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Convention of National Farmers Union

The third annual convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, adjourned Thursday night about 12 o'clock after a three days eventful session.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, C. S. Barrett, of Georgia.

Vice President, J. E. Montgomery, of Tennessee.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. McCulloch, of Arkansas.

Assistant secretary, Alex Davis, of Arkansas.

Chaplain, J. T. Upton, of Tennessee.

Conductor, J. A. Blackford, of Arkansas.

Doorkeeper, J. S. Billingsly, of Arkansas.

Executive committee, W. A. Morris, Alabama; T. M. Jeffords, Oklahoma; W. T. Loudermilk, Texas; I. N. McCollister, Louisiana; S. L. Wilson, Mississippi.

In personal appearance the delegates averaged up with those of any convention held in Ft. Worth this year and the business-like manner in which the work of the convention was conducted won the respect of the press and those who had business with the organization. One thing, however, was noticeable and that was the large representation of newspaper and professional men on the delegations of all the Southern states except Texas. This is not said in any spirit of discourtesy to these professions, but merely because the membership want to know the complexion of their national body that they may know how nearly it represents their views.

The main features of the convention's work were the recommendations as to the price of cotton, the recommendation to sell through the warehouse sys-

tem, the decision to use cotton bagging for wrapping cotton and recommending the more extensive use of cotton goods, resolutions favoring the parcels post and opposing foreign immigration.

As stated last week, the convention met on Tuesday morning and the greater portion of the day was given over to speech making.

Ex-Mayor T. J. Powell welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Factory Club. Among other things he expressed the wish that national headquarters might be established at Ft. Worth and this made the permanent official home of the Farmers Union.

Mayor Harris extended the welcome of the city and President D. J. Neill of the Texas Farmers Union welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Texas organization.

During the address of President Neill, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in the hall and was given an ovation seldom accorded anyone in a meeting of this kind. At the close of Mr. Neill's speech Mr. Wilson of Mississippi, made a brief talk, after which Mr. Barrett introduced Mr. Gompers.

For an hour Mr. Gompers discussed the conditions which had confronted the wage earner and the things which had been done to better those conditions and argued that the same might be done for the farmers. He said that now certain people were anxiously asking what they could do for the farmer, but that before the farmers began organizing they were asking what more they could do to the farmer. The speaker reviewed the injunction decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in which organized labor

was held to be in violation of the anti-trust laws and warned the Farmers Union that it was only a short step to apply the same rule to the farmers organization. He appealed to the farmers to urge legislation in their protection before the next congress. Mr. Gompers said he was in favor of labor going into politics, but not partisanship. He said he believed in politics of Americanism and not of partyism.

A brief address by O. F. Dornbusch, Dutchman of Johnson City, Texas closed the speech making and the convention adjourned for lunch, after the appointment of the following committee on credentials; Tom Taylor, Texas; W. A. Morris, Alabama; T. A. Acremanx, Louisiana; M. F. Dickinson, Arkansas; and J. M. Bowers, Missouri.

At the afternoon session, President Barratt announced the standing committees for this session of the convention. They are published elsewhere. The preparation and announcement of the committee consumed a great deal of time of the convention and then it adjourned until Wednesday morning, in order to give all the committees time for meeting and formulating their reports.

Wednesday.

Wednesday morning, the convention met at 10 o'clock and reports from the different states was heard. These reports showed the Union to be in a most flourishing condition and having an immense membership.

President Barrett read his annual address which will be published elsewhere.

Mr. Gompers, who made an address on Tuesday and another Tuesday night and was quoted

in one of the daily papers as attempting to deliver direct the laborers' and farmers' vote to a certain candidate, spent a few minutes in the hall and in a brief talk announced that no such construction could be placed upon his speech; that he was merely trying to lay the fact before the people, trusting them to exercise their own judgement and vote for their own interests the same as he expected to do.

As none of the committees were ready to report at the beginning of the afternoon session, and the election of officers was then taken up. President Barrett was placed in nomination for re-election and his nomination was seconded by all the states. The motion was made that he should be elected by acclamation. This carried by unanimous vote. After a hearty ovation Mr. Barrett made a brief address, thanking the convention for the honor and pledging his best efforts for the coming year.

Mr. J. E. Montgomery, of Tennessee was nominated vice-president and then someone made a move to elect all the old officials by acclamation. A delegate from Texas explained that W. S. Miller, ex-committeeman from Texas, had asked not to be re-elected and in his stead W. T. Loudermilk was placed in nomination. The vote resulted in the election of the old officers, with this exception, by acclamation. A motion was made and carried expressing the thanks of the National Union to W. S. Miller for his efficient and ~~valuable~~ services during his term.

The convention adjourned until Thursday morning after accepting an invitation to attend a barbecue given by the railroad trainmen.

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We Solicit Your Cotton Shipments

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We solicit your patronage. Write us for further particulars.

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Thursday.

Thursday morning the convention took up the reports of committees and spent the day and until adjournment at twelve o'clock at night in considering and disposing of them.

The only important changes recommended by the committee on constitution and by-laws were those which proposed to raise the dues from 8 to 20 cents per year and to raise the president's salary from \$600 to \$2500.

The committee on marketing tobacco recommended warehouses and co-operation in selling along the lines in Kentucky.

The committee on marketing cotton made its reports which was adopted. From the report it appears that arrangements somewhat similar to that in Texas, which is described elsewhere in this issue, have been made by several of the other states, and that state agencies have been arranged at Savannah, Memphis and Mobile and are being considered at New Orleans. Besides these, there has been established a national selling agency in Liverpool, thus the Union will have the benefit of the advice and assistance of the national agency in addition to that of the state agencies.

A ringing report, denouncing bucket shops and gambling in cotton futures on cotton exchanges was presented and adopted without a dissenting vote.

The committee on co-operative fire insurance recommended that each state, and where practical each county, organize a co-oper-

ative fire insurance companies to carry their farm insurance at actual cost.

The committees on fruit and truck growing, on grain elevators and minimum price of grain, on marketing broom corn, on gin compresses and on legislation made interesting reports, but we did not obtain copies. We hope to have them for a future issue.

The committee on wrapping for cotton strongly endorsed the use of cotton bagging and the report was adopted by unanimous vote after many had approved the proposition in short speeches.

On the first day of the convention the president appointed a committee on matrimony, consisting of about a dozen bachelors, more or less handsome, but no report was submitted. Perhaps they may report individualg on neatly engraved stationery. Let us hope so at least.

The most interesting and animated discussion of the convention was that which followed the report of the committee on minimum price of cotton. All were agreed as to the principles involved and the price which ought to prevail, but as to the best policy to pursue to bring about the desired result there were differences of opinion. The question was discussed, however, in a fraternal spirit and no bitterness was left as the result of the contest. It seems to be not a question yet of getting what cotton is worth, but of securing the best price possible until the farmers become well enough edu-

ted to know what it costs to produce the staple. Hence, it is to be hoped that the action of the convention will be accepted and loyally adhered to and that no one will crowd the market, even should the price be reached.

For Extending Use of Cotton.

J. E. Pearson introduced the following which was adopted:

Realizing the importance, not only to the South, but to the American nation at large, of creating a larger and permanent demand for cotton, we recommend that the representative from each state in this convention, upon their return home, urge upon every local Union and every County and District Union that immediate steps be taken to induce the members that all demand and insist that dealers furnish them with all kinds of wrapping twine, cord, made of cotton only, and that also all sacks for salt, sugar, grain of all kinds, potatoes, etc., be made of cotton bagging when possible, and insist that webbing for bridles and halters and back bands be made of cotton, which is the American product, whereas jute and sisal (from which many of above items are made) are products of foreign countries and money expended for articles made of jute and sisal goes abroad to enrich foreigners. We further recommend that our members secure the co-operation of all commercial bodies in their respective states and other organizations to aid and cooperate in purchasing above articles, and insist that same be made of cotton, which furnishes employment to thousands of American laborers, whereas jute and sisal articles are made by foreign labor. In accordance with a resolution passed along above lines by the Northeast Texas District Farmers' Union, composed of the counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta and Fannin at their meeting in June last the Texas Wholesale Grocers' Association on motion of Mr. A. P. Foute of Waples-Flatter Company, have taken steps to comply with above recommendations, which was signed by Brother J. E. Pearson of Dodd City, Texas, president of above Farmers' District Union, and we are informed that the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association have also adopted committee reports favorable to above recommendation, and they claim it will increase the price of cotton at least $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound and we urge prompt and continuous action from our membership and all friends to bring about this increased demand, which can easily be accomplished by united and continuous action.

Foreign Immigration.

The following, relating to foreign immigration, was introduced by R. F. Duckworth and adopted:

Whereas, Foreign immigration is being advocated for Southern and Western communities; a United States Immigration Commission is investigating the subject; and a federal bureau is being established, for the purpose of distributing and diverting foreigners; and

Whereas, The great flagrant lax law enforcement of existing immigration laws and the urgent need of additional restrictive legislation will soon result in the agricultural sections of the South and West being made dumping ground for undesirable Southeastern Asiatic populations:

Resolved, That the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in its third annual convention

adopts the immigration resolutions passed last January at the annual rally in Memphis, calling for federal and state legislation abolishing immigration bureaus and substantially excluding the present influx from southeast Europe and western Asia; and urge upon our federal officials the vigorous enforcement of all immigration laws in order to properly protect the country's welfare and to preserve its institutions, safeguard its citizenship and preserve its Anglo-Saxon civilization for posterity; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent each member of Congress by the chairman of the Legislative Committee with the request that they be incorporated in its report; and be it further

Resolved, That the state presidents and lecturers emphasize this one question with a view to having members take it up in conference with a view to having members take it up in conference and by letter with their Congressmen and Senators.

Parcels Post.

The following was adopted:

Whereas, The establishment of a general parcels post, and more particularly of a rural delivery local parcels post for merchandise and other articles, as advocated by Postmaster General Meyer, would prove of enormous value to the fifteen millions of people now served by the rural free delivery system, and would more than double the usefulness of such system, and

Whereas, As clearly shown by the Postmaster General in his last report that such extension of said R. F. D. system would be more than self-supporting and would prove of general benefit to all classes of people merchants and farmers alike,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the National Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in annual convention assembled that we most heartily endorse such proposed legislation, and we earnestly urge Congress to establish such parcels post at its next session.

Committees Appointed

The committees appointed by President Barrett are as follows:

Constitution and By-laws—T. J. Brook, Tennessee; J. Z. Green, North Carolina; T. J. Douglass, Missouri; R. A. N. Wilson, Mississippi.

Gin Compression—J. W. Boatwright, Mississippi; W. S. Miller, Texas; C. A. Billingsley, Arkansas.

Good of the Order—William M. Hundy, Alabama; J. M. Bass, Mississippi; I. N. McCollister, Louisiana.

Marketing Tobacco—R. L. Barnett, Kentucky; Dr. Alexander, North Carolina; W. G. Perkins, Tennessee.

Minimum Price of Cotton—D. J. Neill, Texas; J. W. Boyett, Louisiana; Tom Harris, Georgia; J. L. Keitt, Tennessee; J. J. Robertson, Mississippi; W. F. Tate, Arkansas; Dr. Alexander, North Carolina; Lee Satterwhite, Texas; J. Y. Callahan, Oklahoma.

Legislation—Lee Satterwhite, Texas; T. M. Jeffords, Oklahoma; Tom Hawkins, Georgia; J. W. Boyette, Louisiana.

Exchanges and Bucket Shops—D. J. Neill, Texas; J. A. West, Oklahoma; T. J. Brooks, Tennessee; J. W. Boyett, Louisiana; W. F. Tate, Arkansas.

Warehouses—E. A. Calvin, Texas; J. H. Wilson, Alabama; B. Harris, South Carolina; A. A. Scott, Arkansas; J. A. West, Oklahoma.

(Continued on page 15.)

President Barrett's Address.

Gentlemen of the Fourth Annual Convention: Brethren, as I greet you today I am impressed with the thought that it is especially appropriate that we have selected the state of Texas as the meeting place for our convention of this year, and the genial hospitality already extended to us by the people of Fort Worth vindicates the wisdom displayed in the choice of this particular city.

Texas is the birthplace of the Farmers' Union. It was in the far-penetrating mind of a Texan, Newt Gresham, of Point, that the principles upon which this order is built first took their definite form and character. With a vision that included the lessons of the past, some of them bitter, and that reached far into the needs of the future, and I doubt if any of us have as yet fully comprehended their scope, he dreamed the dream that today has grown into proportions of substance, vast beyond even his imagination and stretching their influences into the four quarters of civilization.

So it seems singularly appropriate that in the year wherein our development and our purpose have begun to reveal their true greatness, speaking in vigorous language of the foundations already laid and prophesying in resolute terms of the conquest yet to be made, we should gather in the state of our birth to debate the problems of the present and devise the policies of the future.

Credit Where It Is Due

I think, too, that the very vastness of this imperial state, larger than the kingdoms of Europe, the ruggedness and independence of its people spoken in a way in which they became a part of America, and the unending variety of its splendid resources, are somehow symbolic of the vastness of our organization, the rugged independence of our people and the many large aims to the accompaniment of which we are committed.

If the past year has been productive of great results in the work that we have marked out to our hands, you must not lose sight of the fact that these results have been only attained through the fidelity and the never-resting zeal of the men you have chosen to direct this organization. I desire, in this connection, to express my gratitude in the warmest terms to the national officials with whom it has been my pleasure to co-operate in guiding the large affairs of the Union.

Our secretary-treasurer and your board of directors are each and all men of zeal, energy and the instinct for self-reliance. At every juncture I have found them upholding my hands and giving me their finest loyalty in meeting the demands of each new problem as it pressed itself upon us for our solution. The work of organizing and reorganizing during the year has also secured us a splendid equipment of state officers, men of quick intelligence, thoroughly informed regarding our purposes, characterized by integrity and admirably fitted to labor in harmony with the national officers.

Tremendous Movement

I want to impress upon you, gentlemen, as never in the previous history of this union, the tremendous significance of our organization and the revolutionary importance of the ends we are striving to promote.

I want you to feel as vividly as I

feel that upon the full success of our mission depends the very welfare of this country, and I might say without exaggeration, the permanence of American institutions.

I want you to realize that we are fighting a battle that no political party, however great, no crusade in history, however vital and wide-spreading, has attempted.

We are fighting the battle of the producer of the wealth of the country, the most wonderful country in history.

We are doing what no crusader or reformer has ever dared to undertake.

We are saying to the man whose toil feeds and clothes nearly a hundred million people, not to mention the teeming hordes of Europe and Asia:

"Without organization and co-operation, without education and persistent, never-tiring effort, without sacrifice and obedience to discipline you can never attain the true reward for your labor, you can never rise as a class above the hardships and the oppressions that have always been visited upon the man who creates wealth in the sweat of his brow; you can never win the income to which you are entitled, that you may properly feed and clothe and house and educate your wife and your children.

"Without organization you will be as helpless against the man who would prey upon your efforts as one man would be against an army."

Producers Rifled By Gamblers

It is true we are talking not alone to the cotton farmer of the South, but to the wheat and corn growers of the West and the fruit producers of the Pacific slope.

And they are giving heed to our words. They are recognizing the common sense and the justice in our arguments. The man who creates the substance that becomes the vast wealth in the hands of the manufacturer, the railroad, the bank and the trust, is coming to see that it is through the use of system and combination, the application of plain business methods, that these vast industries have succeeded in concentrating vast fortunes.

He is seeing that his business, the business of providing the crude material for this wealth-making, has been neglected. That the speculator, the spinner and the consumer have been content to let him raise all the cotton that made the South the most independent section of the nation during the recent stringency, and to give him what they pleased for it. He sees that, year after year, his just earnings have been rifled by gamblers a thousand miles away, to whom the word conscience had no meaning, and to whom it was a matter of indifference whether the children of the farmer had bread or a stone; whether he lived in a mortgaged hovel or in a home to which the world-value of his labor entitled him.

He sees, too, that comprising seven-tenths of the population of this country, he is possessed of only one-eighth of its wealth.

Some of my more prejudiced friends may ask: "What else can you expect in a cut-throat age?"

I say it is not a cut-throat age, any more than the fifteenth century was a cut-throat age. Kings, lords and barons then held the producers of wealth in bondage, demanding from them the fruits of their toil and kindly returning them just enough upon which to eke out a bare existence—that they

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might make more wealth for their masters.

The difference was, and still is, that the kings, lords and barons were organized and had the force and the authority of law on their side.

Education the Relief

Education, the triumph of democracy, has done away with these conditions. The man who produces the food and clothing for the nation and the world today is not in bondage to the modern kings and barons and lords of industry and finance—unless he puts on and rivets his own shackles!

The kings, lords and barons of 1908 speedily adjusted themselves to changed conditions. They recognized that organization, system and business-like methods have taken the place of the old ways of concentrating wealth and raising themselves up in supremacy over its producers.

That they have been able to do this with any degree of success, that every farmer is not receiving a just compensation for his labor, solely due to the fact that the producer of cotton and corn and wheat and fruit and what-not, has placed himself upon a plane of equality with the modern kings, lords and barons.

He has failed to fight them with the modern weapons of organization, system and co-operation; and he pays the penalty. He clings to the methods that were in use at the time of Adam and complains because of the results!

The farmer is the one man who brings his product into the market and asks meekly, "What will you give me?" And then takes what is given him! Up to a few years ago there was not even the semblance of a trade about it. The buyer simply dictated what he was willing to give and the producer humbly accepted.

Producing Corporation

The farmers, as a class, form the greatest producing corporation in the country.

What other corporation, one-horse or Standard Oil, would calmly submit to such conditions?

Is it any wonder, then, that wealth is accumulated in a few hands; that we find trouble developing our waste places; that the farmer as a class is the poorest of our population, when he should be the richest?

Is it with a firm realization of these

Cotton

Liberal cash advances on cotton
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GALVESTON, TEXAS.

conditions, and a determination to remove them, that the Farmers' Union was founded? It appealed with vigor and persistence to the masses of the country's wealth-producer, dealing with facts I have roughly outlined to you.

The result has been that today, scarcely five years from our organization, we have a membership approaching 3,000,000 of the people upon whose efforts the prosperity of this country depends.

As the reward for our activeness and for the loyalty of our members, the South has received more money for its vast cotton crop in the last four years than at any time in its history; and this, in spite of powerful influences that have wrought cunningly, at the old game, to break the solid front of the farmers, with the intention of securing cotton at their own prices.

The cotton farmer no longer goes weekly to market and takes what is given him. He says: "My cotton is worth so much to me and to you. I demand this or that price for it. It is my property, and I have a right to put a price on it."

Cotton Script

The movement, it is true, is yet in its infancy. We have still to combat poverty and fear in our ranks, and fierce attacks from the outside. It is difficult to get a man to hold his cotton, when his debts cry for payment and his family for necessities.

We are fast removing these obstacles—the only ones that stand in the way of all success. Our chain of warehouses stretches from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, it being strengthened and given more links each month. We find ourselves constantly more able to secure such financial assistance for our

members as will enable them to continue to work in harmony for our mutual ends. I believe in time that cotton script will be negotiable in every Southern state and city and town.

System to Get Price

And we are just in the beginning of this plan also. Our meeting July 18 at Memphis perfected a system for each of the cotton states which will enable every farmer, if he will abide by the rules of the Union, to secure for his staple exactly what it is worth. I cannot emphasize this triumph too strongly. It marks a turning point in the progress of the Union.

Our warehouses, too, are only a portion of the enterprises undertaken and accomplished by our members. Every state in which the Union is organized maintains many industries in which the stock is held by its members. This is a feature of co-operation that the Union strongly encourages. Our people must find investments that will increase communities' prosperity.

It may not be out of place while on this subject to direct your attention to the request sent out earlier in the year to the effect that members plow up cotton already planted where it seemed apparent that production might exceed the proportions of demand, due to temporary influences. Responses to this request assure me that it has been universally complied with, though I do not deem it advisable to make public just what percentage of the yield will be influenced thereby.

Legislation for the past four years bears the imprint of the Farmers' Union. We do not go into politics personally. I have made it a point to caution our members against partisanship in any nature, form or variety. It has been the death of organizations that once sought to do the work we are doing, and it must not and will not be allowed to creep into this one. But our influence upon the enactment of just laws for the regulation of transportation problems and for protection of the rights of property has been large and effective. We do not hesitate to take the initiative in legislation that vitally concerns our membership, and our every aim is to encourage lofty ideals of citizenship.

Speaking of legislation, I want to tell you that my experience at the national capital during the last session of congress assures me that the Farmers' Union is recognized with reverence, even awe, by our law-makers. These gentlemen were never too busy with keeping those troublesome fences at home from tumbling down that they didn't have time to discuss with me pending or prospective measures which would affect our membership and our aims.

Education, Patience, Persistence

What we have accomplished so far has been made possible through education, patience and persistence. We have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for lectures and teachers, for newspapers and literature which should rouse the producers of this country's wealth to the meaning of our mission. My time, personally, has ceaselessly been occupied in supervision of the work at all points, personal visits at points of weakness. I have not hesitated to discipline, and discipline harshly, where disaffection, petty jealousies or failure to abide by the rules seemed to me to threaten the future of any particular state or local organization.

If I have made enemies in this process I regret it, but am willing to accept the unpleasantness in the larger

end of holding in solid formation and advancing the interests of this Union.

It has been my ambition in this connection to make my duties with the Farmers' Union carry out every hour of that day that fine Scriptural phrase: "He who would be greatest among you, let him be your servant." Do you realize what it means to be a good servant to the Farmers' Union? When you do you will appreciate the vastness of the organization and the demands its affairs make on those whose business it is to supervise them. In the process, then, of being a good servant in the Biblical meaning I have traveled more than 41,900 miles since last September. That means a distance of nearly twice around the world, and many times across the continent.

Inspiration of a Wife

The good servant does not either count his own comfort or his own pleasure when it comes to being about his master's business. My master is the Farmers' Union, and in advancing its cause I have spent in the neighborhood of 328 days of the past year away from my home. A man's wife and a man's children, next to his Maker, are the freshest, purest, brightest influences in his life. It is the thought of the wife, the woman who has fought hard times and good times by your side, and who believes in you when the rest of the world forsakes you, that keeps you vigorous and hopeful and cheerful during the hours of the day when the task bears hard on tired muscle and tired brain. The knowledge that she will be at the door to greet you when the dusk comes makes the heat of the sun less exhausting, the weary rounds of duty less fatiguing.

It is an inspiration, too, to know that at nightfall the little children with which God has blessed your life will be climbing over you as you rest on the porch, laughing and playing in a loving way, chasing away the wrinkles of worry, letting a bit of heaven's sunshine into your heart. I wonder how many of you have felt keenly the absence of this consolation of home when you have been forced to leave it one or two or three days, perhaps a week? I confess to you that during these weeks that I have not known the smile of my wife or the smile of my children or the quiet of home, sometimes the ordeal has been a hard one. I have been sustained by the remembrance that she whom Almighty sent to lighter my life was in thorough sympathy with the work we are all trying to pursue faithfully, and that she wanted me to do a man's part in the greatest work yet undertaken for the toiling masses of our country.

Brings About Prosperity

I have indulged in this personal talk, friends, as a means of showing you how strongly I feel the obligation resting upon all of us, that confronts us all, and because I want you to understand the task that confronts us all merely upon the threshold of our work. It is my belief that ultimately every farmer in the country, large or small, will see that his personal interest lies in affiliating with us. Constant education and inspiration are required, too, to maintain the ground we have gained and to record further progress. The instant we imagine that we have the fight won and relax our efforts, that instant is sounded the death knell of this organization.

We are faced also by crafty and powerful enemies, ready to exert force and to spend money liberally to break up or weaken the army we have formed.

(Continued on page 9.)

TO BUILD LOCAL UNION

And Make the Meetings Bright and Pleasant, and Interesting to All.

The local Unions should make the brightest and most pleasant social spot on earth for farmers and their families to gather at. The local Union is the pillar of strength of this mighty movement, and to build the local at the school house, should be the highest concern of all.

I hope you will not consider it an intrusion upon my part to offer a few suggestions along these lines. With my experience as a worker and builder, I think I am entitled to the floor on this subject.

The first qualification in any member, is to have a burning desire, almost inflamed into a very passion, to see the success of the Union. Every member ought to be baptized with the spirit of the Union—the spirit of freedom and independence. Then enter heartily into the work and whatsoever your hands find to do, do it with all thy might.

Great care should be observed in the selection of your local president and secretary. They should be of good report and thoroughly consecrated to Unionism. They must be born of the spirit of sacrifice and emboldened with courage and confidence. They should be intelligent honest and faithful.

Thus equipped, your local Union becomes progressive.

As numbers give courage and confidence, the most necessary work is to organize every farmer in the neighborhood.

Here is the plan: At each meeting let the president inquire "Are there any farmers in the neighborhood who are not members?" Have the secretary make a list of names reported. Then take a ballot on the list of names to see if they are worthy of membership. Have your secretary to write a nice card to each one of these worthy farmers and inform them of the action of your local. I will here suggest the kind of notice I would write.

Date.....

Dear Brother Farmer: I have been instructed by..... Farmers Union to inform you that by a unanimous vote you have been invited to join us. By this expression you should know that we think you worthy, and that we are very anxious for you to become a member. The noble work of the Farmers Union can be greatly hastened by such farmers like yourself enlisting and when all the farmers are united,

our glorious cause will triumph. I trust you will not ignore this request of your brother farmers, so I enclose a blank application for membership. Yours for unity.

..... Sec.

The above notice can either be mailed or placed in the hands of some member to deliver. The wives and daughters of the farmers should not be neglected and they should be included in these invitations to join.

A bright intelligent woman or young lady would make a fine local organizer for your local and you should furnish her a list of all desirable farmers and their wives, and instruct her to see them all.

No man will refuse to join when solicited by a good woman or a bright and popular young lady. Thus you enlist the sublime and loving passions of womanhood in this grand movement.

On this plan you will soon have every farmer in the neighborhood and their wives and daughters in your local, and when thus organized, don't permit your local to get in the graveyard, for no man or woman wants to live with a corpse.

Make the proceedings bright and cheerful with songs and suitable programs. Bring your boys and girls to the front and develop their talents. Close your school houses to vulgar black-face hypnotic shows that will dehumanize the minds of your children and steal all their nickels and dimes.

Give the boys and girls on the farm a chance, and they will make the welkin ring in your neighborhood, and they will furnish a splendid entertainment, and cause the old folks to split their sides in uproarious laughter.

The work of the Farmers Union is too grand, glorious and good to die on the account of a few old "dunder heads."

Who will second my motion on these lines? If all will become interested, I will take it upon myself to get up an interesting literary and social program and publish it in the Co-operator. To this end I invite the ladies and girls to send to me, such songs, recitations and declamations as will brighten up the dullest local and create life in the spiritually dead. Now get busy and hurry in your selections.

"Uncle Sam" Hampton,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

AN EVANGELIST OF UNIONISM

A Cheering Report—Bro. E. C. Davis, of Titus County, in 16 Speeches Takes in 176—Work Prospers in Morris County

Editor Co-Operator:

We are still in the front ranks of Unionism. I am just home from the Morris County Union, which met at Rocky Branch. We had about 500 people to hear us on that occasion, and they spread one of the largest dinners you ever saw. The good people of Morris county know how to take care of a speaker and they pay him well for his services. Your humble writer spoke to them two hours and the entire crowd gave the most profound attention. After the speaking I invited all who wanted to join the Union to meet us up in the hall, and I had the pleasure and the honor of initiating 8 members. I was told before I left the county that they had several more applications as a result of that day's work. Morris county is coming to the front; also the entire northeast part of Texas.

Brother Armstrong is in our county now on a week's tour, and the Hon. R. L. Barnett, of Kentucky, will be here on the 25th at our county rally. Brother Armstrong spent last night in my home and we did enjoy his visit so much; we are quite sure that he will be a great help to the cause here.

Our county has almost doubled in membership since March, and our cotton is cut 50 per cent the last twenty days by the weevil and boll worm. I reported that we would make one-fourth bale to the acre at the state convention, but now we won't make one-sixth of a bale to the acre in northeast Texas. But let them eat it; we won't have to pick so much and pay for so much ginning. If we will manage our own business right we will get just as much money as if we had made a bale to the acre.

In sixteen speeches in Titus and Morris counties I have taken in new members and reinstated old ones to the number of 176. I never speak, but what I ask for new members, and I seldom fail to get from two to ten.

I long to see the day when there will be a farmers' depository in every county in Texas, and all the Farmers' Union men's money in those depositories; then we can defend our distressed cotton. We must get to where we can finance our own business and then we will begin to see the good of our beloved order.

To my brother organizers: I know it is a hard road, but let's fight on, preaching co-operation and organization; when we have kept the faith and won the fight, and return to our homes and sweet wives and children, and wife meets us at the gate with her loving embrace, it is then she will say, "Well done, good and faithful husband; you have been faithful to the great cause; come and enjoy the comforts of your happy homes."

homes from the clutch of greed.

God bless our efforts, and free our

E. C. DAVIS.

Mount Pleasant, Texas.

FROM A GIRL READER.

Editor Co-Operator:

I do not belong to the Union, but

my papa and mamma do, and I am thinking about joining.

I sure do enjoy reading The Co-Operator. I think it should be in the home of every farmer in the land. What is better and more refreshing for the mind when you come home from your day's toil than to read this grand paper and eagerly devour the many grand truths contained in it?

Did you ever notice that something happens just about every meeting day so it is impossible to go? Of course they all have an excuse for not attending. One will say, "I just couldn't put off going to town any longer; I will try to go to the Union next time. Another one had to fix his fence and so on, until their Union is dead. Then some will say the Union is not doing any good and will break. Whose fault is it? The farmers, of course. I don't think the Union will ever break; it is too great an organization for that. If all the members would take and read The Co-Operator it would be a great help to them, and would put unionism on their minds.

The people down here are not raising much cotton, but they are raising corn to make their bread and are raising hogs to make their meat.

FANNIE PHELPS,
Fred, Texas, Aug. 10.

WILL SERVE ICE CREAM

East Weatherford Union will serve ice cream to the local membership at their next meeting on the third Saturday in September, the 19th. All the members are urged to be on hand at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The hall is in the southwest corner of the third floor of the court house. Speaking by R. H. Scott, H. N. Pope and others. The editors of The Co-Operator are extended a special invitation to come and attend their local.

P. STULTS, Secretary.

TERRY AND DORNBLASER AT OLD UNION.

Old Union met in regular session July 30, but on account of the big protracted meeting attendance was small. Those present seemed to have a most enjoyable time. Old Union is a wide awake local. We now have 99 members in good standing, so you see we are a busy local.

At our last meeting Brother Dornblaser, Terry, Sweet and Martin were welcome visitors. Brother Dornblaser and Terry each made us a good talk. Brother Terry was trying to teach the farmers how to obtain the minimum price for their cotton and in my opinion the only way we can obtain it is to say what it is worth and hold it till we get our price. I want to say right here just so long as you keep on selling it as you have been doing, so long you will sell for less than your cotton is worth. The only way that I see for the farmer to get so he can hold his cotton is to raise everything he can at home. When we get so we can have every thing at home to eat except sugar, coffee and a few other things, then we can say what we want for our cotton and hold it till we get or price.

Brother Dornblaser made us a talk on ladies belonging to the Union. He says he thinks it is the very thing. Brother Dornblaser says it makes him feel proud to see the ladies in the

Union. He says everything is carried on so much nicer; he thinks the ladies have a perfect right to belong to the Union. He seems to think if the young ladies would come in to the Union and tell John he could not hitch his horses at her gate any more until he joined the Union, they would all join promptly. But some men seem to think the women want to run the Union, which is not the case, but it does seem to me like they ought to be allowed to know what their husbands are trying to do with what belongs to both of them; for when he makes a mistake she surely feels what he has done, she has to suffer just the same as he.

Now, brothers and sisters, what do you think about it? It seems to me if I were a man and the Union was not fit for my wife to belong to, it would not be fit for me.

Well, about our labor congress. I think it is a good thing. I think the laboring people ought to have some place to get together and co-operate with one another. I believe they are going to have to work to one another's interest to make a success of their undertakings.

MRS. M. J. TURNER,
Grapevine, Texas.

A TERSE PROGRAM FOR THE UNION.

Editor Co-Operator: "Cut out" the so-called maxim, "Justice, equity and the golden rule," and teach the politics of the economic class struggle. Politics are the meat and drink of capitalists, the mighty palladium of capitalism. The farmer's independence is measured by his estimate of the solidarity of the exploited class. If the farmer is superior to the hod carrier, how much above the farmer is the banker?

It was not "politics" but ignorance that killed the Grange and Alliance. Demand a price; pay a price. Increase dues; our dues are a disgrace and belie our claims to superiority. Help the weak. Free literature. Our own tanks—but nothing else. Talk less; act!

J. S. GRAVES,
Ballinger, Texas.

NOTICE.

The Rusk County Union will meet on Thursday and Friday, October 8 and 9, 1908, with New Harmony Local, three and a half miles southwest from Henderson, Texas. All locals in the county should take notice and be sure you are represented, as there is business of importance expected to come before this meeting; also a cordial invitation is extended to any brother to be with us. All visitors will be met at Henderson by notifying the County Secretary. There is a good opportunity for a good, live lecturer and organizer in this county.

CUBA ALEXANDER,
Corresponding Secretary.

BELL COUNTY UNION

The Bell County Union will meet in the city of Temple Wednesday, October 7, 1908, at 10 a. m. All locals will elect a full corps of delegates, as business of great importance will come before this meeting. Brother D. J. Neill, state president of the F. E. and C. U. of A., will be with us at this meeting. Everybody is invited to come and hear this great man.

J. W. GREGG,
County President.

SCURRY COUNTY UNION

Scurry County Union will meet at Snyder on October 1 and 2. Full delegations are desired from all the locals of the county.

ARMSTRONG'S SCURRY CO. DATES

Brother J. L. Armstrong will fill the following appointments in Scurry county.

Sept. 23, 2 p. m.—Hemleigh.
Sept. 23, 8 p. m.—Dunn.
Sept. 24, 2 p. m.—Ira.
Sept. 24, 8 p. m.—Canyon
Sept. 25, 2 p. m.—Red Bluff.
Sept. 25, 8 p. m.—Bluff Creek.
Sept. 26, 2 p. m.—Bison
Sept. 26, 8 p. m.—Flavanna.
Sept. 28, 2 p. m.—Pruitts.
Sept. 28, 8 p. m.—Bethel.
Sept. 29, 2 p. m.—Pleasant Valley.
Sept. 29, 8 p. m.—Pleasant Hill.
Sept. 30, 2 p. m.—Camp Springs.
Sept. 30, 8 p. m.—Ennis
Oct. 1, 2 p. m.—Snyder.

The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings.

F. I. TOWNSEND,
County Lecturer.
Snyder, Texas, Sept. 1.

ADVOCATES SINKING FUND

Editor Co-Operator:

For the consideration of the brotherhood in Texas I will suggest this idea: We, as a body have not enough money to transact business as we should. I suggest that every member subscribe \$5 as a sinking fund to be established at headquarters. Now, brothers, that is a small amount, and, once deposited, we will have plenty to transact business. Then we won't be at a loss for means to take us to success.

Brothers, think this matter over and I will write again on this subject, and hope some others will do the same.

Success to the order and may the Lord give to our leader, D. J. Neill, wisdom and strength.

H. J. SKIPPER,
Lecturer, Howard County,
Big Springs, Texas.

CLAY COUNTY OFFICERS

Brother C. H. Wynn, secretary-treasurer of Clay county, attended the National Union, and while in Fort Worth called on the Co-Operator. He gave us a list of officers elected at the July County Union, and informed us that the next County Union would convene October 1 with the Buffalo Springs local. A good attendance is expected.

The Clay county officers are as follows: I. N. Robinson, president; Joy S. S. House, vice president, Friendship; C. H. Wynn, secretary-treasurer, Prospect; G. A. C. Roy, chaplain, Postoak; W. W. Maddox, lecturer and organizer Joy; S. W. Bench, conductor, Shannon; J. P. Lane, doorkeeper, Bellville; executive committee, W. F. Shaw, chairman, Shannon; Jarvis Henry and E. W. Dees, Henrietta.

LET'S PLAY LIKE WE WERE MEN

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have never seen anything from Billington I thought I would write a few lines if you will allow me space in the best paper in the world. We had a called meeting the other night and we all decided to stand to the rack, fodder or no fodder. By this we mean to stand to our obligation and to the principles of one grand organization, and while some few don't come out and non-union men throw it in our faces that we never got the 15 cents, they fail to say anything about the good it has done, but just what it did.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope that when the National Union meets that they will adopt a rule to not let anything be published that belongs to the Union. I don't think that the outside world nor even union men that are not in good standing have any right to know

anything about the workings of this Union. The National Union can set prices and all other such business, and it be given to the state president or secretaries, and they can give the same to each county president and the county president can give the same to each local secretary, and each local can give the same to all the members that are in good standing. By that means we will have our business on the inside.

There is something more I want to say and that is this: Some of the brethren say, Resolved that we do so and so, and resolved that it be kept a secret. That makes me think of the little boy that took five eggs to town and met another little boy and said to him, "If you will guess how many eggs I have I will give you all five of them." The first little boy waited a little bit and said "Five." The first boy said, "Some body told you." Now, let's quit the little boy business and be men and women.

E. W. REEVES.

Mount Calm, Texas, Aug. 8.

THE CLAY COUNTY WAREHOUSE

Brother W. F. Shaw, chairman of the Clay county executive committee, attended the National Union and visited The Co-Operator. The warehouse at Henrietta, Brother Shaw informed us, has recently completed a very prosperous year's business, clearing a little more than \$800 above all expenses. The warehouse handled several thousand bales of cotton and has 206 still on hand.

This enterprise proposes, the coming year to do a brokerage business in the interest of the Union membership, in addition to warehousing cotton. For instance, it will buy salt, potatoes, wood, coal, etc., in car lots, thus saving its patrons considerable money. The newly elected manager, Lee Karschner, is a thorough business man, and enjoys the full confidence of both the farmers and the business community.

Unionism generally is at low ebb in his county, Mr. Shaw informed us, only about one-fourth of the former 27 locals maintaining their organization. However, two organizers will be placed actively in the field right away and a healthy revival is expected.

FARMERS' DAY AT SAN ANTONIO

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 9.—Farmers' Union Day, October 3, at the San Antonio International Fair, which will open in this city on September 26 and close October 11, will be the banner day of the big exposition, and thousands of farmers from all over the state have signified their intention of being present at the exercises which will be held on that day.

D. J. Neill, president of the Farmers' Union, and E. A. Calvin, former president of the Union, ex-manager of the Farmers' Union Cotton Company, will be the two speakers, and their addresses will be certain to prove of the greatest interest to all the farmers present.

The addresses will be made in the main exhibition hall, which will accommodate thousands of people, and during the time of the exercises the farmers present will have the exclusive use of the big hall.

Arrangements for the exercises were made by a committee of the Farmers' Union composed of J. C. Beck, W. F. Miller, J. A. Pirie, J. F. Schlather and F. Real. In order to give the farmers ample time to inspect the gigantic agricultural exhibit, it was decided to confine the speaking to the addresses of Mr. Neill and Mr. Calvin, and as

these two gentlemen are the most prominent in the agricultural life of the state, the committee feels exceedingly gratified in prevailing upon them to visit the fair on that day and make the addresses.

Superintendent A. M. Pyron, of the agricultural department of the fair, has succeeded in obtaining exhibits from twelve counties of the state, and in order to accommodate them, as well as the numerous commercial club and individual exhibits, three times as much space as has ever been used at the fair, has been provided. These counties, which will have exhibits at the fair are, Gonzales, which won the first prize last year; Brazos, Williamson, Lee, Brewster, Kerr, Kendall, Tom Green, Cameron, Val Verde, Eastland and a big combination exhibit from Abilene.

On Farmers' Union day every railroad in the state will have a rate of one-half of a one way fare for the round trip, with the tickets on sale the preceding evening, and good to return on October 4. This is the lowest rate ever offered to San Antonio by the railroads of the state, and it is sure to bring in thousands of people from all over the state. The limit of the tickets will permit people from any part of the state to use them and return within the time limit, and will give them the entire day of October 3 at the fair.

All during the fair there will be a rate of one and one-fifth fares for the round trip, and on Saturdays there will be a rate of \$1 for the round trip within a distance of 100 miles from this city. In addition there will be several more special rates for other special days, but the rate for Farmers' Union day is the lowest that will be offered during the entire fair.

Owing to the large number of country exhibits which will make this year's agricultural exhibit the largest ever seen in the South, as well as the special exercises and the low rates, the number of farmers who will visit this year's fair will exceed by many thousands the attendance of any previous exposition.

The International Fair, besides being the biggest of the Texas fairs, will also be the first, and this too will have a tendency to draw people from all parts of the state who wish to witness the best of the Texas fairs.

Horse races every day, automobile races on Sundays, a large number of

varied amusements, many of them entirely free to all who enter the gates, will furnish plenty of entertainment for all who attend the fair.

The pick of 5,000 American troops at Fort Sam Houston have been secured to perform military evolutions and to give a series of performances in front of the big race track grand stand, showing many feats of gymnastics on horseback, which have never before been seen in any public exhibition of the state.

The live stock exhibit will be the best ever seen in Texas, and perhaps in the entire South. Fifteen thousand dollars have been set aside as prem-

iums in this department alone, and already more than forty entire barns have been reserved by intending exhibitors for the housing of their stock during the fair.

The Texas Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the International Fair Association have each offered \$500 additional prizes for the Shorthorn class, making \$3,500 in all for that breed of cattle.

Thousands of dollars are being spent to thoroughly repair and renovate the grounds, and by the time the big exposition opens on September 26, everything will be in readiness.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

THIS BROTHER IS IN NEED.

Editor Co-operator. I am a member of the F. E. and C. U. of A. and have been a member ever since the first lodge was organized in Polk county, Georgia. My lodge is No. 115. I was a worker as long as I could go, but it has been so I couldn't go for eight months as my wife has been sick in bed and no one to stay with her but myself. I haven't done a bit of work to make a living in that time. My local has helped me some, but not much. I am in need. Any help from any of the brothers would be appreciated if nothing but a small amount.

Yours in need,

F. M. EAST.
Cedartown, Ga., R. F. D. 5, Box 27.

ANOTHER COUNTY ADDED.

Indiana State Organizer Sends Encouraging Report.

Editor Co-operator: Pursuant to a call from the state organizer, John K. Weinmeister, the local unions of Green county, Indiana, met on the 27th and 28th of August to organize a County Union for said county.

On the night of August 27 the farmers and their wives and daughters gathered at Pleasant Ridge Church for an open door session. The session was opened with singing by the choir of that soul-inspiring anthem, "America;" after which prayer was offered by J. H. Neal, of Cincinnati, followed by some fine music by the Indian

Camp branch of No. 95 string band composed of eight pieces. Then Bro. Leland Hamilton, the chairman, introduced the writer to an enthusiastic audience.

I spoke for 45 minutes on the merits of our organization and the necessity of all farmers to affiliate with same; especially did I speak to the ladies, urging them to come into the Union. After some more music Brothers J. H. Neal, Daly and others made short talks for the good of the Union.

Next morning we met promptly at the appointed time and the committee on credentials reported twelve locals present. Union then went into the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, P. O. Hamilton, Bloomfield; vice president, Wesley Killinger, Lyons; secretary-Treasurer, Oliver Brewer, Newberry; doorkeeper, Joe Miller, Bloomfield; conductor, J. R. Rampy, Elliston; chaplain, J. H. Neal, Cincinnati; business agent, W. T. Burcham, Lyons; county lecturer, J. R. Combs, Cincinnati; executive committee, Frank Hunter, John Sizemore, H. R. Brown.

Dinner being announced, the meeting adjourned until 1:30 p. m. for dinner.

At the afternoon session we installed the officers and transacted such business as came before the Union. The next session of Green County Union will be held with the Wells Local, about two miles south of Lyons, be-

A Lady's Words

May Help You

It's not what we say, but what others say, about Cardui, as a cure for female ailments, that we ask you to believe.

This well-known woman's tonic, has, in the last half century, benefited so many ladies, that it should surely do the same for you. Being prepared from perfectly harmless, vegetable ingredients, it is a safe, natural medicine.

Mrs. Verna Wallace, of Sanger, Tex., writes: "Cardui has done more for me than I can describe. Last spring I was taken with female inflammation and consulted a doctor, but to no avail, so I took Cardui, and inside of three days, I was able to do my housework. Since then my trouble has never returned.

FREE BOOK FOR LADIES Write for Free 54-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercise, etc. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Take CARDUI

L. 56

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

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

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.

FOR SALE

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FARMES—If you need Cotton Pickers, write us, Southwestern Labor Agency, 1613 Main St., Fort Worth.

TURNIP SEEDS—All standard varieties, 50¢ per pound, post paid. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 9-10p

IF YOU have anything to sell or buy, write Drumm Seed & Floral Co., 507 Houston St., Ft. Worth. 9-10p

I want to trade a new, clear (Southern) general stock of Hardware for a farm. A. Creelman, 91 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 9-10p

OUR Ladies' new rubber "Specialty" is the "article" every woman wants; mailed \$1. Particulars 2c stamp. F. J. Fredrick & Co., Toledo, Ohio. 10-8p

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

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

CHCICE new crop Alfalfa Seed, \$15.50 per hundred pounds. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 9-7p

AGENTS WANTED—for "Mendapin." It sews, it rivets. Also combination Hatchet—8 tools in one; big profit producers; exclusive agency. Send stamp for catalogue. Thomas B. Foote Co., Los Angeles, California. 9-7p

SOUVENIR POST CARDS.
10 Beautiful Souvenir Post Cards will be mailed to your address upon the receipt of ten cents. Comic or fancy. Fulton Card Co., Department D, La Salle, Illinois.

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

Couldn't Understand.

Farmer Hardapple—Ma, Molly is back from college.

Ma Hardapple—Well, tell her to go sell the cows home.

Farmer Hardapple—What would be the use? Cows don't understand college slang.—Chicago Daily News.

ginnings on the night of the first Friday in November, continuing next day.

There was also during the day an old fashioned farmers' picnic in progress at which the principles of unionism were expounded by able speakers to about 2,000 people, and we expect great results from that gathering. On the whole it was an enjoyable meeting, for everybody went away satisfied, with feelings of good will to all and renewed energy to spread unionism. Fraternally,

JOHN K. WEINMEISTER,
Indiana State Organizer.
Washington, Ind., Aug. 31.

QUIT YOU LIKE MEN; BE STRONG.

Clarks Local No. 532 has 40 paid up members and is doing very well since Uncle Sam Hampton filled us all up with union religion. If a few more such men as Uncle Sam would come and preach a few more Union sermons we would have old Arkansas solid except just a few old sore headed drones who don't know any better than to think it is right for the money shark and muckle-headed cotton gambler to rule. I think just such people ought to be put under a king where they will be in a few more years if a change is not made.

Now, brothers, let's all do our duty and keep our mouths shut and strictly attend to our own business and let the other fellows attend to theirs. Let's stand up for our rights and be men, and God will enable us to conquer in the end.

C. F. QUERRY.

Judsonia, Ark., Aug. 30.

SAYS PLOW IT UP.

Editor Co-operator: We see very much written about the price of cotton. The Unions are having great meetings together with mounteuous picnics. They are building warehouses.

We are doing all of these things here in Rutherford county, N. C.

C. F. QUERRY.

Judsonia, Ark., Aug. 30.

SAYS PLOW IT UP.

The Unions are having great meetings together with mounteuous picnics. They are building warehouses. We are doing all of these things here in Rutherford county, N. C.

But, Southwestern brethren, I wish to say to you that you can do more in a very short time next spring to put the price of cotton up to what it should be. Let every farmer who may chance to read this decide to plant no more than half a crop of cotton and influence others quietly to do the same.

If the members of the Farmers' Union had taken the advice of President C. S. Barrett, or exceeded his request in plowing up cotton, there would scarcely have been any need of a warehouse. Don't all know the fight would have been won? I plead with the members of our locals to plow up a liberal portion of their cotton. A part of our members did so.

Brother Cotton Farmer, let one and all leave off planting anything like the crop of cotton you have this year. There is no power on earth to compel you to produce enough cotton to keep the price low.

I live on a poor upland farm, raise my own supplies and my 1907 crop of cotton is under the shelter at home. When I undertake to do a thing I mean to do it. It takes that kind of men to win the battle.

If every man in the cotton states would have held his cotton who could have easily done so, the battle would already have been won. Theodore Price would have the cotton farmers to believe that a 15,000,000 bale crop is needed; but I would have them believe that a 6,000,000 bale crop would supply the world till the price of cotton would advance to a satisfactory price.

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J. C. MOODY.

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

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The HILL SANITARIUM
Dep. B, Greenville, Texas.**DR. A. A. BROWER,
SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC
DISEASES.**

My Treatment Gives Results.
Young, middle aged and single and married men and all who suffer with Lack of Energy, Nervous Debility, Im-

Poverished Blood Pimples, also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Sore Throat Ulcers, Swellings, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Stricture, Piles, receive searching treatm't prompt relief and results for life.

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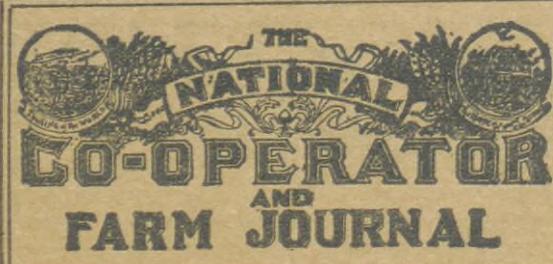
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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

The Co-operator is not a cotton journal. It is a national paper for the Farmers' Union and as such it solicits discussion of the interests of all the farmers.

It is understood that the minimum price of cotton is to be kept a secret in the Union. Now, let every local enforce the order, or expel the offending member.

When you are writing to Co-operator advertisers or dealing with them in person, mention the paper to them and tell them you appreciate their patronage and support of your cause in this way.

Last week the state democratic executive committee of Texas nominated Judge E. R. Kone of Hays county for commissioner of agriculture. Judge Kone is a lawyer and has served as county judge of his county for about 20 years. He is not and never has been a farmer.

There must be loyalty on the part of the membership if the Farmers' Union is ever to succeed as it has the opportunity to do. Personal independence and democracy are all right in politics, but the business organization or institution which succeeds has a head which can originate policies and direct their execution.

There appears to be some misunderstanding of the compressing order recently renewed by the Texas Railroad Commission. As published in some of the papers it appears that the commission requires all cotton to be compressed at the first compress it reaches on its way to the destination. In fact, no such order has been made. When cotton is to be compressed en route, it must be done at the first press, but the shipper still has the right to ship flat, or uncompressed, if he desires.

There will be no excuse for anyone not doing it, the prices of cotton would stand for the minimum price set for cotton this year, unless he has indebtedness which must be met. Nothing but heroic treatment will prevent cotton from sacrifice by their non-union neighbors, as they remain around the present low prices. To dump it as fast as picked means disaster to the farmers. If you must sell, put it on the market slowly.

If you have not been reading "The Disease and the Remedy," you should look up the two last issues of the Co-Operator and read the two installments of the papers which have already been printed. The argument up to the present installment has been preparing the way—diagnosing the case. The remedy will come later, but you need these articles to understand it.

Now that all the annual conventions are over and plans for the coming year have been formulated, let's all go to work to make these plans a success. It is quite likely that some of the policies adopted are not just what some of us would have chosen, but they are the result of the wisdom of the majority and we should support them as loyally as if they were our own recommendations.

Two recent letters from Co-operator advertisers show how this paper is regarded as a trade getter. One is from Mr. W. M. Bridges, a lumberman of Rusk, Texas, and says that he is receiving more orders than he can fill and suspends his advertising temporarily. The other is from Biard & Lindsay and says: "We think we have received full benefit from the ad and in addition to the check we express our many thanks."

The Co-operator owes humble apologies to Bro. J. W. Hitt and the Cass county brethren for overlooking until it was too late Brother Hitt's communication announcing a three days' encampment and Union revival to occur Aug. 19, 20 and 21. Not noticing that the letter was an announcement of this event, we filed it away with the other communications, expecting to print it in its regular turn.

The movement for cotton bagging for wrapping cotton was endorsed by the National Farmers' Union and it is to be hoped that the members will follow the recommendations. The Mississippi Mills of Wesson, Miss., now manufacture a cotton bagging which was exhibited at the convention and which has stood the test of fire and rough handling with hooks and has proven even stronger than jute bagging and less inflammable. This is what is called the Odenheimer process and it is claimed to be the best. However, the mills ask no monopoly, but offer to teach the process to any manufacturer or interested person free of charge.

The most contemptible character which the Farmers' Union meets today is the farmer who taunts the member of the Union for not selling his cotton at 12 cents, as, Mr. Wiseacre, did. Ungrateful and ignorant wretch! If members of the Farmers' Union had dumped their cotton on the market when these robbers of their brothers

would be selling today at five and six cents. Instead of being honored for their self-sacrifice, heroic treatment will prevent cotton from sacrifice by their non-union neighbors, as they remain around the present low prices. To dump it as fast as picked means disaster to the farmers. If you must sell, put it on the market slowly. It is like a drowning man, who has been rescued by a friend, jeering that friend because he did not have sense enough to remain on land and take care of his health. It is like a man whose property and loved ones have been saved by the sacrifice of another ridiculing the friend for not having judgment to take care of himself. Even the cotton buyers and speculators admit that the holding movement saved cotton from dropping to the lowest prices ever recorded. This is the universal verdict of the business world. Imagine, then, the contempt in which the business man and cotton buyer must secretly hold the farmer who is so ungrateful and so selfish as to reap the benefits of another's efforts and then upbraid him for his unselfish work!

The cry raised by New Orleans cotton factors that the Farmers' Union is discriminating against them and the port of New Orleans is without foundation in fact. The Farmers' Union plan of marketing seeks the natural outlet—that which is least expensive and most direct. Cotton tributary to New Orleans and which may be shipped there at least expense, should go there and will, if New Orleans factors and bankers do their best. Let them offer similar advantages to Galveston, including low commission charges and money advances on stored cotton, and the Farmers' Union plan will favor New Orleans as much as it does Galveston or any other port.

THE NATIONAL MEETING.

The national convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, held in Fort Worth last week, showed the organization to be in excellent condition and capable of doing effective work in the interest of the farmers during the coming marketing season.

With the spread of the Union to grain, tobacco and fruit growing states, the work has naturally divided itself into different departments and the committees representing them have outlined plans for handling these various products which will, no doubt, prove advantageous. We hope to have these departments represented regularly in the National Co-operator.

The system for marketing cotton seems to have been advanced materially and with the co-operation of the membership the way is being opened for direct sales to the mills, which has been the desire of many members for sometime past.

Partisan politics had no place in the convention and yet it was evident that the farmers now realize that much injury has been done them by the national and state law making bodies and that these injuries must be remedied. This, however, is recommended by direct appeals to the congress and legislatures and not through the endorsement of any political party.

All in all, the national meeting has added strength to the Farmers' Union movement.

13—Count 'Em—13 Girls from Georgia Propose to 13 Texas Bachelors; Accepted!

PICTURE AT BOTTOM IS THAT OF MISS NELLIE HORTON, WHO GAVE RECEPTION AT WHICH PROPOSALS WERE MADE, AND WHO THURSDAY READ A PAPER AT THE FARMERS' UNION CONVENTION ON "OPPORTUNITIES OF WOMEN TO AID IN THE FARMERS' UNION MOVEMENT." SMALL PICTURES ARE SOME OF THE GEORGIA GIRLS WHO PROPOSED AND WERE ACCEPTED.



President Barrett's Address.

(Continued from page 4.)
ed with such patient toil. As I firmly believe that the great prosperity of the South for the last four years has been largely due to the efforts of this order, I believe as firmly that any blow aimed at its integrity will rebound to the injury of every industry, and every man, woman and child in the South.

We have gained the farmer a reputation and clothed him with ability as a business man in a manner new in the history of the world. We are not history of the world. We have merely begun to teach him his power, his responsibilities to himself and to the community.

We do not ask for him any more than his due, but we intend to see that he gets that due. We are not, as some of our enemies claim, striving to upset economic laws, to ignore the law of supply and demand or to take up-righteous advantage of our patrons. We are simply seeking in a business-like way to secure the rights and privileges that belong to us, and which will not come to us without effort on our part.

Gaining Spinners' Sympathy

Already the larger future of the Union is beginning to materialize. We are getting into direct relations with the spinner and the consumer everywhere. The spinners and the growers' conference held in Atlanta last fall, at which your president and other officials participated, is an instance in that direction. When we meet spinners and consumers we lose no time in impressing upon them the honesty, sincerity and practicability of our purposes. And we are gaining headway in their confidence every day.

We are invading Europe, too, with the advance guard of an organization which shall eventually enable us to dispose of our products directly to the Old World consumer, eliminating the gambler and the middleman in this country. Calmly, systematically, without flurry or excitement, we are going about the solution of these problems, problems that have puzzled men since buying and selling became regular economic functions.

In this greatest battle of the ages, the battle for the rights and the development of the producer of the nation's wealth, I ask your earnest, unselfish and unsleeping co-operation.



Unique Event at Reception to Pretty Visitors Attending Convention

(From Fort Worth Telegram)

Thirteen Georgia girls proposed to thirteen Texas bachelors Wednesday night and were accepted!

Think of it, thirteen of them and each one a coquette.

These thirteen Georgia girls are here for the convention of the National Farmers' Union but they're not farmers, not a single one of them, because one of the prettiest of the party said so and her manner was such that there is no room for doubt—not the least bit.

Those thirteen proposals all came about in a rather clever way. Some of the fortunate young men declare that it was a well planned coup but not one of them regrets it.

Miss Nellie Horton, assistant secretary of the Texas State Farmers' Union, entertained these girls at her beautiful home on May street Wednesday evening. She invited lots of young men but she didn't even drop a hint as to the big surprise in store for them.

Girls Were Tagged.

There were so many of the girls and their friends from other states that introductions were out of the question. Miss Horton thought so anyway and accordingly she tagged each guest present.

A little slip of paper pinned on each young lady laconically told the story of her life. It didn't say where she was born, how old she was or how many more there were at home like her, but it did say whether or not she was married. That's what interested the boys and the interest was so intense that the proposals just had to come—seemed

as tho they were the natural outcome of the gathering.

In Miss Horton's fertile brain was born the idea of depopulating Texas of thirteen of its most blase members of bachelorthood.

She invited the girls to write out proposals on slips of paper "and be sure to sign your names," she admonished. The boys she said needed no instructions—and they didn't—just waited impatiently for the girls to hurry up their questions.

The proposals were ready, every one of them was catchy and original, they couldn't be otherwise because each one was written by a pretty Georgia girl and each one of these girls looked prettier and more charming than the others. It was all owing to which one would were talking with at the time as to which you thought the most acceptable one.

Handsome Newspaper Men Present.

There were three newspaper men present. Each one of them declared that he had been invited by Miss Horton. She's too nice to take issue and accordingly these self-same three newspaper reporters received proposals and with even other young men are busy today reading up facts and history about Georgia.

They really can't tell whether the whole thing is a joke, a new game or whether they are to get a ride to Georgia. Their friends have told them that it was all a joke—a new way of entertaining but simply because unfortunately for the girls, it's leap year they won't believe.

The situation is a serious one as far as Miss Horton is concerned.

There were lots of other people at the reception besides these thirteen Georgia girls. In fact the crowd overflowed into the yard.

Some impudent person broke up the gathering by shouting out the information that there was but one more car, but before they left the guests all told Miss Horton that the best time of their lives had been enjoyed.

Among the girls from Georgia who attended were Misses Nettie Brown, Annie Smith, Elye Keyser, Gussie Williams, Carrie Rogers, Mattie Rogers, Georgia Lee Smith, Maud M. Butler, Jennie Boster, Julia Riley and Mrs. Hattie Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Duckworth were chaperones.

FOUGHT WITH 23D GEORGIA

Bro. A. U. King, New Boston, Texas, sends his renewal subscription and writes: "Crops cut short in Bowie county. I ask if there is any one taking this paper that belonged to the Twenty-third Georgia regiment. If so, please write to me or the paper."

Delegates Present at the National Meeting.

Alabama—Mrs. C. P. Ford, J. J. Pierson, L. O. Cox, O. P. Ford, B. L. Hill.

Arkansas—J. M. Bowers, M. F. Dickinson, J. A. Blackford, C. H. Billingsly, W. F. Tate, W. L. Beck, A. A. Scott, W. C. Henderson, Miss Meah M. Merritt.

California—J. M. Kneeland.

Colorado—M. N. Johnson.

Florida—M. S. Knight.

Georgia—T. L. Hawkins, M. L. Day, B. J. Wooten, J. I. Fullwood, W. L. Moore, Frank Smith, Miss Jimmy Dosster.

Illinois—W. D. Crews.

Indiana—W. W. Myers.

Kansas—E. H. Hewins.

Kentucky—R. L. Barnett.

Louisiana—J. W. Boyett, J. F. Arceneaux.

Mississippi—G. R. Hightower, J. W. Boatright, J. M. Bass, H. E. Blakesly, R. A. N. Wilson, C. W. Russell, Mrs. C. W. Russell, T. J. Johnson, S. A. Shoemaker.

Missouri—T. J. Douglas, J. M. Bowers.

North Carolina—H. O. Alexander, J. E. Green.

Oklahoma—J. A. West, J. K. Armstrong, E. M. Smoot, Wm. Garrison, J. S. Murray, J. Y. Caladan, J. W. York.

South Carolina—T. C. Willoughby, Joseph L. Keith, B. Harris.

Tennessee—T. J. Brooks, J. T. Upton, W. G. Perkins, Miss Cordelia May Derryberry.

Texas—D. J. Neill, W. T. Lauderdale, J. C. Albritton, Tom B. Taylor, E. A. Calvin, Lee Satterwhite.

Washington—H. G. D. Cox.

NATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE

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

R. H. McCulloch, Beebe, Ark., vice president.

G. R. Hightower, Oxford, Miss., secretary-treasurer.

Executive Committee—J. M. Pierson, Florence, Ala.; T. C. Willoughby, Charlottesville, S. C.; R. H. McCulloch, Beebe, Ark.; J. G. Eubank, general manager, Union City, Ga.; J. C. Albritton, Fort Worth, Texas; W. W. Fisher, Bertrand, Mo.; R. H. McCulloch, Beebe, Ark.; J. N. McCollister, Many, La.; J. E. Montgomery, Gleason, Tenn.; G. R. Hightower, Oxford, Miss.; J. M. Pierson, Florence, Ala.; T. C. Willoughby, Charlottesville, S. C.; H. Q. Alexander, Matthews, N. C.; T. M. Jeffords, Elgin, Okla.

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Suffered Torments from Birth—In Frightful Condition—Got No Help

UNTIL CUTICURA CURED HIM.

"I had an itching, tormenting eczema ever since I came into the world, and I am now a man fifty-five years old. I tried all kinds of medicines I heard of, but found no relief. I was truly in a frightful condition. At last I broke out all over with red and white boils which kept growing until they were as big as walnuts, causing great pain and misery, but I kept from scratching as well as I could. I was so run down that I could hardly do my work. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills for about eight months, and I can truthfully say I am cured. Hale Bordwell, Tipton, Ia., Aug. 17, '07."

"I cheerfully endorse the above testimonial. It is the truth. I know Mr. Bordwell and know the condition he was in. Nelson R. Burnett, Tipton, Ia."

Books and Education

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Part 3. Criticisms and answers of the plan of work:

(1) Experiments—"In the one-teacher schools this demonstration work will have to be restricted. You are certain to teach largely at times when it would be unseasonable to make experiments."

In reply to this criticism, I wish to say that I know agriculture can be successfully taught in 3,000 common schools, while there are 7,000 in which it is more of a proposition.

Nevertheless, indoor experiments with soil, seeds and plants can be conducted regardless the season. I have tested this and know the teachers can easily conduct this work even at odd times.

(2) "The teachers will generally not be able to get much of the matter taught carried out at home. You teach many things it would take a life time to carry out. Better appeal to what the pupil has seen and can see on the farm at home, and other farms as now operated. If I wanted to teach a man about wild animals, considering time and means, I would generally give him a book and send him to a zoo rather than expect him to start a zoo of his own."

In reply to this I must admit we would teach many things which would perhaps take a life time to carry out complete. But, nevertheless, this is a great field of work, and I must uphold the fact, that if teachers conduct the work properly, much of the work taught at school can be carried out at home. This is being done in the rural schools of Bexar, Travis and other counties, and I do not see why it cannot be done in many others. In conjunction with the book there should be more or less composition and oral work. This should bring out the results of what the pupils have seen on their home and other farms.

(3) "In regard to excursions I might say the teachers have very little time to leave the class room with their pupils."

This seems to be a proposition, but if it is the will of the teachers it can be easily overcome. The teachers at San Antonio did not have time to do such things, but I found they did what was expected some way. Such is perhaps due to the low salary, and I trust it will soon be raised throughout the state.

Teachers must first agitate enthusiasm among the pupils; then there will be no trouble in going out on valuable excursions, even after school hours and on Saturdays. I have had very little trouble along this line and have had 30 boys on excursions during Saturdays.

(4) "Considering the trouble most teachers complain of in the way of cows eating their little shrubbery they plant, I believe as a practical proposition, the pupils must do most of their work in tree culture at home, and without the supervision of the teacher."

Four years ago teachers in the semi-rural schools of San Antonio said they could not have gardens and grow shrubbery on account of dogs, chickens, birds, stock, etc., but in the course of time this proposition was overcome.

In the rural schools this question is more serious. It seems a duty of the patrons to rally to the cause and see

that the grounds are protected. Why should we deprive children from the best of education?

We have thousands of schools with shade trees in or near the yards. Why not have the pupils care for these trees and learn to do by doing, as well as being taught by the teacher. Where the rainfall is sufficient, trees such as hackberries, elms, etc., can be transplanted into the yard and easily protected. This is even being done in some of the cities.

As to fruit, I must say it is a different proposition. Many boys have a few trees at home they might care for. Some schools are located near home orchards, whose owners would in many cases allow the teacher and class to do some practical work.

Suggestions:

(1) That we use the term school farming when speaking of outdoor work in rural schools, because the plot planted should be more than a garden.

(2) That schools located beside graveyards have a hedge planted to shut it off from the building.

(3) That we hereafter endeavor to have schools located on good soil.

(4) That we make the schools inviting and homelike.

ADDRESS OF TAYLOR COUNTY LECTURER

Two Letters from McIlroy—Says Field Is White Unto Harvest—Exhorts Aggressiveness and Loyalty.

Tells of Work

Editor Co-Operator:

Since my return from the State Union at Fort Worth I have been as busy as the proverbial bee in a tar bucket getting things in shape for a systematic campaign in this (Taylor) county, as county lecturer.

I was elected to the office "unbeknownst" to myself, and without my consent, but like the immortal Davy Crockett, I never seek nor decline an office, and always feel myself honored when my fellow countrymen bestow such compliments. In accepting any office it has been my custom to try to discharge my duties as far as my abilities allow, or immediately resign.

It is my purpose now to make a vigorous campaign along educational lines of the Union. The field in this county is fertile in raw material, requiring an intelligent, patient and persistent effort. The field is white unto the harvest. Many of the locals have become disheartened and have practically disbanded. Others are dragging with only a few live ones. The majority of farmers are non-union and seemingly care nothing for an organized effort to benefit themselves. Really they are ignorant of the intention and purposes of our noble order. Yet I believe if they were instructed in the right way the membership in this county could be doubled in a short while, and I presume this is about the situation in other counties of Texas.

With perfect harmony in our ranks now and with efficient officers at the state helm I see no reason why a great victory should not be ours during the coming year.

In a few days I expect to go afield taking as my polar star of existence the golden text of our order—equity, justice and the golden rule.

As one of the many organizers and lecturers in Texas I would respectfully

ask my co-laborers to hold up Brother Edmondson's hands. When he commands let's go. Obey all orders implicitly so far as we are able, and above all place that confidence in his ability, sagacity and honesty which would touch the natural cord of responsive confidence in him and if I am not woefully deceived in my prognostication a few more moons will see the banner of unionism floating proudly and defiantly from every rural school house in our beloved Texas.

And, Brothers, while we are out on the lecture field let us put into the homes of every farmer, our Union literature, especially The Co-Operator. This paper is doing a noble work in the holy cause of unionism, and I know Brother Smith has thrown his whole soul and the power of his might in trying to give us a paper that we cannot be ashamed of. If only a few subscriptions are obtained in each local, the aggregate would be great.

In conclusion I would very much like to see published in The Co-Operator reports monthly from the different workers in Texas, whether the report comes laden down to the guards with trophies of victory or whether of unsuccess. Fraternally,

O. D. M'ILROY.

Abilene, Texas, Aug. 19.

Editor Co-Operator:

I want to say to the great army of The Co-Operator readers that this Union tramp has just finished up a nine days rustling of the farmer boys in the fork of the "crick."

I have visited six locals, made four public speeches at as many school houses and private talks and exhortations galore to families and individuals on the great importance of Union, action and Co-Operation. I am glad to say that my feeble efforts have been crowned with a good measure of success. The 175 miles that I have traveled and the country which I have covered has given me assurance that the farmers, their wives and daughters are ripe for organization and are waiting to come in touch with the operations of headquarters and the lecturer and organizer. The farmers need instruction imparted by honest and enthusiastic speakers and workers. Then the task of organization is practically easy.

We have visited a few locals in Taylor county alive to their interests and are pressing unionism.

Cotton crops in this county are spotted. In all neighborhoods the crops have been worsted, more or less by the boll worm and lice or "honey dew." A conservative estimate would be one-fifth of a bale per acre. Good forage crops. Yours for action,

O. Q. M'ILROY,

Lecturer.

Taylor County, Texas, Aug. 20.

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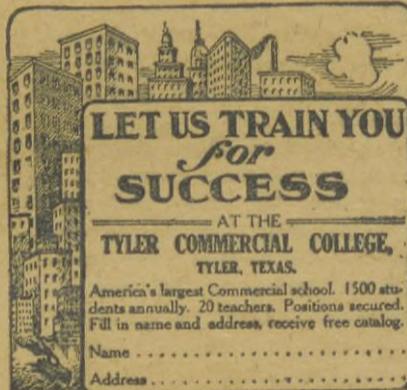
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R. S. HYER, LL D., GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

1845

1908

Baylor University, At Waco, Texas.

Opens September 21.

It is every way better for all to be present the first day.

For information address,

S. P. BROOKS, President.

Fruit, Truck and Canning Dept.

By B. M. ANDERSON, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

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

GRAPE JUICE

The uses to which the grape may be put are many, and various products are made therefrom. Doubtless the grape juice now offered on the market by several factories from the different growing sections is the most popular product of the grape. Its value as a tonic in building up a worn out system is widely advertised, with good foundation for the claim. It meets all the requirements of the wine without the intoxicating effect and does not advance the habit of strong drink. It is not generally known that this wholesome and delicious beverage may be made right at home as well as with the more perfected processes of the large factories. Some few details to be well remembered are all that are necessary to insure a complete success in the home manufacture of as fine an article as can be turned out by the latest and most improved equipment.

Absolute cleanliness in every detail, that no germs may enter into the fluid, to cause fermentation or decay is the most essential. The fruit should be thoroughly ripened, as it then reaches its highest quality and contains the greatest amount of sugar. In fact, thoroughly ripened fruit of nearly all the varieties needs no addition of sugar to make a delicious article. White grapes pressed before cooking make an almost transparent juice, while the Concord and most other varieties of black grapes make an amber color, treated in the same manner. Without cooking previous to pressing, there is little difference in the color of the juice of the red varieties and black, hence for the heavy body of light or amber color juice the red varieties, cooked previous to pressing, are preferable.

The dark purple grape juice is ob-

tained by cooking the berries, previous to pressing, when the inner coloring of the skin is imparted to the fruit, making an entirely different flavored article and by the majority of tastes, the finest juice obtainable and in reality is a more perfect duplicate of the fresh fruit taste than any other method with which we are acquainted.

To make a very quick and plain explanation to the ordinary housewife (for we know it is she who will have the work to do) the preservation of the fresh juice of the grape is but the canning of the same under the highest possible sanitary condition. For a good, sweet juice use one pound of granulated sugar to four pounds of clean berries, cooking the berries about fifteen minutes before pressing. This first cooking does not need to be at a very high heat, merely enough to dissolve the inner part of the skin with the pulp of the grape. Next press, being careful to thoroughly strain free from all sediment, add the sugar and cook twenty minutes at about 214 degrees. The juice will then be ready to can bottle or place in air-tight jars for testing. By testing, we mean the goods after being placed in the cans or whatever receptacle that may be used, should be placed bottom side up for at least twenty-four hours to be certain there are no leaks. The canning or bottling must be done to the absolute exclusion of air and it is well to be certain that all connections of caps or stoppers are tight before attempting to use. From all those which show no leak during the test, little trouble may be anticipated in the future and those that are faulty should be recooked as before, but will show a greater percentage of loss than when successful from the start.

It is easy to vary the formula, in the amount of sugar to taste and further to regulate or discard the previous cooking, to regulate the colors so that a little experiment on the part of the good wife will soon place her in a position to place before her family, at all seasons of the year the juice of the fruit in its natural state and with all its natural flavors and invigoration, thus showing the husband the proper way to imbibe the product of the vine and impart to him an ambition that will at least make the care of a small arbor a pleasure that he will enjoy and not, as is many times the case, a burden that is dreaded and never done.

—G. E. Prater in *The Fruit Grower*.

San Juan County, New Mexico, reports a better apple crop than last year, Rome Beauty being the most promising variety.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE

Booth Tarkington says that in no state have the newspapers more "Journalistic enterprise" than in his native Indiana. While stopping at a little Hoosier hotel in the course of a hunting trip Mr. Tarkington lost one of his dogs.

"Have you a newspaper in town?" he asked of the landlord.

"Right across the way, there, back of the shoemaker's," the landlord told him. "The Daily News—best little paper in the state."

The editor, the printer, and the printer's devil were all busy doing justice to Mr. Tarkington with an "in-our-midst" paragraph when the novelist arrived.

"I've just lost a dog," Tarkington explained after he had introduced himself, "and I'd like to have you insert this ad for me: Fifty dollars reward for the return of a pointer dog an-

swering to the name of Rex. Disappeared from the yard of the Mansion House Monday night."

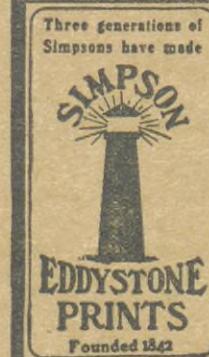
"Why, we were just going to press, sir," the editor said, "but we'll be only too glad to hold the edition for your ad."

Mr. Tarkington returned to the hotel. After a few minutes he decided, however, that it might be well to add "No questions asked" to his advertisement, and returned to the Daily News office.

The place was deserted, save for the skinny little freckle-faced devil, who sat perched on a high stool, gazing wistfully out of the window.

"Where is everybody?" Tarkington asked.

"Gawn to hunt th' dawg," replied the boy, without removing his gaze from the distant fields.—*Everybody's Magazine*.



Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites

The well-known old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

They give dresses the individuality that women appreciate. Stylish patterns in fast color. Splendid wearing quality at small cost. Some designs with a new silk finish. Standard 65 years ago—standard today.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline substitutions and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



ADDRESS TO FRUIT AND TRUCK-CROWERS.

Brethren:—In pursuance to my request published in the Co-Operator, quite a number of addresses have been sent in, the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge. Permit me to thank those of you who have written for the kind words of encouragement you have given me. Every letter thus far received speaks in highly commendatory terms of the move which has been made in the behalf of our truck and fruitgrowers and they go to show that the appointment of the committee by our State President was a move in the right direction and the results of the labors of that committee will remain a constant source of satisfaction to those faithful men of whom the committee was composed.

But we must not rest here, as our work is not yet half completed. Many locals have not yet been heard from. Let every truck or fruitgrowers, who grows vegetables of any kind, or fruit for shipment, introduce at your very next meeting a motion that your secretary send in, as quickly as possible, the name and number of your local, address of local secretary and shipping station.

Brethren, one important question which we must consider, is the question of finances necessary to conduct the work of the department until the commissions as provided for in section 14 of the Articles of Organization of our department begins to come in. There are no funds of any kind at my command, and whatever expenses I have had, have been borne by me personally and by using my personal credit. I know that you will agree with me when I state that we will pay as we go. The Harris County Union held a special session Aug. 29 for the purpose of making provision to bear its share of the load. The result was two-fold. A collection was voted to be taken up on the floor and a mass meeting was ordered to be called for more definite action. The collection netted sufficient funds to mail to each local heard from a copy of the committee reports and other recommendations. Now, brethren, please take up this matter

in the next meeting of your local and donate according to your ability. This money will be used to pay the bills already made and to pay the expenses which the prosecution of the work towards efficiency makes necessary. Let me assure you, that if you stand by me in this work, I shall be able to bring to conclusion the plans (the preliminaries of which have been instituted) which will give you a well organized and systematized service based strictly on business principles and as highly efficient as it can be made, but as I stated before it takes some money to do it.

Year after year have we toiled and slaved in our fields, for whom? for what? For enough to keep body and soul together and no more. We have, but we will no longer. From the letters received I permit myself to firmly believe that you will stand by me to a man and not permit your department to die for the want of a small sum from each truck and fruitgrower in our Union.

"He who gives quickly, gives twice." Fraternally yours,

E. W. Gruss,
Gen'l Manager T. & F. Dep't.
Houston Heights, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL LOTS

IN THE
New Town of Potterville, Tex.

IN THE
WONDERFUL PECOS VALLEY.

Low price, easy terms, liberal commissions, free R. R. ticket, free berth in sleeping cars. Fine business openings. This vicinity produced fruit that took first prize at the World's Fair. Best alfalfa land on earth. Hardy vegetables grow all winter. Superb climate. No better place for the home maker or investor. I own 48,000 acres of as fine fruit, vegetable and grain lands as there are on earth. My prices are right; terms to suit. Labor and team work taken as cash on land. I can help the poor man secure a home; benefit those better fixed by assisting them in selecting good land in a good locality; net the investor 3 to 50 times as much interest as can be secured in the East and the security is absolute. If you plan to make a change or have money to invest write today for my advertising matter. No trouble to answer questions.

E. L. STRATTON, Southwestern Lands,
263 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office: 508-609 Flatiron Building, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas Correspondents address Ft. Worth Office. Mention National Co-Operator.

FAVORS ROUND BALE.

Editor Co-operator:

I see a communication in your paper where a man is writing on the saving to the farmers by using the gins and presses that we have on hand. I fear he is either an owner of a square bale press or that he is lending himself to the purpose of the McFaddens. If cotton was baled by the round bale compressed gins we would save one dollar for bagging and ties and fifty cents for compressing and one dollar and twenty cents from short weight in bagging, that is knocked off in points as gross and an average of twenty pounds steal from first weigher to loading on from present compresses, which is two dollars more; and then we should get to use the low grade cotton to wrap our cotton in, which would make better demand for our cotton and when it got to the factories it would be in as good shape as when it left the gin. If you will figure a little on these facts you will see that any gin that gins five hundred bales of cotton would pay for the round bale press and have good interest left for the use of the money.

W. B. De Walt.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

The Co-Operator.

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.

HORSES BOLTING GRAIN.

Several Reasons Why They Get Habit
How to Cure Them.

When a horse bolts his grain the first step should be to see that his teeth are in proper order, as sharp points or other irregularities may be making it impossible for him properly to masticate his grain, and may easily be set right by judicious use of the veterinary rasps sold for the purpose. Next it is important that the horse should be allowed a sufficient length of time in which comfortably and properly to masticate his food. If he is rushed into and out of the stable at noon he soon learns to bolt his food, as the habit comes from hurry and hunger. In addition to allowing ample time for grain eating discourage bolting by feeding the grain from a box with a very wide bottom, so that it will be thinly distributed, under which circumstances the horse will find it impossible to grab a full mouthful to be bolted unmasticated. Putting some cobblestones in the feed box also helps to prevent bolting, and another excellent plan suggested by the Rural New Yorker is to mix some hard peas, horse beans or even shelled corn with the oats, as the horse will chew well to enjoy the flavor of the added grains, and incidentally grind his oats thoroughly. The objection to feeding sheaf oats in place of oats is that a horse has a small stomach, the capacity of which is but three and one-half gallons or thereabout, so that he needs concentrated food in small quantities often when at hard work. Oats have to be fully masticated in the mouth, where they are drenched with the saliva, which acts upon the starchy matters. The oats then pass to the stomach, where they remain for hours for full action of the gastric juice, which acts upon the protein constituents; then the partially digested food passes slowly along the many feet of small intestines, after meeting the digestive fluids of the duodenum, and gives up most of its nutrients to the absorbent organs during the journey to the large intestine. On the contrary, hay, straw and fodder, after partial mastication in the mouth, pass quickly through the stomach and are stored in the large intestines (caecum and colons), and if fed with oats or just after oats tend to force the grain out of the stomach undigested. Theoretically a horse should therefore be fed hay first and then oats or other concentrates, and as water passes through the stomach to the caecum it should be given always before feeding.

THE STOCK.

Dusty hog yards are fruitful of disorders in the lungs of the pigs, and such disorders are frequently taken for cholera.

One cow will make more milk out of a hundred pounds of food than will another. The cow that makes the most milk from a hundred pounds of food is worth the most.

Rape is a good plant to grow for sheep pasture in the latter part of the summer and in the fall. It can be sown at any time in spring and early summer.

The sow must be carefully taken care of if the best results are to be obtained with her in breeding operations. She should not be turned into a lot where conditions are such that she will have to jump over ditches, crawl between rails, or where she will be tempted to try her ability to climb half tumbled down fences.

On the dairy farm where pasturing is practiced, there is no more important thing than the pasture. It is probable that in most localities the grass that grows in the pasture yields a larger profit than any other feed. That is because its expenses are reduced to the least possible sum. It is a great thing not to have to cure and harvest the grass. The cows harvest it without expense to the owner and have it in a condition that yields the greatest possible amount of nutriment.

CHICKEN EATING HOGS.

Board Across the Eyes Will Cure
Them, It Is Said.

Pieces of tin four inches wide and about eight inches long with four holes punched in the upper edges were tied in the ears of two hogs who were



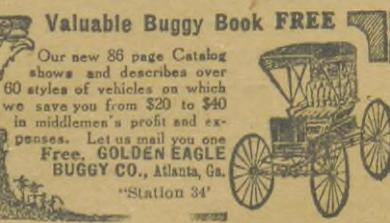
Cure for the Chicken Eater.

in the habit of catching and eating chickens and proved an effective hindrance. The hogs wearing this device were able to see enough to eat and drink, but were obliged to refrain from indulging in their favorite pastime.

The Veterinarians.

The good veterinarian should be encouraged, for the country needs him. The good veterinarian is almost always the graduate of a veterinary col-

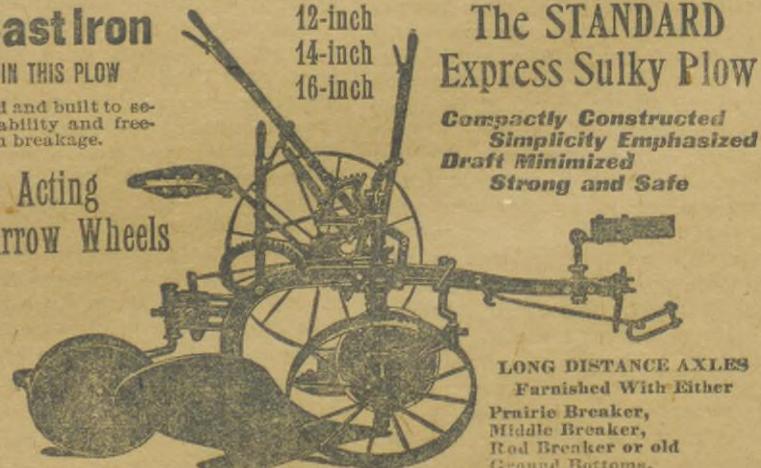
lege. There are a great many unskillful and unscientific men practicing as veterinarians to-day. They have not passed through the veterinary schools and their information is largely picked up. In picking up this information they have gathered with it a good deal of misinformation. The latter makes the unqualified veterinarian a dangerous man. Many a good animal has been ruined by being treated for a disease he did not have, or by being given a medicine dangerous in the hands of a man not understanding it.



No Cast Iron

USED IN THIS PLOW

Designed and built to secure durability and freedom from breakage.

Quick Acting
Furrow WheelsThe STANDARD
Express Sulky Plow

Compactly Constructed
Simplicity Emphasized
Draft Minimized
Strong and Safe

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Tex.

When writing advertisers please mention the Co-Operator.

The Success Sulky Plow

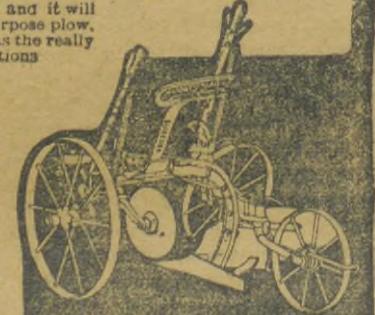
Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications.

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 latitudine in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches.

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

The Parlin & Orendorf Imp. Co.
State Agents, Dallas, Texas.



From Factory to Consumer

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

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

A Business Organization Should Do Business.

Editor Co-operator: Is farming a science? Farmers ought to know how to prepare their land, how to select their seed, how to diversify their crops, how to rotate and cultivate them so as to get the greatest possible yield from the soil and at the same time preserve and improve that soil; all these things are essentials the farmers ought to understand. They ought to build good and comfortable houses, beautify their premises and install all the modern conveniences possible, necessary to render their homes happy and attractive. These things all come in the line of agricultural education.

As declared by the declaration of purposes of the Union, the first essential to the independence of the farmer is to raise all his supplies at home. Unless he does this he cannot live up to the requirements of his order, because just as long as he is dependent upon some one else for these things he has a master, and no one with a master is a free man. No one can do as he pleases so long as some one else has a mortgage on him; and no one is a free man that cannot do any lawful thing he pleases. The first thing in order for the farmers to do is to rid themselves of the incubus mortgage. The way to get rid of it is to manage closely, live economically, pay it off and never give another, never bind yourself and family to another by law; it is easier and cheaper to pay as you go. Think of the difference in the cash and the credit prices of everything you buy. If you can live at all and pay the credit prices for what you get, you could live well and pay cash as you go. But no farmer should ever have to buy a bushel of corn or proud of meat. He ought to have plenty of these things and some to spare right at home. We urge every one in our order who is living along this hard, slavish line to wake up, pay off that mortgage, go right now to plowing deep; scrape up the cow and horse lots, haul it all out, scatter it on your land and turn it under; select good seed, diversify your crops for another year, planting enough of everything you need at home to do you, and next fall you can act independently in the selling of your cotton.

The Union can do slaves no good. It can no more take you out of the hands of your masters than it could have taken the negroes from their masters in the days of chattel slavery. You can do yourself nor the Union any material good so long as you are owned and controlled by the fellow holding a mortgage title to you and your family. This is putting the question strongly, but no stronger than it really is. Quite a lot of straight-haired, sharp-nosed, pale-faced Anglo-Saxons have already admitted publicly that they can't hold their cotton because they owe it all and the other fellow says they must sell it. You love that sweet little wife that has stood by you, slaved with you and shared all your privations under the cursed mortgage. God bless her brave heart. I love her for you, and you want her made the equal of others more fortunate in this life, and you can't do it until you strike the shackles of commercial slavery from your limbs. You love your children,

too; they are here from no choice of their own, they are not responsible for whatever misfortunes or fate befalls them on account of your improvidence. You can free them and put them on a social equality with those of others, as you can abandon them to a life of slavery, just as you please. With all this impending responsibility resting on you can abandon them to a life of calls of duty to the best of your ability; when these little waifs, for whose existence you are responsible, doomed to a life of indigence and ignorance, cry to the great avenger of human wrongs, and you are called to account, what will your answer be?

There is one thing about the Union we must remember; that is, we created the Union, it did not create us. As the creature is subordinate to the creator, the Union is subordinate to us and cannot do for us only as we do for it. Too many of us are in the Union not to do for it, but waiting for it to do for us. The soul of the creature we have made is co-operation; that is, the very breath of life blown into its nostrils, and when we suspend co-operation the order is in a state of suspended vitality; it lies lifeless and sooner or later decomposition or disintegration begins. To help us, the order must be a business organization, and we can do business only by co-operation along business lines. Now, business is business—in the Union as out of it. Business must be based on safe, sound and sane principles. We are just now arriving at this period in our career. We are struggling with the first proposition in the line of business. We are trying to establish direct business relations with those who need our raw products. We are on the right basis, all admit, but they doubt both our ability and integrity in the matter. We have the right to price our produce, but the other fellow is a little slow to accept our proposition. He is a business man, already well trained in his craft, while we have to learn.

I have very little faith in this effort doing us any particular good, even if we should accomplish what we have set up to do. I cannot see where it would do us any good to cut the middle man out in one place and leave him in another; nor do I see very clearly where it would pay us much to sell to the manufacturer at our prices and buy back at his. He certainly would cover all he paid us for the foods when he sold them back to us. I see nothing in this proposition good for us; the only way we can do is to build us some factories, at least enough to regulate the price of manufactured goods. The farmers of the country can do this if they want to; the other fellow could not if they didn't do it at last for him. The farmer backs up all this great industry we hear so much about both at home and abroad. Then why can't he do it for himself? He has got to insinuate himself into business if he expects to control any part of it, but he is hurt as often in buying as in selling. He has got to enter the business world in a commercial way or meekly stand and let the business world continue to fleece him. No organization up for business can live long without doing business. It must

get in touch with the business world. It can not do a satisfactory business any other way. I do not believe in individuals stocking up a business and christening it after the name of the organization, but I do believe in the organization capitalizing and doing its own business.

I know of no farmers' organization dying because it did too much business for itself. I know of one at least dying because it permitted individuals to do its business for it, and for the lack of loyal support of its members, just such as I see now going on in the Union. The thing most dangerous to farmers' organizations is the disloyal members in it. They are the wreckers much more dangerous than politics or anything else you can get into it. I see almost daily members of the Union weighing their cotton at a non-union warehouse, either from choice or because their buyer told them to. Some of them are stockholders, no doubt, and will expect a dividend from the proceeds of the house, although they gave the other fellow the price of their cotton weighing. These are the wreckers of their own business. The other fellow is not to be blamed for it. What is so at one place is more or less true everywhere. They will sell their cotton and ask the buyer (who, aside from policy, naturally favors the non-union house), where he wants it weighed. Sometimes he says it makes no difference, when again he sends him to his place of choice. The Union has plenty of just such "Alexanders" as this in it. These are the ones that disgrace it and heap approbrium upon its name. What will we do with them?

When this money panic clears up entirely cotton will advance in price and if the farmers were to put their cotton on the speculative market at present prices the cotton buyer will get the benefit of the rise. I believe this panic was brought about for no other purpose but to get this crop of cotton cheap. They think they know their business, and I am glad the farmer is learning his. No, they can't scare us by that old cry of panic; in this cry we can hear the last sad wail of the cotton gamblers and if we won't do our duty in what we have already undertaken, will we stick? I believe we will. We have our hands full; let's be up and doing; time waits for no man. Yours for the cause,

W. E. HENLEY,
President of Limekiln Union,
Paris, Texas, Aug. 3.

No organization ever attained success without many times having to overcome obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable.

SOME USES OF KEROSENE.

In the first place kerosene will remove nearly all kinds of fruit stains from clothing without injuring the fabric and even old print stains can sometimes be removed by soaking them in oil. There is nothing better for cleaning windows than warm water to which a tablespoonful of the oil has been added, but it must be used without soap and the windows rubbed thoroughly dry and then polished with soft dry cloths and then it is fine for cleaning silver and mirrors. Crush some whitening very fine and smooth, then mix it with enough of the whitening to make a paste and rub over the articles to be cleaned and allow it to dry, then wash off with hot suds, rinse and polish with a soft piece of flannel. The best way to clean wood-work is to wipe it off with a cloth moistened with the oil and it will not be necessary to wash it with suds after this cleaning unless the wood-work was very much soiled. The best way to clean white garments that have turned yellow or that are very much soiled is to put them to soak over night in warm suds to which a little of the oil has been added and then wash them through a strong pearly suds in the morning and this is the best way to keep white counterpanes a beautiful clean white without hard rubbing. A white lamp globe that had blackened was made to look as nice as new by rubbing with the oil, allowing it to stand for five minutes and then washing in hot suds. If the sewing machine begins to run heavy, oil it thoroughly with the oil and run it a little while; then wipe clean with a soft cloth and oil with good machine oil and give the wheels of the baby carriage the same kind of cleaning occasionally. If the varnish is old on your furniture, rub it over once a week with a soft cloth moistened with the oil, and it will look almost like new if it is rubbed in thoroughly with a soft woolen cloth and then rubbed with a clean dry one.

M. A. T.

In order that he may more closely watch the yellow fever situation and avoid any possibility of it getting into Texas, State Health Officer Brumby has sent Drs. Linnsey and Eaves to Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mex., re-matter from these points.

AGENTS PORTRAITS \$5c, FRAMES 15c,
sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c,
Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free.
Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-137 W. Adams St., Chicago.

HORSES Going Blind **Bray Co.**,
Iowa City, Ia., Can Cure.

THE WESTERN HOME NURSERY

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

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

Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,

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

A. P. Landers Discusses Exchange Methods.

Editor Co-operator: Having in a previous article called the attention of the cotton planters to the divine heritage of \$800,000,000 annually and the wanton abuses and criminal carelessness, through which fabulous sums have been wasted and lost, to the detriment of the Southern planters, again we exhibit a stupidity in failing to recognize the power and the possibility of the farmer, that might be exercised for a beneficent purpose through enlightened effort. The new day calls for a determined effort, for the badge of honor, for conscientious, sincere, earnest thought, and watchful care, while transacting his business with the business world amounting to many billions annually; he feeds one and one-half billions, he clothes the world; upon his shoulders rests the integrity of all business, of all avocations, of all enterprises human and divine. From slumbers long, from business lethargy you are called to retrospect the past, then earnestly consider the present and forecast the future. Again considering the importance of the "King" (cotton) that annually commands earnest, constant consideration that this princely behest, the product of toil, should be not only garnered but wisely distributed, carefully tendered, for full consideration and full value realized. We must be prudent, wise and cautious, in making our investments.

The thoughtful husbandman should investigate the environments that is provided to embarrass, control and manipulate his earnings. He must deal with doubtful contracts, strange self-constituted methods, a dialect with rules, terms and purposes, calculated to darken counsel, confuse the unsuspecting. Cotton in transit from the producer to the consumer finds a premium offered to intelligence, applied to artificial conditions, which is of no service to the public, but a curse to the producer. There are two great cot-

ton exchanges, New York and New Orleans, where, and only where organized future dealings are conducted in so-called basis contracts, i. e., contracts which permit the delivery of a number of "grades" of cotton on one contract. The seller of this contract may deliver any grade he chooses within the range prescribed by the exchange. The buyer, consumer, spinner has no option. Cotton is graded on its color, the amount of leaf and foreign matter. Middling cotton is "always" the basis grade. The prices or value of all other grades are deliverable and determined by the so-called differences above and below middling by a system, for twelve years known as the "fixed system."

There are but two organized future trading exchanges in the United States, a large future business is transacted on the floor of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and some future business is done on the Havre Exchange. With these "organized," self-constituted, law-making commercial "systems" the producer must deal and consider.

The New York Cotton exchange has placed the "entire work" of "inspecting and classing" cotton for delivery on future contracts, in the hands of an "Inspection Bureau."

This bureau consists of an inspector in chief, assistant inspector in chief, classification committee, samplers, weighers, "revision committee," and other committees. The classification committee is composed of "supposed to be" experts, consisting of seven members until 1907, when two aged members were retired on a pension. The committee consists now of five members. All members of the "bureau" are salaried employees of the exchange. "New York is no longer a spot cotton market." The future market is "not" used to bring the producer and spinner directly together. Spinners do not receive their supplies of cotton directly on exchange contracts.

The revision committee establishes the "difference," or the selling value of the various grades, above and below, i. e., "on or off" "Middling" and is required to meet for this purpose on the second Wednesday of September and the third Wednesday of November. (This gill-net system catches the grower coming and the buyer going) and is called "the fixed difference system" and is established by the revision committee by authority of the New York Cotton Exchange. That we may consider carefully consider the arbitrary system, the future contract system, the revision committee system, the fixed difference system, the speculative system, the committee system that convenes on the second Wednesday in September and third Wednesday in November in New York and arbitrarily fixes the price until the following second Wednesday in September, is a proposition that demands the imperative and prompt consideration of all cotton growers, mortgage making, tribute paying, premium lifting, "farmers so-called" read carefully the New York contract, under which the seller has the option of delivering any one of a large number of grades, while the buyer is forced to accept any grade tenderable out of eighteen grades of cotton.

Contract.

New York Stock Exchange.

New York, —, 1—

In consideration of one dollar in hand paid, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged — have this day sold to (or bought from) — — 50,000 lbs. in about 100 square bales of cotton, growth of the United States, deliverable from licensed warehouse, in the port of New York between the first and last days of — next inclusive. The delivery within such time to be at "seller's option" in "our" warehouse, upon notice to buyer as provided by the bylaws and rules of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The cotton is to be of any grade from good ordinary to fair inclusive, and if tinged or stained, not below low middling stained (New York Cotton Exchange inspection and classification) at the price of — cents per

pound for middling with additions or deductions for other grades according to the rates of the New York Cotton Exchange existing on the day previous to the date of the transferable notice of delivery. Each party to have the right to call for a margin, as the variations of the market for like deliveries may warrant and which margin shall be kept good. This contract is made in view of and in all respect, subject to the rules and conditions established by the New York Cotton Exchange, and in full accordance with section 92 of the bylaws.

Recapitulation.

1. The buyer has no option.
2. Cotton is graded on its color and the amount of leaf and other foreign matters. Eighteen grades were deliverable May 4, 1908; 30 grades were deliverable January 1, 1908; 42 grades were deliverable prior January 1, 1908.

The 18 grades are:

Fair, strict middling fair, middling fair, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling (middling the basis); strict low middling, low middling, strict good ordinary, good ordinary, strict good middling tinged, good middling tinged, strict middling tinged, middling tinged, strict low middling tinged, low middling tinged, middling tinged. Total number of grades deliverable 18.

3. This revision committee is made up of men who are large operators on the exchange, and who are constantly interested in the future market.

4. It is within their power so to fix these differences as to affect enormously the value of their own contracts.

5. A buyer will not pay as much for a mixed assortment of cotton as for even running cotton.

6. The New York Cotton Exchange provide no standard by which the revision committee shall act in fixing differences.

7. Certain spot interests in New York have systematically "raked" the market and reaped enormous profits.

8. Classification of cotton is not and probably never can be a science.

9. Classing of cotton is a great deal more than matching samples, it is a matter of the eye, and the judgment, it is the work of the artist essentially.

10. A perfect system of classification for cotton cannot be hoped for.

11. Middling cotton at one point is not middling at another.

The foregoing items are submitted to the cotton growers for thought and earnest reflection and certainly emphasizes the fact that the producer has been duped and fleeced. Let us step forward and as thinkers think and act as intelligent producers and provide for the system of distributing and marketing the South's great monied product, let this be done along lines with the least resistance. Let us reason together, adopt the system that promises success.

A. P. LANDERS.

BURRUS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Highest Grade Flours Strictly Pure Feed Stuffs.

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

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

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

Organs, in handsome oak finish, five octaves, \$65.86.

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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 \$260.00 up. Above are delivered prices.

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Examinations and advice. What you should do and what you should not do to preserve and beautify your teeth. Loose teeth made tight. Gums treated.

Gold Bridge work \$2.00 up
Gold Crowns 2.00 up
Silver Fillings 50c
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Lady attendant to assist the doctor. All work guaranteed for 15 years to be first-class in every particular.

Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday, 9 to 1.
Dallas Office—344 Main Street.
Ft. Worth Office—Two entrances, 724 Main Street and 108 W. Sixth Street.

Guillermo Huerto, a painter, was assaulted by four Mexicans in San Antonio Sunday morning and beaten to death. The attack was made with rocks and clubs and Huerto was badly disfigured.

S. P. Herbert, a prominent architect his mother and the entire family, also a niece, Mrs. Willie Neal Hickman of Stephenville and a nephew, Clarence Boone, were poisoned by buttermilk at Waco Saturday.

The Disease and the Remedy

BY UNCLE SAM HAMPTON

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

(Continued from last week)

Plan of Unity and Co-Operation

I have given you the arguments and facts, showing the importance and the power of the farmers when organized and united, and now I come to present to you the plan that will bind the farmers to their own system and place them in possession of the machinery of marketing. The trouble heretofore has been to get a concert of action of all the farmers. When this fact is assured the stability of our movement will have been realized.

I approach this subject with perfect confidence in the success of the plan, if it is given a fair test. I fully realize that "Doubting Thomases" will express all kinds of fear and will urge many objections, and if possible, mystify and confuse, and resurrect the most frightful ghosts and predict many imaginary evils. The plan is what you want, and I will now give it, and will follow with a supplement answering objections.

The Union Agreement and Pooling Pledge.

To fortify and reinforce the members of the Farmers' Union in obtaining profitable prices for the crops of the farm, and the co-operation and collective sale of same,—

We, the undersigned, members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, hereby enter into the following compact and working agreement, to-wit:

1st. To plant and cultivate sufficient food crops to feed ourselves and animals.

2nd. To discourage and avoid as far as possible, the credit and mortgage system.

3rd. To refuse to sign any and all mortgages or contracts that will prevent or hinder us from co-operating with our brother farmers in the marketing of crops.

4th. That all of our surplus crops, especially cotton, shall be for sale at union prices, and through the union system, and that we will not "dump" any part of the crop into the hands of speculators and gamblers, to the injury of our brother farmers.

5th. To husband our resources, and if necessary, limit our expenditures, so as to conform to our prospective or actual ability to meet all obligations incurred while making and marketing our crops.

6th. To plant a reasonable acreage of cotton, which can be conveniently cultivated and gathered, and judiciously sold, without neglecting food crops, and not interfere with the schooling of our children.

8th. To pool and use all the available money at our command, in assisting each other in making and marketing crops.

9th. That when it becomes necessary for any member to have advances and the same cannot be secured without tying up our crops or animals to mercantile or banking concerns, we agree to first seek assistance before the local union or from union brothers, and offer them the same security, to the end that members may co-operate in the sale of crops.

10th. That we will give our patronage and support to such persons, firms or banks as are friendly to the Farmers' Union, and who favor profitable prices for our crops, and will aid in

the plans and purposes of the Farmers' Union.

11th. To patronize, encourage and support all Union enterprises, such as warehouses, cotton yards, cotton gins, and to aid in their construction, provided same shall be owned and controlled directly by the Union or its members.

12th. We also further agree to pay into the treasury of the local Union the sum of \$5.00 per year, the same to be held in the local Union as a defense fund in protecting its members, or to cover any losses sustained in carrying out the purposes of this agreement.

Therefore, for the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, and carry out the stipulations above, and to promote and spread the grand purposes of the Farmers' Union, we subscribe our names to this compact, pledging our property, our lives and our sacred honor, to protect, defend and abide in this faith. And further, to attend all meetings of our local Union, to spread knowledge among farmers, to recruit and build up the Farmers' Union, promote harmony and good will and to maintain honesty in all relations with each other.

MEMBERS' NAMES

LOCAL UNION

P. O.

STATE

SUPPLEMENT.

Objections and Answers.

Objection No. 1.—Suppose all the farmers organize and pool their cotton, won't that be a trust?

Ans.—No, not a criminal trust, as the crop so pooled remains the property of the farmer that produced it, and is for sale through the Union system. Just the same as the labor union workers and all others, who are organized for protection.

Objection No. 2.—Can farmers make prices for themselves?

Ans.—Yes, when organized. Somebody makes prices now; why not the farmers? They have the best right.

Objection No. 3.—Can farmers who are in debt afford to hold their crop?

Ans.—Yes, they can better afford to hold than to sell it at a sacrifice. Besides, when they are all organized, and holding at the same time, they won't have to hold long. Nobody will be hurt, but everybody will be helped.

Objection No. 4.—But suppose speculators refuse to buy.

Ans.—Let them quit. The farmers don't need them, anyhow. Legitimate dealers will then come forward and buy from the farmers at the farmers' price, and the gambler and speculator will be eliminated. The world needs and must have what the farmer produces, but the speculator and gambler is a parasite. Nobody needs them.

Objection No. 5.—Wouldn't there be danger in the farmers setting the price too high?

Ans.—No; their Union is based upon the principles of Equity and the Golden Rule. They can be better trusted than the food trust gamblers.

Objection No. 6.—Are the farmers competent to handle their own products?

Ans.—Yes. When co-operating, they can furnish supplies with a great deal more certainty and regularity than at present. Very often now, under heavy declining market, or even with rapidly advancing prices, the goods of life are held off of the market, and people are forced to suffer. The farmers con-

template a steady supply to meet a steady demand. Speculation is very injurious to both producers and consumers.

Objection No. 7.—Will it not require a vast expenditure of money for farmers to do these things for themselves?

Answer—No. Farmers are not organizing to buy, but to sell their products. It will require only a very small capital to build and equip their machine of marketing, and the world will have to furnish the money to buy the crops. One cent a pound placed upon cotton would build every warehouse necessary to protect every bale of cotton and put the farmers in the possession of the machine. One cent per dozen on eggs, one cent per pound on butter and one cent per pound on fat cattle and hogs will more than do all these things for farmers. When organized we are in a position to make the balance of the world do these things for us with no possible injury to anyone.

Objection No. 8.—Can farmers be depended upon to stick to their organization?

Answer—Yes. When you give them something that will bring them benefits, they will stick as well as any other class. The farmers are the greatest organizers and sticklers in the world and when you give them something to stick to, that will make them money, enabling them to have comfortable homes and educate their children, they would be worse than fools not to stick. They have got to stick or continue to be "stuck."

Objection No. 9.—Won't it take a long time to organize all the farmers on this plan?

Answer—No. They will organize more rapidly on this plan than any other. When once they are assured that the plan is to bring all the farmers into line, they will have greater confidence in the Union. The reason that the farmers have been slow to organize is that the plans have not been definite. But with a definite plan before them, and when all farmers are going to be asked to join and co-operate, they will organize very rapidly. Besides, we don't need all of them, as any considerable number, or at least a majority of the farmers, acting in concert can win.

Objection No. 10—I am afraid if prices are made profitable as the Union contemplates, that farmers will plant big crops and overproduce.

Answer—Just the opposite is the truth. Good prices will have the greatest tendency in the world to cause farmers to reduce their crop acreage and practice intensive farming and diversification. Prices being good, it will not be necessary for farmers to plant large fields and work their wives and children. When prices are low, they must necessarily plant heavy crops to meet demands upon them. Good prices will enable the farmers to give their land the "rest cure," and thus build up and reclaim its lost fertility.

I have gone far enough with these objections and answers. If anybody has any more let them be brought forward. This is no time to quibble and debate foolish questions. What the farmers want is a plan to unite them and if you will study the propositions laid down in this handbook we will arrive at the truth, and our grand cause will go forward to success.

Yours in the cause of humanity,

SAM J. HAMPTON,

The Farmers' Union Scout.

Fort Worth, Texas.

Convention of National Farmers Union.

(Continued from page 2.)

at Fort Worth, Texas, this third day of September, 1908, and representing over two million farmers, hereby

Minimum Price for Long Staple Cotton—M. S. Knight, Florida; M. L. Day, Georgia; B. Harris, South Carolina.

Grain Elevators—H. D. Cox, Washington; W. W. Myers, Indiana; W. D. Crews, Illinois; J. M. Bowers, Missouri; F. A. Sikes, Oregon; J. Y. Callahan, Oklahoma.

Co-operative Fire Insurance—T. J. Douglass, Missouri; J. M. Kneeland, California; J. Z. Green, North Carolina.

Truck and Fruit Growing—G. W. Russell, Mississippi; W. I. Beck, Arkansas; J. M. Bowers, Missouri.

Marketing Cotton—G. W. Hightower of Mississippi; W. T. Loudermilk of Texas; J. A. West of Oklahoma; J. M. Pearson, of Alabama; B. J. Wooten, of Georgia; A. A. Scott, of Arkansas; I. N. McCollister, of Louisiana; J. T. Upton, of Tennessee; H. Q. Alexander, of North Carolina; B. Harris, of South Carolina.

Cotton School—J. C. Albritton, of Texas; W. F. Tate, of Arkansas; J. S. Murray, of Oklahoma; Luther Moore, of Georgia.

Education—Miss Meah Merritt, of Arkansas; Miss Jimmie Doster, of Georgia; Mrs. Ford, of Alabama; Mrs. G. W. Russell, of Mississippi; J. R. Arseno, of Louisiana; Miss Cornelius May Derryberry, of North Carolina; T. J. Brooks, of Tennessee.

Co-Operation—H. E. Blakesley, of Mississippi; G. W. Hunt, of Alabama; W. C. Henderson, of Arkansas.

Press—J. T. Upton, of Tennessee; Milas Johnson, of Colorado; W. F. Tate of Arkansas.

Resolutions—J. K. Armstrong, of Oklahoma; W. I. Beck, of Arkansas; J. Z. Green, of North Carolina; J. L. Fulwood, of Georgia; J. G. Blakesley, of Mississippi.

Marketing and Minimum Price of Grain—J. Y. Callahan, of Oklahoma; T. J. Douglass, of Missouri; H. D. G. Cox, of Washington; W. D. Crews, of Illinois; W. W. Myers, of Indiana; E. H. Hewins, of Kansas; William Garrison, of Oklahoma; F. A. Sikes, of Oregon.

Marketing Broom Corn—E. M. Smoot, of Oklahoma; W. D. Crews, of Illinois.

Wrapping Cotton—S. A. Shoemate, of Mississippi; John Bowers, of Arkansas; L. O. Cox, of Alabama.

At Paris, Saturday, Edward McCoy, a young man, was killed by the explosion of a gas generator in the plant of the bottling works.

It is estimated that about 6000 people attended the old settlers' picnic and reunion at McKinney Thursday, the second day of the occasion.

At a meeting of the city council of Brownwood held Thursday night a franchise was granted the Ingram company to furnish the city with natural or manufactured gas.

Two hundred yards east of White Rock Creek on the edge of the right of way of the Texas and Pacific railway near Dallas a white man was found dead Thursday about noon.

The 19-year-old married daughter of Ward Williams, a prominent Choctaw living five miles northwest of McAlester, Okla., was criminally assaulted Sunday morning by an unknown negro.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 7, 1908.

To the Membership of Texas:

The Co-Operator has several thousand subscribers who are in arrears with the paper. This ought not to be. The managers of the paper need every dollar that is due them. They have carried these accounts through the dull season until now. Now—brethren, you must help our paper. Pay your subscriptions now and all who can, pay in advance. Our brotherhood must help now. The paper is doing all it can for the cause of unionism and it's the duty of the people to sustain it.

Send in at once and relieve the paper of the burdens it has borne so long. The

amount is small to you, but aggregates thousands of dollars to the paper.

By helping the paper you are helping the union and the union cause.

D. J. NEILL, President.

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W. W. Scott, doorkeeper, Dodd City.

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. McEatridge, 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. 2, 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. L. ARMSTRONG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gibtown, Thursday, Sept. 10, 8 p. m.

Oak Dale, Friday, Sept. 11, 2 p. m.

Brown School House, Friday, Sept. 11, at 8 p. m.

Jacksboro, Saturday, Sept. 12, 2 p. m.

Lone Star, Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 p. m.

Center Point, Sept. 14, 8 p. m.

Union Point, Sept. 15, 8 p. m.

Silver Hill Sept. 15, 8 p. m.

Live Oak, Sept. 17, 8 p. m.

Green Elm, Sept. 18, 8 p. m.

Spark Springs, Sept. 19, 8 p. m.

I. H. Martin
J. H. Cook
J. P. Kennedy
Committee.



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