We must have a universal plan; we must learn the science of polarization, for without a definite object to attain to no unity of action can be had, and disintegration is certain.

Organization is fragmentary, even in the churches, and the unity for which Jesus prayed is not manifest as yet. The race must become organized and the world is struggling for the new birth.

Farmers, I present you a plan which will create solidarity among you. I want you to become polarized in "prof-

itable prices" for all your crops, and adopt "controlled marketing" as your plan and stand on this rock with both feet, and the bulls and bears in the gambling dens of this country cannot prevail against you.

By the plan I have outlined to you, you become the masters, and you can manifest your power. The world needs and must have a carload of farm produce every four heart throbs and the magnitude of the demand is growing every day. Once a year you hold in your hands the world's supply of food and clothing. You can all stand still one week and the world will be threatened with a calamity; you can stand still two weeks and starvation will stare the world in the face; you can stand still three weeks, and the balance of the world will fall on its knees, gasping for breath, saying, "For Heaven's sake feed us, brother farmers, or we perish."

You are the only class that can boldly take what you want, and there is no use for you to hire the world to treat you equitably.

There is a greater and a more genuine demand for the farmers' crops than for any other commodity in the world. All human beings and domestic animals must be fed by the farmer. Is there any reason on earth, why farmers should sell at low and uncertain prices, but for the miserable system of street traffic that prevails, by which the farmers peddle out their fine crops to organized speculators and gamblers? We must break down the present method of marketing and build a machine of marketing owned and controlled by the farmers themselves.

Go into any city and ask the teeming thousands of inhabitants what they are going to do for food and clothing tomorrow, and their answer will be, "We have to buy." Ask the retail man, and he will give the same reply. The wholesalers, mills, factories, elevators and railroads demand large supplies every day, the foreign demand is very great, and the only thing necessary for farmers to do is to establish a fair price for all their crops, and by the up-to-date plan of "controlled marketing" the price will be compelled every day in the year.

The only thing in the world that makes the price of your crops doubtful, is the so-called "trading in futures," known as "bulls" and "bears." One is as bad as the other, but the farmers can destroy both if he will use the up-to-date plan.

In spite of too much rain and excessive drouth; in spite of insects, pests and blighting fungi; in spite of untimely frosts and destructive storms, the farmer can make his way to success and independence, but there is one thing which enshrouds his business in doubt, one thing he cannot, alone, overcome; one thing that makes his straightest rows look like an interrogation point, and sows his richest fields with question marks—he cannot know what is to be the price of his products, what he can expect for a single day for his labor, and all because his products are made the subject of the crudest system of gambling, unearned wealth ever devised.

Let me draw you the picture: Says a wealthy sport, a rich gambler, cool calculating and conscienceless: "A bet wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco (whatever it is), will be worth so much in July, October, December, or at any other specified future time."

"I bet that it will not," says another equally unscrupulous. And with a little subterfuge the bet is thus consummated.

(To be continued next week)

UNION ORGANIZERS

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

J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.
F. R. McEstridge, Brookston, Lamar county.

J. L. Armstrong, Kyle, Hays county.
Tom B. Taylor, Gouldbusk, Coleman county.

F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.
Byron Barber, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county.

F. M. Goodman, Granbury, route No. 3, Hood county.

J. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Cass county.
S. M. Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.

S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.
W. B. Nicholson, Scurry, route No. 1, Kaufman county.

H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.

O. F. Dornblaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.

R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.

A. M. Nabors, Kosse, Limestone county.

W. W. Scott, Dodd City, Fannin county.

A. A. C. Williams, Alvord, Wise county.

O. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.

W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.

W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.

J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.

G. J. Woodruff, Cooper, route No. 3, Delta county.

W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.

J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.

J. S. Airhart, Ander, Goliad county.

L. M. Reed, Longworth, Fisher county.

George E. Courtney, Haskell, Haskell county.

Jesse B. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.

J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.

J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.

Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.

W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.

J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Dell county.

R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.

W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146.

J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.

N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.

F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.

G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.

J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.

H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.

J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.

F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.

William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.

P. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.

J. H. Carlile, New Waverly, Walker county.

A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.

G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.

Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.

J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.

R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.

W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.

A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.

H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.

W. L. Wood, Tolar, Hood county.

W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.

B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.

J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.

J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.

Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.

Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.

Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.

J. R. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.

T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.

M. C. Taylor, Anna, Route No. 2, Collin county.

J. H. Hopper, Sumner, Route No. 1, Lamar county.

J. R. Sturdivant, Elbert, Throckmorton county.

L. E. Culver, Cookville, Titus county.

W. C. Spence, Mazeland, Runnels county.
W. E. Schneider, Hugo, Hays county.

W. A. Milam, Canton, Van Zandt county.

Buell Bradford, Colorado, Mitchell county.

G. Herd, Frisco, Denton county.

C. C. Wright, Kemp, Route No. 6, Kaufman county.

J. M. Sanderlin, Worthy, Uvalde county.

A. F. McDonald, Mulock, Hansford county.

M. G. Caperton, Maverick, Runnels county.

E. O. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Lavaca county.

J. W. Thompson, Huckabay, Route No. 1, Erath county.

L. L. Grisham, La Ward, Jackson county.

A. P. Landers, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county.

Lee Satterwhite, Munday, Knox county.

I. M. Cook, Bryan, Brazos county.

W. A. McKee, Abilene, Taylor county.

J. A. Kinard, Big Springs, Howard county.

L. B. Holloway, San Saba, San Saba county.

J. L. Mays, Waller, Route No. 1, Waller county.

J. E. Montgomery, Skidmore, Bee county.

A. H. McCreery, New Waverly, Walker county.

E. J. Moltz, Seguin, Guadalupe county.

S. O. Kelly, Lott, Falls county.

J. F. Pulliam, Walnut Springs, Bosque county.

J. A. Cole, Campbell, Hunt county.

George S. Bond, Mexia, Route No. 2, Limestone county.

Hon. George B. Terrell, Alto, Cherokee county.

All organizers should turn in their commissions at once so the people may know who are authorized to lecture and who are commissioned to organize.

DIRECTORY OF UNION OFFICIALS

National

C. S. Barrett, president, Union City, Ga.

J. E. Montgomery, vice president, Gleason, Tenn.

R. H. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer, Bebe, Ark.

Executive Committee: W. A. Morris, chairman, Sulligent, Ala.; T. M. Jeffords, secretary, Elgin, Okla.; W. S. Miller, Lake Creek, Texas; I. N. McCollister, Many, La.; S. L. Wilson, Eden, Miss.

Arkansas

J. B. Lewis, president, Jonesboro.

W. T. Hamm, vice president, Van Buren.

Ben F. Griffin, secretary, Conway.

W. W. Reed, chaplain, Pocahontas.

John F. McCusican, conductor, Elmo.

J. C. Murry, doorkeeper.

Executive Committee: R. H. McCulloch, Bebe; A. I. Austin, Gilkee; J. C. Palmer, J. E. Rodgers, J. E. Doyle.

ALABAMA

W. A. Morris, president, Sulligent.

J. W. Kelsoe, vice president, Coffee county.

T. F. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, Birmingham.

O. P. Ford, lecturer, McFall.

Florida

G. N. Trawick, president, Mayo.

W. G. Watford, vice president, Esto.

J. R. Anderson, secretary-treasurer, Union.

Jno. M. Caldwell, chaplain, Jasper.

S. Newburn, conductor, Madison.

J. A. Jackson, doorkeeper, Jasper.

R. L. Bishop, sergeant-at-arms, Rydale.

W. M. Carlisle, lecturer, Dukes.

W. J. McRae, organizer, Harlem.

Executive Committee: C. E. Pledger, chairman; W. C. Caldwell, secretary; J. L. Brown, J. M. Jenkins, G. T. Braswell.

Illinois

A. H. Evans, president, Tamaroa.

E. B. Hunter, secretary-treasurer, Murphysboro.

C. M. Roach, conductor, Woodlawn.

M. Birkner, doorkeeper, Pluckneyville.

J. F. Hinson, chaplain, Orchardville.

George S. Reinhardt, business agent, New Athens.

Executive Committee: G. B. Sanders, chairman, Sparta; E. T. Price, secretary, Omaha; G. W. Bennett, Benton; G. W. Ketteman, Ewing; M. M. Simms, Macedonia.

Kansas

E. H. Hewins, President, Topeka.

Alex Nayler, Vice President, Cimarron.

Alvin Allen, Secretary-Treasurer, Topeka.

W. H. Quillen, Organizer, Osage City.

Louisiana

J. E. Bullard, president, Belmont.

F. T. Baird, vice president, Morehouse.

J. W. Boyett Jr, secretary-treasurer, Winnfield.