

**THE**  
**NATIONAL**  
**GO-OPERATOR**  
**AND**  
**FARM JOURNAL**

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**ADDRESS TO KAUFMAN COUNTY.**

We have lost the name, if it was signed, to an address "To the Farmers of Kaufman." We regret that this has been neglected until much of it is out of date, but present herewith a few passages:

I would like to see the farmers take more pride and tidyness with their farms than they now do. Let the landlord and renter get on better terms and work together better in the future than in the past. I think one of the best things that the farmers could do would be to form clubs to work the roads, and let's try to keep better roads in the future than we have ever done. It speaks well for our county, and for us as citizens; we will get more free mail delivery and better service, and it would increase the value of our property. We have more to do than to make and sell a little cotton. If we would try harder to make our homes better and brighter for our boys and girls to stay at, then more of them would want to stay on the farm. The farm is the most independent place on earth to live, if we would only try, but the way the most of us live it is one of the most dependent. We do not price anything, weigh it, or measure it; we take what the other fellow will give, let that be much or little, and then go off and grumble about it. We can overcome this if we will try, and I want us to try this year and see what we can do on the farm; let us see if we cannot make farm life one of the most pleasant vocations on earth. Let's live at home and board at the same place. Let's throw everything to one another's hands that we can, such as buying from one another. In selling, let's not charge our neighbor more for anything than we can get in town.

Let's all try and keep better posted on unionism and go out to our locals and get up a good program for every meeting, and all take a part in the discussion. By doing this it will keep us alive to our duties and obligations. We will have more to do this year than ever before. The moneyed men are more compact than ever before. We can do anything we want to if we will only try.

**OUR TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.**

The Co-Operator has had some complaints from correspondents who have not understood the delay in printing their letters. It has been our intention to print all communications sent for publication—all that were in any way worth the space—but we have received so many that not a few of them have unavoidably remained in our hands unpublished for more than a month. We fear that in a few instances we have misplaced a letter or that some few communications have been lost in the mails. In the interest of brevity and space—which is valuable—we often find it necessary to abridge the letters.

At this time we have a stack of perhaps 75 unpublished letters from members in Texas. In order to get caught up in some degree within the next two or three weeks, we are going to select the best part of each letter—the heart, so to speak, and print this only, thus handling twice as many letters in an issue as would be the case if we printed the whole letter. We of course hate to cut away so much good matter, but we believe no correspondent will feel hurt when he understands our position.

Elsewhere are some of the abridged letters.

State Union meets August 4, in Ft. Worth.

**COMMERCIAL APPEAL'S REPORT.**

**Says Conditions Past Week Were Favorable but Drouth Feared.**

In its report of the condition of crops in the cotton growing states on Tuesday, July 21, the Memphis Commercial Appeal said:

The greater part of the cotton crop has gone another week's journey toward maturity without set-back. The plant is large and has a vigorous something has been well cultivated, and is now being rapidly laid by clean of grass and weeds.

The weather was generally hot and dry during the week. The plant grew very fast, and the soil having been abundantly supplied with moisture by rains of the preceding week sustained the plant well. Many correspondents, however, express a fear for the future if rains do not come soon. They say the plant is still succulent, having had an abundant supply of moisture all season.

In the southern parts of the central belt open bolls appeared and planters expect to begin picking at an early date. In Northern Texas the heat decreased the activity of the boll weevils.

Exceptions to these general statements are noted as follows:

Along the coast of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia heavy rains fell and cotton on the sandy lands is turning yellow. In Southern and Southeastern Texas rains have been continuous. The plant, nearly ready for maturity, has been stimulated to renew growth at the expense of bolls. Boll weevils have increased and are doing much damage. Picking, which had begun, will be delayed.

Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana are in need of rain.

**ATTACK ON FREE PRESS.**

We should not scramble over the few crumbs that are tossed over the fence to us, but go straight in the name of justice and demand what belongs to us.

I would like to hear from the Co-Operator, what they think of that bill passed by Congress to place in the hands of the postmaster-general the authority to say what shall not pass through the mails. Does it profit free speech and a free press? If it does, I'll duck and skeedaddle for Siberia.

J. R. Littleton,

La Ward, Texas.

[The Co-Operator believes that the measure referred to is one step in an underhand attempt on the part of the plutocracy to destroy a free press in America. "They love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." There are only a few strictly independent and fearless newspapers in this country, and their message keeps the "captains of industry" trembling. When the Penrose bill was introduced in Congress, such a storm of popular protest arose that it was quietly allowed to die. But later it was resurrected in another shape, going through surreptitiously as an amendment to the postal appropriation bill.—Ed]

**DON'T GET EXCITED.**

Many newspapers and men are awfully afraid the Farmers Union is going into politics. Don't become excited, please, there is no danger as the Union going into politics; but we are going to do like all other people. We are going to make demands of those that represent us in the halls of legislation and if they fail to look to our interests as they do other class interests we will have something to say about their going back to their office.

T. B. Taylor.

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## CALVIN ON WILLIAMS.

Former President Tells of the Real Cause of Blacksmith Candidate.

## HOODWINK THE FARMER.

Representative of Certain Corporate Interests are Trying to Use the Farmer as Cat's Paws.

From the Houston Post.

In an interview yesterday, E. A. Calvin of Houston, former president of the Farmers' Union, said concerning the candidacy of R. R. Williams for governor:

There has been for a year past and is now in full force an organized and determined effort on the part of the representatives of corporate interests of Texas to hoodwink and deceive the farmers of the state as to the operation of the tax laws passed by the Thirtieth legislature and in that way to use them as catspaw to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire. The full rendition bill passed by the Thirtieth legislature does not increase taxes. Mr. R. R. Williams of Cumby seems to admit in his statement in the papers, that the state ad valorem taxes have been reduced, but he seems not to understand that county taxes and school district taxes are left absolutely within the control of the local authorities and that no increase in this local tax can result from the operation of the full rendition bill and that there can be no increase at all unless the local taxing authorities, after the valuations are all in, fix a rate at a sum which will increase taxes or fail to lower the rate in proportion to the increased valuation. The attorney general's department has repeatedly advised that all local taxes whether for county purposes, for the purposes of bond issues or for local school purposes, are completely under the control of the local taxing authorities, who are in direct touch with the taxpayers affected. When the taxpayers get their tax receipts this fall, which they cannot do until after September 1, it will then be plain to all of them that their taxes have not been increased by the full rendition bill, but in most instances reduced, and that they have not been increased altogether, unless their local taxing authorities have failed to lower the tax rates, according to increase of values, as the tax laws provide.

The full rendition law is a reform which has been long needed in the state. Its effect is to equalize taxation; not to increase it, and the effect of all the tax laws now in force is undoubtedly to largely reduce the amount paid by individual taxpayers. The corporations have had their taxes increased thru the intangible assets tax; the gross receipts tax and other measures, which were petitioned for by thousands and thousands of farmers of this state and which were passed in response to their just and proper demands. The effort is now being made thru misrepresentation and deceit to get them to aid in movement to destroy every thing that has been accomplished in their behalf and on their direct petition to the legislature. The success of the movement to defeat Governor Campbell would mean the repeal of the corporation tax laws, which Mr. Williams boldly declares for in his platform and from unmistakable signs and from the fact that I served as a member of the house in the Twenty-seventh legislature with Mr. Williams I am sure it means a repeal of the anti-bucket shop law, enacted in response to the petition of the farmers of the state; of the anti-free pass law, for which they stood and of numerous other reform measures for the enactment of which farmers of the state are

responsible and which they have procured in a fight against great odds. I was a member of the Texas legislature for six years. As stated before, I served in the Twenty-seventh with Governor Campbell's opponent and think I understand the situation. If the people of this state fail to indorse the reforms enacted under this administration and destroy what has been accomplished in their behalf, it will be at least ten years before there will be another administration of the government of Texas, or another legislature elected not subject to corporate domination and control.

The men who are today healing the movement and using the slogan "Fewer Laws and Better Laws" are the men who in past legislatures have headed the lobbies, demanding additional legislation in behalf of their special interests. More of the time of the legislature has been taken up by measures which they have pressed for consideration than any other class of legislation.

Two years ago these same people had another slogan, "The Elder Statesmen" slogan, and demanded that men of large experience should be sent to the legislature. In response to this demand, they got what they asked for, in such members of the Thirtieth legislature as James H. Robertson, John M. Duncan, Charles H. Jenkins and J. A. L. Wolfe and numerous others, but to their surprise, these men all steadfastly supported the things of which they are most bitterly complaining at this time. There is no question but that Governor Campbell will overwhelmingly be elected, as the scheme that is being worked to fool the people will certainly fall down. I am not surprised to find the leaders of the opposition in the fight which was made for the farmers of the state for the passage of the anti-bucket shop bill, all lined up in solid phalanx in support of Williams' candidacy.

## THE MEDICAL BOARD LAW

Morganfield, Tex., July 1, 1908.

Editor Co-Operator:

I see in the last issue of your valuable paper where the Bell County Farmers' Union passed resolutions, not only endorsing the actions of the State Union last August in denouncing the new law called the "One Board Medical Bill," but has also added other resolutions demanding that our legislators pass a law forcing the physicians to write their prescriptions in plain English, etc. This is certainly a long needed step, and one that furthers the golden rule idea. Of course the doctors will raise a mighty howl and declare that it will never do, as Mr. Farmer may come to him suffering from gastralgia, and be given a prescription containing magnesia, bismuth, sodium-bicarbonate, or a few of the other forty different drugs, usually prescribed for such cases, and get better, and will try the same remedies on his neighbor, when the neighbor may have a bad case of this fashionable disease called appendicitis. (And therefore the patient is likely to get well, and the doctor lose a great big fee.) That would never do in the world. Again, some of the best doctors we have declare that the patient has a right to know what kind of medicine he has been given to take. James Monroe McDonald, D. S., Ph. D., A. M., M. D., in commenting upon the writing of prescriptions in obsolete language, says:

"The oft repeated claim that the use of an obsolete language in the writing of and upon medical matters is advantageous from the fact that by using the language of scholars we are able to make our medical wants understood in any land, is not abso-

lutely true, nor the real reason why this custom of a dark age still prevails. The real reason is the desire of the so-called "regular" schools of medicine to keep the laity in ignorance of the modes, methods and matters of so-called medical science. Every suffering human being, who pays a fee to the physician of his choice has a right to know just what means is being taken to cure him. Just what material is being put into his system for the purpose of assisting nature to recover a normal equilibrium. We demand a knowledge of the goods we purchase of the "butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker," and we have the same right in the matter of medicine."

Allow me to take the mask off of some of the medical terms that the doctors and druggists understand so well and see if the reader can conceive of any excuse under the sun for using them, except to prevent the customer, who has paid for it, from "getting next" or "catching on" to something that the doctor doesn't want him to learn. Here are a few terms that but few of the people understand:

"Aq. Dist., distilled water; Aq. Fer., hot water; Aq. Flu., rain water; Aq. Bol., boiling water; Bene Misce, mix well; Cong., a gallon; Gr. Coch., large spoon; Par. Coch., small spoon; Gtt., a drop; O., a pint; P. R. N., as required; Q. i. d., four times a day; T. i. d., three times a day; Q. s., sufficient quantity; Sacch., sugar; Chlor. Sod., common salt; ung., ointment. Many of our patent medicines have to be written out in plain English, and then these signs prevent the individual from catching on to the dose and how it is taken, because he will be sure to buy the medicine himself next time, and a doctor lose a fee. I well remember how righteously indignant a drummer became upon discovering that he had been victimized in this way. He went to a physician and told him how bad he was feeling and wanted him to do something for him. The doctor gave him a prescription and charged him half a dollar, and he took it to a drug store and had it filled for another half dollar, and remembering what the prescription called for, he made inquiry and learned that his prescription, which had cost him \$1, called for a little Chlor. Sod. and Aq. Pura., salt and water. Now, instead of telling his patient to take a little salt and water, and charging him his regular fee of 50 cents, he must put it in a prescription form and let the druggist make another half dollar, also. If he did not discover what it was, probably the patient would return again in a month's time to be cured the second time, and that would mean another half dollar each. See the point?"

Let us take a case where a man with a bad stomach, had repeatedly tried different doctors, and none could cure him (and did you ever see such cases cured with drugs?) but one prescription that one doctor had given him several times, gave him more relief than anything else. Now, in such a case, has not that man a right to have that prescription put up for his own use as he needs it, without having to pay his doctor over and over again for the same thing and the druggist his price also? In regard to the One Board Medical Bill, this gives the farmer a solar plexus blow, and hits him harder than any one else. But few of the farmers understand the full effect this bill will have upon him yet. He will not discover how much he is inconvenienced until the law goes into

effect after July 12. He will not be able to go to his little crossroad country store and get a bottle of cough syrup, castor oil or patent medicine, notwithstanding it is a case of emergency, and he has in the meantime sent for the doctor. No, sir. He must go to the city and find a licensed druggist, or get a doctor. Again, in every neighborhood there is some woman who has raised a big family of children, and is conceded to be the best nurse in the country. Now, Mr. Farmer cannot get this good woman to come to his house and wait upon the sick and expect her to use any of the simple family remedies, or even bathe the head in cool water, and look for any sort of pay. If she should happen to beat some doctor out of a fee, she would be prosecuted for it. If you have a sick headache and she advised you to eat this sort of food, or let that sort alone, and out of gratitude, you give her a pig, or the old setting hen, she can be clapped into prison for "practicing medicine without a license." If you bandage a cut finger or put a mustard poultice on one's or put a mustard poultice on one's breast to cure a cold, and receive the slightest remuneration for it, you become an outlaw. The doctors and medical associations of Texas convinced a majority of the legislators to believe that this sort of law would be "protecting the dear public." (Another medical term meaning the almighty dollar.) This law also says that you shall not try any kind of doctor, but those who may be licensed, and practice orthodox medicine. If you have tried a dozen doctors for your chronic ill, and got no relief, and discover that your brother had the same ill, but tried some drugless doctor and got well, you shall not try that doctor or system, as this law won't allow him to stay within the borders of the state. To show you to what extent this medical organization will go, if you happen to offend one of its members, is illustrated with this instance, which actually occurred in North Carolina: "After several days' careful nursing the doctor told the mother of a dying child that her child could not live till morning, and possibly not three hours. Stifling back her sobs said: "Oh, doctor, can't you do something to save my child?" "No, madam. It is the ways of Providence, and we have to submit." Just then the nurse said that her neighbor's child had the same trouble, and she tried a certain remedy, naming the remedy, and it got well. "Go and get it at once," said the mother. Turning to the woman, the doctor said: "Madam, are you going to let that unlicensed person practice on your child?" "Yes," she replied, "you have given it up and I am desperate and will try anything." "Why, if you do," he replied, "the County Medical Association will prosecute you, sure." "Get out of this house, you dog," she replied, and he got. The remedy was given and the child showed improvement at once and got well. This noble woman was prosecuted like a criminal. For what? She ignored a fool law gotten up expressly for the benefit of the doctors, and by so doing she saved the life of her child.

The farmers, in fact all citizens, should rise up and demand the repeal of this law. Why should the doctor force me to patronize him and his method, and have laws that protect him from competition, and it would be a good idea to ask our state senators and representatives how they voted on this law in favor of the classes against the masses.

W. T. JONES.

## Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

### IS FIFTEEN CENTS TOO MUCH?

Editor Co-Operator:

Has a farmer a right to demand 15 cents per pound for his cotton? Since the above question is agitating the minds of the people considerably lately, I will attempt to answer it, my answer being based on 35 years of actual experience in growing cotton, and since no more definite nor accurate way can be used in answering than a statement of the resources and liabilities attending it, I will use that method of answering.

#### CAPITAL STOCK REQUIRED.

Thirty acres of land at \$30 per acre .....\$900  
 Two head of work stock .....200  
 One wagon .....75  
 Breaking and cultivating plows 25  
 Hoes and other small tools .....10  
 Harness, bridles, etc .....20

\$1,230

Total amount of capital stock required in conducting a 30-acre farm; 20 acres to be devoted to cotton, 5 acres to corn, and 5 acres to pasture and wood.

#### LIABILITIES.

State and county tax on capital stock .....\$8.61  
 Interest on \$1,230 at 10 per cent per annum .....123.00  
 Sinking fund of 1 per cent on \$1,230 .....12.30  
 Hire and board of one hand at \$20 per month for twelve months .....240.00  
 Toll for ginning .....37.50  
 Bagging and ties .....6.30  
 Twenty bushels seed for planting crop at 20 cents .....4.00  
 Feed consumed by work stock .....100.00

#### RESOURCES.

Seven bales of cotton at 15 cents per pound .....\$525.00  
 Three tons seed at \$15 per ton .....45.00  
 Total amount of resources \$570.00  
 Total amount expenses .....531.71

Net profit .....\$ 38.29

The above calculation is given to show the profit in growing cotton with hired labor.

Now we will presume that the farmer cultivates his own land and allow him the same wages that any common laborer would ask and get the result. Total net profit as shown above. 38.29  
 Wages at \$20 per month .....240.00

Total amount net profit \$279.29

Then the next question to be answered is: Is \$279.29 a sufficient to support an average family living on a farm and allow a reasonable compensation for labor performed?

In answer, I submit the following:

Cost of groceries .....\$100.00  
 Cost of dry groceries .....100.00  
 Cost of hardware .....5.00  
 Cost of medicine and medical advice .....5.00  
 Cost of supporting preacher 12.00  
 Amount expended for general conference fund .....5.00  
 Amount for repair of parsonage .....1.00  
 Amount for special charitable purposes .....2.00  
 Amount contributed to Bailey fund .....1.00  
 Amount paid for painting school house near Peaster .....1.00

Total amount expended \$232.00  
 Total amount of resources .....278.29

Compensation for labor performed .....\$49.29

The above calculation shows a clear gain of \$46.29 for a year's work. Now the question arises is so large an amount of clear profit greater than the average farmer deserves? If so I ask the opposers of such enormous profits to say what amount he is entitled to.

Respectfully submitted,  
 R. H. Scott.

### BANDERA COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

Editor Co-Operator:

The Bandera County Union met with Medina Local Union July 6 and 7, and passed the following resolutions, which please publish:

Whereas, News has reached us through the Union News, of Atlanta, Ga., and the Co-Operator that a plan is on foot to consolidate the Southern Cotton Association with the Farmer Union; therefore, be it

Resolved by this, Bandera, County Union now in session, that we condemn any such plan, and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the State Convention to use his influence to defeat any such action should it be brought before that body;

Resolved; That we believe it absolutely essential for the Farmers State Union to maintain a representative in Austin during all sessions of the Legislature, in order to defeat any bill that is against the welfare of the farmers, and that we approve the action of E. A. Calvin and F. W. Davis in giving to the different Unions a record of votes of the Thirtieth Legislature indicating who were friends and who were enemies of the Farmers Union of Texas.

Respectfully yours,  
 Marcus McBryde,  
 County Secretary,  
 Medina, Texas.

### KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

If it is confiscation when railroads do not get large dividends upon their 70 per cent watered stock and bonds on their roads, what will the farmer think when his property is raised from 60 to 70 per cent for taxation proposed by his officials, supposed to be servants? Do you think that confiscation will enter his mind? His servants? Do you think that confiscation withstanding there is no one insuring him any interest or dividends on his investment or his labor. The sunshine and rain and his physical labor is all that guarantee him and nature gave him these. They are not special grants from any legislative body for he has none of that kind.

Brother farmer, the time has come for you to raise your mind above the ground if you are to obtain anything like the justice that you are entitled to.

Do you know why everything is so dull since the panic? All the credit money went out of existence in one night last October. That was performing the mission of money, that was millions upon millions. And we drop down to the basis of the actual money we have, about \$34 per capita to measure prices with, and the big Wall street banks got possession of the most of that, preparing for the panic. This credit money was bank credits and nothing more. These big banks had loaned from \$7.50 to \$12.50 on every dollar they had in their vaults upon securities of various kinds, and were getting interest upon these immense sums. These banks got \$240,000,000 from the government to keep them all from busting.

I will give you an example of what I mean by credit money. I go to the bank and borrow \$1,000 at 10 per cent. I give the bank my note for \$1,100. The bank gives me a receipt of deposit for \$1,000 and enters the same on the books as a deposit, while I have not deposited 1 cent, but agreed to pay the bank \$100 for its credit.

While these kinds of credits are in existence they fill and perform the mission of money. Alexander Delmar and other writers on economics agree upon this fact.

Ask every man that wants to go to the state legislature if he favors the Farmers' Union demands.

C. J. JACKSON,  
 Belton, Texas.

### NON-UNION MAN BENEFITS

I believe that the benefits from the Union have been wonderful, indeed, but I believe, too, that it has benefited the non-union men more than it has the union men, for this reason: The holding of cotton makes the price go up; there was just enough held to keep the price up around 11, 12 or 13 cents, and the non-union man did get that for his cotton, while at the same time the union men, those that held and afterward sold, never got that for one bale; while those that are yet holding haven't got that, nor their 15 cents, either. Yet I believe if the union men alone could have all held their cotton that they would have obtained the 15 cents just as easily as they did the 10 cents, the year before.

Brother, quit buying anything from those that oppose us, find out who they are and don't tell them the reason that you are going to quit, but just quit.

So we are soon going to have a Farmers' Union cotton mill in the progressive city of Fort Worth?

I see some are opposing that measure,

very ably, too; but it's because they haven't yet ascertained the real benefit that that move will be to us. I haven't space to give the reason why I speak as I do, but I'll just remark that I do oppose the so-called warehouse system to the bitter end. The spinners have to have the cotton, it matters not where he finds it. Of course to bulk it up is a good idea, but you can do that at gin lots and save this expense.  
 W. A. LITTLE,  
 Donle, Texas.

### ON WHOLESALE BOTCHING

It used to be that a man could take a small team and small tools, plant many things on thirty acres of land, raise a good support. Send their children to school half of the year. But how is it now? From 75 to 90 acres with a double or triple team, all of the children and a hired hand thirteen months in the cotton field; buy everything to live on out of the store on a credit (board in town and live at home.) If that is not botching, what is it? One land owner in Red River county said it used to be that "I could not get one man to take more than 25 or 30 acres; then I got a bale to the acre, but now he must have 75 or 80 acres, and the result is it takes three acres to make a bale."

Now, on another kind of botching. There is too much cross-firing on various subjects. I fear if it is not stopped it will get our Union into a conglomerated mess. Let me offer a suggestion: Let headquarters say what we need mostly to give success. Such as banks, mills, warehouses, etc., and let the locals work to that point and quit cross-firing. I am tired of it.

REV. E. C. MARTIN,  
 Taipa, Texas, June 9.

### THE FUNCTION OF WAREHOUSES

I am glad to see the boys presenting the proposition to store cotton at home and market through the warehouses. I hope some good ideas will be forthcoming. This is a very deep subject, my brothers, and you will do well to give it your best thought and not jump at some hasty concocted theory. Two things you must bear in mind: Shylock will always be well pleased if you will so arrange your products that will enable him to levy a tax against them—\$3,000,000 insurance on the Texas cotton crop is a sweet morsel. Money borrowed on cotton certificates is quite an adjunct, and is just a new method of letting the other fellow eat your cake while you hold it. The paramount question with the former is, "How Can I Avoid Interest and Rent?" and with shylock, "How Can I Get Interest and Rent? When the farmer bulks or concentrates his products in any commercial center, dependent on others than himself for protection as to its safety, this affords an opening for taxation—by the other fellow.

If you don't expect to market all your cotton in one, two, three or four months, nothing can be gained by storing it in either your local or central warehouse. We need a warehouse, however, in every railroad town, or central shipping station. Your warehouse should be large enough to hold say from one-tenth to one-half the cotton tributary to such a shipping point.

If you don't expect to eat a whole year's rations at one meal why cook it all at once? Do you want a bread

pan large enough for fifty when there are only two in your family?

How many farmers do you think would market through a warehouse system if you could cut out from two to eight months' storage and insurance? I know a few.

I admire an all-wool-and-a-yard-wide Farmers' Union man that says he will hold until the bagging rots. We need you very much. I was absent from my local three times in four years, and was sick twice. Never missed a county meeting. I know all the boys. But, brethren, we must be practical. If you can't carry the log roll it. If we have a method the boys won't co-operate under, fix one they will; there is more than one way to get a boy to work. Look and see what you have butted your head against. Be sure you know. I am looking and listening always. Fraternally,

J. J. DEAVER.

Belton, Texas.

#### LADY MEMBER EXHORTS

Why can't the farmers trust each other? Why are they afraid of each other? We can rule the world if we only try. So come on, brothers and sisters, let's go to work. How can we accomplish our purpose if we don't go to work for that end?

Sisters, won't you join and help them? Moses' sister aided him.

Encourage your husbands to attend every local meeting and go with him every time you can. Show the people by your presence that your heart is in the work. If we stay at home because some one else does what can we expect but a dead local?

Surely God is in this work and will not suffer us to be brought down and trampled under foot.

I would say to the brothers: Don't go in debt for anything you can do without. How can we accomplish this purpose?

First I would recommend economy. Don't buy so many fine clothes. If you have a garment that is a little faded, don't lay it aside for new ones. We can afford to wear common clothes for a little while; second, raise all your produce at home. Don't live out of paper sacks.

Stand firm, and the victory is ours.  
MRS. LYLIE WELSH.

#### GRAHAM DEFENDS GALVESTON

Your editorial in the Issue of July 9, 1908, upon the subject of "Iniquity of Privately Owned Wharves," is timely and sensible; still it leaves the subject with your readers not sufficiently explained and therefore it might cause a misapprehension on their part at the actual conditions existing in Galveston. One might in other words draw the conclusion from your editorial that corporate greed had erected a toll gate at Galveston to levy tribute upon the products of the farm seeking consumption thru Galveston. This condition does not exist in Galveston, but on the contrary every safeguard is being jealously established around the wharf front at Galveston by the legislature of the state and the municipality of the port to the end that the interests of all the people be protected. Essentially, Galveston holds the key to the whole problem of distribution of the products of the farm and factory in the trans-Mississippi section of this republic. Its strategic position appealed directly to the late Collis P. Huntington and he put the Southern Pacific docks there simply because the solution of the equation before him demanded the recognition of Galveston as its most important known quantity. Thus did B. F. Yocum in the problem before the Frisco-

Rock Island system immediately realize in Galveston the same essential factor recognized by Huntington and this system is putting in its docks. So important in fact is Galveston as a strategic basis that its rehabilitation after the storm of 1900 became a question of world-wide import; the entire nation realized clearly the paramount necessity and Galveston stands today not only rehabilitated, but also an hundred fold more important and offers an hundred fold more facilities to all the people than it did before the storm. It is correctly calculated that the price of deep water there, which was the cost of the jetties—\$9,000,000—was saved in one year in decreased freight rates on the small grain crop of the state of Kansas alone in one year. Its importance in the economy of world-wide commerce can't be overestimated.

Therefore the legislature of Texas in granting the Southern Pacific and the Frisco-Rock Island systems the right to build the docks safeguarded the people's rights by establishing certain legal and constitutional limitations to be respected by these companies and in the case of the Southern Pacific it has been salutary and satisfactory. No complaints have been registered.

The Galveston Wharf Company is a corporation which is chartered by the state with certain privileges granted them, but at the same time with certain limitations set to these privileges that the humblest citizen may appeal successfully from any unjust action of the company. Besides the municipality of Galveston owns over \$600,000 of its stock, and the mayor of Galveston and two of its commissioners are members of its board of directors; thus enabling Galveston to directly participate in the control of the company. The people's rights are thus guaranteed by both municipal and state control, and in the case of the Galveston Wharf Company no complaints have been heard since Galveston became a deep seaport.

The Santa Fe owns a part of the extreme east end of the city water front, and in time they will no doubt establish docks on their property, but when this is done the same safeguards will be thrown around them.

Thus we see that the wharf front of Galveston is owned partly by private interests and partly by the city, but all directly under the control of both state and municipal government.

It is interesting to know that the largest, best equipped and most satisfactorily conducted docking facilities in the world are found at Liverpool, London and Hamburg, and in these ports the wharves are owned entirely by private interests, but under municipal control. This would indicate that private ownership under municipal control has been found to be wisest; so we should infer that Galveston with both private and public ownership and with state and municipal control would almost approximate the ideal plan.

In New Orleans we find that the railroads own their docks and the city owns also a part of the wharf front; but we find there unfortunate labor troubles, with city politics cutting high dikes with the people's rights and interfering with the commerce of the port. Amid such conditions few instances of any thing like good results can be discovered—and general dissatisfaction ensues. It was the case with New Orleans. At the same time Galveston had entered the field; Galveston is nearer to Houston than New Orleans by 350 miles, nearer to Dallas by 200 miles, nearer to Oklahoma City by 200 miles, nearer to the great north-west by this great mileage, and as close to Great Britain and the continent as New Orleans is and thereby hangs this tale of woe for the Crescent City. All these combinations struck our sister city at once. And a hue and cry was raised and any head was hit that bobbed up; and

strange to say New Orleans still does not seem to know the real diagnosis of her troubles. If she would clean out her politicians and not deceive herself as to her own conditions, she would wake up and become natural again. Her advocates would cease to speak of "dead Galveston, dead Savannah," and dead every where else and would recognize in the death they see the changed conditions in themselves. But they should not mistake it for dead—New Orleans is only sleeping. She will wake up and share with Galveston the sovereignty of the commerce of the gulf.

In New York we find municipal ownership of the wharves with the docks leased to the steamship companies at enormous rentals that are proving very burdensome, as the ship-owners replace the burden immediately upon the shipper. In Copenhagen and in Rotterdam the governments own, control and give free of charge the wharfage to any ship that enters those harbors. On the face this looks good; but the docks there cost money, they must be maintained, they must suffer interest charges, just as they do elsewhere; the people there are taxed to defray the expense of this great subsidized wharfage. And they howl and say the shipper should pay the expense, and he should. In Mobile, Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola all are owned privately. Wherever you look you find conditions not nearly so good as are found in Galveston; still your editorial says the New Orleans men who was striving to break the unfortunate conditions pointed to Galveston and said, "Galveston is a dead city and Savannah is a dead city, because they have given their water front to corporations." I don't defend greedy corporations or greedy private interests, but I am deeply interested in finding the truth, and here it is about the "dead" city of Galveston during the year 1906-07.

Improvements in the city during the past year are as follows:

Private .....	\$447,364
Railroad and corporation....	1,707,500
Municipal .....	193,476
County .....	456,705
Government .....	400,600
Total .....	\$3,205,645

The number of bales of cotton received at the different ports during the season 1906-07 are as follows:

Galveston .....	3,891,695
New Orleans .....	2,292,682
Savannah .....	1,470,613
All other ports combined....	2,221,751

The number of bales of cotton received at Galveston during the three seasons mentioned, follow:

1896-97 .....	1,376,357
1905-06 .....	2,656,600
1906-07 .....	3,891,695

Galveston exports in 1906-07 amounted to \$237,984,821, compared with \$170,522,428 for the port of New Orleans. Galveston's increase on this score in ten years has been 400 per cent.

Galveston now occupies eighth place among the ports of the United States for imports. Last year it was twelfth. The increase in her imports during the past ten years has been 1106 per cent. increased in ten years 174 per cent. In fact, Galveston today possesses the greatest commercial and financial vitality in proportion to population of any city of importance in the world; the average clearings per 1,000 of its population being \$9,500, against \$2,710 for the balance of the cities of the United States.

#### CALLAHAN COUNTY UNION

Delegates Have Important and Profitable Meeting at Cross Plains, With Varied Entertainment

Editor Co-operator: The Callahan County Union met with Cross Plains local on the 10th instant. All locals of the county were represented except two, making an earnest body of farmers.

Some very important work for the county was transacted. Also some very important resolutions were passed and will be sent to the legislative committee.

One in particular we wish to call attention to and ask the assistance of every local in the state.

"Resolved, That we petition our legislative bodies to annul our present road working law and work our roads by direct tax."

The roads of our country are in a bad condition and are getting worse as time passes on, and I can see no other way to improve them.

Brother Taylor of Coleman county was with us and delivered some very interesting talks during the day.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Houston, president; William Neeb, vice president; C. W. Bradley, secretary-treasurer; T. C. Thorn, chaplain; Dan Cline, county lecturer; Mosie Baum, conductor; W. R. Bennett, doorkeeper; W. A. Peevy, C. C. Andrews and W. T. Wilson, executive committee.

Our county union will meet with Atwell Local No. 976, Atwell, Texas, Wednesday before the second Sunday in October, 1908. Hope to have a full representation of every local in the county, as some very important business will come before the body at that session.

On the 11th instant Cross Plains entertained all delegates and friends with a picnic and grand display of farm products raised in that neighborhood. Their motto was, "We feed and clothe the world."

We were informed that the display of products was gotten up on very short notice. But it was fine to look at and was appreciated by all who examined it.

Music was furnished by the brass band of Cross Plains.

Brother Taylor spoke to a large and attentive audience in the morning. Other speakers followed during the day.

It was a good day and we wish to thank Cross Plains local and friends for the entertainment received at their hands.

C. W. BRADLEY, County Secretary.  
Atwell, Texas, July 15.

E. L. Blythe of Wellington, Texas, writes: "Bean local is still doing business at the old stand. We are few, but loyal to Union principles. We endorse Brother D. J. Neill and the Co-operator. I read the paper with delight."

Joe Bailey Union No. 789 sends resolutions on the recent decease of Brother Sam Gentry of that local. In the death of Brother Gentry the Union—to quote from the memorial—"has sustained the loss of a faithful member, the community a loyal citizen and the family a devoted husband and father."

The McLennan County Union, at its recent meeting, adopted a glowing memorial on the recent death of Brother W. T. Slough of that county. The resolutions refer feelingly to Brother Slough as having been "fervent, faithful, zealous, enthusiastic and loyal" in the service of the organization in that section, as well as in private life, a kind, sympathetic and helpful friend.

Brother W. W. Low writes us from Brookeland, Texas: "Lone Star Lodge No. 2804 meets twice a month, and we have a good time. We are not doing as much as we ought to in Sabine county, but I hope we will come to the front. Some crops are better here than they have been for years."

Lone Star Local No. 2828, Aquilla, Texas, at a recent meeting, passed fitting resolutions on the death of Brother C. H. Piffs of that lodge. He is extolled as a faithful and zealous union worker and kind and affectionate in all the relations of private life.

**UNION AWAKE IN TITUS.**

The Union is waking up in Titus County. I joined the Union three years ago and have been working for its upbuilding ever since. We have our warehouse and have our cotton in it, and there it will stay till we get our price.

We have a committee appointed to select a place for a union picnic and rally to come off in July. We want some of the good speakers there to help us have a good time. So boys put your shoulder to the wheel. Now is the time to work. Grab a hold and help us. Don't miss your local meeting. We have stood back and let the other fellow attend to our business now until we have got our noses to the grind-rock, ground off to the quick by the other fellow. Put on the whole armor of unionism and fight for our rights and our children's liberty. Do you remember that our forefathers fought seven long years for our freedom? Have we not the manhood in us that our forefathers had? I don't believe we will stand back and let a few men enslave our wives and children. Keep out of debt, make everything to eat at home, and Sally and the kids will not have to work in the hot sun picking those large crops of cotton to pay for that corn, flour, meat and syrup you went in debt for last spring.

D. E. Barrett,  
Mount Pleasant, Texas.

**FROM ERATH COUNTY.**

We have not been doing very much in the work of the Union the past quarter, owing to too much rain and bad crop condition, but we are taking on new life now and I think we are going to go forward as never before. We have many true loyal members in our county, and they have stood firm to our cause.

We expect to have several rallies in the county during the summer and expect old Erath county to come to the front by next fall.

J. E. Morton,  
County President  
Dublin, Texas.

**STILL HOLDING COTTON.**

Our local was organized in December, 1904, and by hard struggles has held its own. A few of us are still on guard with our cotton in the warehouse at Houston, to stay there till our redemption. But many got frightened, fled and surrendered to the enemy—placed themselves under the yoke for another year. Brother union man and non-union man for the sake of humanity don't sell another bale till I sell the first bale of last year's crop; I will guarantee you will never see another bale of cotton ginned till we have gained the

victory. Don't be a doubting Thomas any longer. Wouldn't you rather have the name of helping to gain the greatest victory for freedom that has ever been won than to be counted as one that had not spend a nickel or lent a helping hand?

A. Buckholtz,  
Anderson, Texas.

**LECTURER NEEDED.**

I am a member of Bright Star lodge. We have 30 members, some of them ladies, which makes it better. We had a profitable district meeting at Salt Tank on June 5 and 6. We need a good lecturer in this part of the county to reclaim some of the backsliders. Some have fallen from grace, and need waking up.

I am a stronger union man now than ever before in my life, because I can see that we are gaining ground all the time. With such a man as D. J. Neill to lead us (and God on our side) we will come out on top. Look up, boys! Take courage, trust the Lord, and press on to victory.

J. M. Paschall,  
Rising Star, Texas.

**COTTON BUSINESS AT TAYLOR.**

At a meeting of the District Farmers Union of Taylor, called by President J. N. B. Williams, to perfect plans for the building of a Union warehouse and platform in Taylor to take the place of the building destroyed by fire last December, a committee, consisting of J. R. Hargis, J. E. Lawhon and C. Teichelman, was appointed to confer with the business men and citizens of Taylor with reference to raising funds for such purpose.

I notice in the papers where the bankers are organizing against the Union. Let us all stick tighter than ever. Let every farmer draw his money from the banks and see where they will be. They will go to the wall at once. Everything is trying to break the Union up.

Our local (Bennett) is composed of loyal members. There are 39 of us.

Merritt Young,  
Pattonville, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that the Farmers Union Warehouse Association of Wilson County, Texas, which has its headquarters at Stockdale, Texas, will meet at Stockdale, Friday, July 24-1908.

All stockholders are urgently requested to be present as important business is to come before the meeting.

R. A. Houck,  
President  
Floresville, Texas.

Brother Dan Click, Oplin, Texas, sends us a dollar to send the paper a year to a stockman friend "who does not understand the Union or its tenets," and says: "I must express my admiration of your paper with its

**Notes From the States**

**REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS**

**KENTUCKY COUNTY PRESIDENT WRITES.**

Editor Co-Operator: Would you give a county president from Kentucky space to say a word or two to all our brethren?

We are getting along nicely here in Crittendon county and aim to make it the banner county at the state meeting to be held in Paducah, Ky., Aug. 6, 7 and 8.

We all appreciate the Co-Operator and think it to be a great paper and is getting better all the time. It is doing a great work.

We heartily indorse the cotton factories, warehouses, banking system, telephone system and tobacco factories for Kentucky. We sympathize with all labor organizations and hope to see a sympathetic union on a broad platform, making all their purposes one.

I would like to have information from any of the brethren in reference to cheap lands or bargains in lands in Texas and Oklahoma, with a description of them and what they will grow and their nearness to town, railroad, church and school.

What is the matter with our state president of Texas that he could not tell me many things of interest. I refer you to R. L. Barnett of Paducah, Ky., for reference to myself.

Success to the Co-Operator and good words of cheer to all the brethren. I am your brother,

REV. ROBERT JOHNSON,  
County President.

Tolu, Ky., June 29.

**WANTS CAMPAIGN OF PUBLIC SPEAKING.**

Editor Co-Operator: Let me say a few words in behalf of our dear old Union.

Brothers and sisters, let us get up public dinners this summer around thru the counties and get such men as Brother Joe E. Edmondson and Uncle Sam Hampton to make some talks, and I believe we could get more to join us in our great fight, for we all know that we will have to get it into the hearts of the outsiders before we can do very much.

Think how much good it would do the cotton gamblers and speculators for us all to let the grand old Union fall thru, for you are aware what a gun they fired at us last fall when they turned that great panic loose on us, but I am glad to say that their aim was bad and they overshot us to a great extent, but hit the little merchants right in the face.

Let us all see if we can't get a shot that will shoot as big a ball as their's did last fall and aim in time, so we will make a good shot.

Yours for the Cause,  
J. H. JOINER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
New London, Ark., June 25.

**FROM KENTUCKY**

Editor Co-Operator: As I have not seen anything from Crittendon county I thought I would write something from Freedom Local No. 136.

We are getting along nicely—have about forty-five true-blue Union men and ladies. I think the Farmers' Union is the grandest thing in the world. Let's all stick to the Union and hold for our rights; let's not let the other fellow come around and say what he will give for our produce, but let us say what we will take.

Brothers, let's all stick together and the victory will be ours. Let's raise what we eat and let Mr. Speculator do without our tobacco and cotton if he don't want to give our price. When we have corn in the crib it means

bread and meat on the table. Don't you see, we don't have to sell our stuff. I believe within twelve months we the Farmers' Union will rule the world. I want to say to the editor, I like the Co-Operator better than any paper I ever read.

C. J. RAMSEY,  
Marion, Ky.

**NEWS OF THE STATES CO OP . . . .  
BANKING SYSTEM OUR GREATEST ENEMY**

Brother Farmer, have you considered who you have to deal with in this, the greatest battle that has ever been waged between capital and labor?

Questions to be considered and answered:

Who owns and controls all of the money?

Who owns the great cotton mills?

Who owns all of the compresses and warehouses in the great cities?

Who owns all of the lines of transportation by land and sea?

Why buys your cotton?

Brother Farmer, there is but one answer—the national banker is the man. And this same national banker holds and controls the spinners and their products as they do the products of the farm.

Brother Farmer, how are we fixed? Well, we have got some cotton. That is our money crop. We are dependent on that cotton to give us money to pay for making another cotton crop this year of 1908. We have set the price at 15 cents and with the intention of selling to the spinners. But no spinners have yet come to our warehouses. The spinner will not come. The national banker has the spinner in his trap and holds him as he holds you and me. If we buy or sell we must give or take his price.

The national banker holds the unit of values of every vestige of property in the United States, and they absolutely own and control all labor and commerce.

Is it possible to free ourselves? Yes. The remedy is at hand and can be obtained by a united action. If the Farmers' Union and all other labor

**BARGAIN IN BLACK LAND**

**in the Artesian Belt in Southwest Texas.**

558 acres in Dimmit county adjoining the Famous Bermuda Colony, where lands are selling at \$22.00 per acre. This tract lies nearly level and can be bought now for \$10.00 per acre; \$4.00 cash, balance reasonable.

1160 acres in La Salle County, close to Flowing Well, two and one-half miles of R. R. town; 90 per cent tillable, fine onion and truck land. Would exchange for North Texas black land at drowned out prices.

1400 acres in Nueces County, 5 miles east of Alice, all fine, open, black prairie. Price \$20.00 per acre. Will be \$100 cotton land when improved.

Any size tract of fine onion and truck land at Artesia on the I & G. N. R. R. at \$20.00 per acre.

W. Y. PENN,  
320 Navarro St., San Antonio, TEXAS.

organizations will pass resolutions that they will not cast a vote for any man for any office from constable to president of the United States unless he declares himself in favor of repealing the national banking law.

If our union papers will take hold of this subject, write long and able articles and urge the producers to pass resolutions and work now for the repeal of the national banking law, they can get what they want.

JORDAN NETHERCUTT,  
Grape, Ark.

Tomlinson local No. 999, Ione, Ark., adopted appropriate resolutions on the recent demise of Bro. R. H. Hurt of that lodge. Brother Hurt's passing is deplored as a great loss to the community and to the union.

From Safford, Ariz., F. M. Chapman writes, in the course of a letter: "The farmers are wanting an organization here. They think they could sell their products to better advantage. Alfalfa is the staple crop. If an organizer would come to the Gila valley, there could be several locals organized. Also in other places there is good material for the union."

#### IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN ARKANSAS

Editor Co-operator: As I haven't seen anything from this part of Arkansas in some time, I will write a few lines from this mountainous country. We are still union here to the core. We have a warehouse at Hot Springs. I think we will be in better shape to handle our cotton next year, and in fact in better shape every way. There are several holding cotton yet for the price.

J. H. MEEK,  
Cedarglades, Ark.

#### COTTON MILLS FAILURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Editor Co-operator: In my first copy of the Co-operator I note two writers, one from Mississippi and the other from Arkansas, advocating union cotton mills. I believe if these fellows had lived here in North Carolina for the last five years, where they could have seen how the farmers had lost money which they had put into cotton mills, instead of advising farmers to build cotton mills they would be telling them in no uncertain terms to let cotton mills alone. My information is that six or eight years back there was no such a thing known as a cotton mill to fail, but today there are plenty of such right here in our home towns. These mills have been anywhere from six to ten years and have been going in the hole for four or five years. Some of these mills never paid any dividends. Now, while some mills have been a complete failure, others have been making money all the time up to the panic. I am told that these prosperous mills have paid anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent. My notion is that if farmers built union mills they would be complete failures.

The farmer's fortune is generally at home on his farm, and my advise to the farmer is to learn to do one thing well and that is farming, and of course market his crops accordingly.

The Farmers' Union is in a flourishing condition in North Carolina, and I think will help the farmer in more ways than one. Wishing The Co-operator and the union success, I am very truly,

JAMES F. WEIR,  
King's Mountain, N. C., July 6, 1908.

#### POOR CROPS IN OKLAHOMA

Editor Co-operator: Not having seen much about the union of Oklahoma, I take occasion to write a few lines. I am sorry to say that our union at Elmore went dead. Myself and half a dozen other good brothers tried to keep it alive, but could not. It seems as tho the people of this community had not been thinking much about the union. I regret to say also that but few union men stored their cotton in the warehouse last fall

at Wynnewood. I don't think they will crowd the market this fall, for we won't make much. It has been raining here about a month and is raining as I write. Our so-called union gin at Elmore ginned about 1,700 bales last fall; I doubt if they gin 700 this fall.

I am glad to know that the people in Texas are such strong union folks. I joined the union in Lamar county, Texas, about five years ago. I rejoice to see the organization spreading to so many states.

Some people say the farmers won't stick. But I say they will stick. They stick to the field from 5 o'clock in the morning to 7 at night. And the Wall street gamblers will stick, too. They have been sticking half of our money in their pockets up to the birth of the Farmers' Union.

I am glad the union people have struck the key note at last, and that is to keep the business of the union a secret. That is what I have argued ever since I joined the union.

I have been reading The Co-operator about twelve months, and must say it is the life of the union. If every man and woman would read The Co-operator they would not get so weak-kneed. The union is our only salvation.

JACOB CANARY,  
Elmore, Okla., June 30.

#### CUT THE ACREAGE; LIVE AT HOME

Editor Co-operator: I am a union man of the true blue kind. We in this vicinity are moving along slowly, but we will soon be thru with our crops, and then we will begin to stir unionism all along the lone.

I want the farmers to quit raising so much cotton and raise a living at home. I say cut the crop next year in half. There is a way to win this fight if the farmers will do their duty, but it is a hard matter to get some farmers to see what is to their interest.

I want the farmers to quit selling their cotton seed—use them at home—and quit buying fertilizer.

Wishing The Co-operator much success,

J. F. BURT,  
Crystal Springs, Miss.

#### A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT FROM ILLINOIS

Editor Co-operator: I am a reader of your paper, a farmer and a member of the Farmers' Union. Have been a farmer all my life, and am 66 years old. I find farming a pleasant and an honest calling. I read in Scripture that "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread." But I find men all over this broad land whose hearts, if they could be looked into, would be found full of the guile of Satan, ready to rob and destroy all honest hard-working men.

If there ever was a people that should band together and stand for their rights it is the farmers, and yet you will find them in close touch with the thief or the man who would rob them. Of course, we of the north don't raise any cotton, but we raise corn, hay, oats, wheat, hogs, cattle, sheep, fruit and potatoes; the world consumes it all, and some thief sets the price on it, not the man who produces it.

Then, brother editor, are we who toil a free people, or are we the slaves of the gamblers and robbers? When the Savior went into the temple He overturned the tables of the money changers and robbers, and drove them out. Now, brethren, the only way to put out our modern money changers is to starve them out by holding our honest surplus products till we get our price for them. I say to the brethren of the south to hold their cotton till they get 15c, else they will have a harder time in the next fight.

I see that your wives and children have to go into the cotton fields and labor to produce this cotton. I say,

DEAN BELL

GEO. BELL

## BELL BRO'S

### MEN'S WEAR

When in Fort Worth see us for  
**CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS  
AND FURNISHINGS**

## 20% Discount on all Clothing

\$10.00 Suits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 8.00
12.00 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
15.00 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.00

Corner of Main Street and Court House Square  
Same Building as Farmers Union  
..Headquarters..

God pity them and curse the wicked power that robs them.

Yours for the right,  
W. H. WILLIAMSON,  
Opdyke, Ill., June 27.

#### CALL FOR STATE UNION MEETING

President Neill Issues Official Call  
For Meeting on August 4.

Ft. Worth, July 2, 1908.

To The Membership of Texas:

By the authority vested in me as President of State Union of Texas I do hereby call the Annual State Meeting to convene in the city of Ft. Worth on the 4th day of August to continue in session for a period of three days or until the business of said session is concluded for the purpose of electing Officials for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be brought before said Convention.

The Constitution provides the basis of representation shall be one delegate from each county and one additional delegate for each 1,000 members or majority fraction thereof.

This section means that each county is entitled to one delegate should the membership fall below 500; in case the membership reached 501 the county would be entitled to two delegates etc. Now the county secretaries should bestir themselves and see that each member pay their dues so each county may have proper representation as the basis will be put upon the actual paid up membership of the State.

Given under my hand as President of the Farmers' Union of the State of Texas, this the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1908.

All the railroads in Texas have agreed to give reduced rates to the State Union. For distances within 100 miles of Ft. Worth the rate will be one and one-third fare; over 100 miles one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale August 3 and as late as August 4 for trains which will reach Ft. Worth on August 4 and will be good for return until Aug. 9 or trains reaching home by August 10. Please take due notice of these dates and rates.

D. J. Neill,  
President

#### LITTLE BOY WRITES

Editor Co-operator: I am a little boy of 10 years old. Papa and mamma belong to the union, and papa is trying to raise plenty of corn, peas and potatoes. We have a nice lot of young chickens. Papa and mamma have been trying to live at home as much as possible this year, and are to try to do the same thing again next year. Mamma is putting up fruit, corn, tomatoes and peaches. I have been at school all the year until school was over. I have been helping in the field all I could. I think all little boys should help their papas work when they can, so they can raise plenty to live on at home. Papa took my two little brothers and myself to the union picnic last Thursday. There was a big crowd and a big dinner. We all had a nice time. With best wishes to Co-operator,

CHAS. R. MILLER,  
Hope Villa, La.

The regular meeting of Hill County (Tex.) Union was held on July 9. Strong resolutions were passed endorsing the State Union officials and instructing the delegates to favor their reelection.

#### SAID 'USE CUTICURA'

Doctor Resorted to It—In Bad Case of Eczema on Child—Disease Had Reached a Fearful State—Pain and Itching were Terrible.

#### HIS ORDER RESULTED IN CURE

"When I was small I was troubled with eczema for about three months. It was all over my face and covered nearly all of my head. It reached such a state that it was just a large scab all over, and the pain and itching were terrible. I doctored with an able physician for some time and was then advised by him to use the Cuticura Remedies which I did and I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered with it since. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment but do not know exactly how much was used to complete the cure. I can safely say that Cuticura did a lot for me. Miss Anabel Wilson, North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907."

**EUROPEAN  
CAFE  
MEALS 25c**

When in Ft. Worth take your meals with Mrs. Domke who has had 20 years experience in feeding the people; 3 1/2 blocks from Union Headquarters.

**407 MAIN ST.**

Don't forget the place when in Ft. Worth.

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

This department fills a long-felt want. It is of much value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per insertion. Cash must accompany order. In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. When you run ad continuously for four or more insertions our rates are two cents a word per insertion. Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS**

**QUICK SERVICE** and good things to eat at O K Restaurant; 1/2 block from City Hall, 908 Houston st. J. M. Allen, Prop. 8-6

**O K RESTAURANT** for good 25c meals. 908 Houston st., next Western National Bank. J. M. Allen, Proprietor. 8-6

**INMAN HOTEL**—Two blocks south State Headquarters; 2nd and Main. Rates reasonable. 7-23

**MEETUS** at Wall St. Restaurant, 113 W. Weatherford street, 1/2 block west of Union Headquarters. 7-30

**STATE Convention Headquarters** at meal time; close to City Hall; O K Restaurant, 908 Houston st. J. M. Allen, Prop. 8-6

**REAL ESTATE**

**WANTED**—A farm in Texas, suitable for general farming, Panhandle preferred. John Givens, Buckeye, Mo. 7-3x

**JOHN M. NICHOLS**, of Tracy, Ala., wants to communicate with someone who has medium priced land for sale in Texas. He desires land for truck farming. 7-23x

**FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—Large elegant residence, on best street in Georgetown, Texas, convenient to Southwestern University and public school and churches. Large lot, good barn, underground cistern, young orchard. Address M. care Co-Operator.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**JOHN T. HONEA**, candidate for Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, subject to action of the Democratic Primary. 7-23

**TOM WOODS**, candidate for Sheriff, Tarrant county, Texas, subject to action of Democratic primary. 7-13

**TURNIP SEEDS**—All standard varieties, 50c per pound, post paid. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 1f

**SAVE MONEY** on coal, bagging and ties, and make money by selling your cotton seed to A. S. Logsdon, Ft. Worth. 7-30

**IF YOU** have anything to sell or buy, write Drumm Seed & Floral Co., 507 Houston St., Ft. Worth. 1f

**MAKE MONEY** selling or teaching Short Method Arithmetic. Saves 20 to 400 figures on any problem. Sample copy free. Address J. E. Baugh, Granbury, Texas. 7-25

**JUNE CORN** and Squaw Corn - \$2.50 per bushel. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 1f

**BROTHER**—Accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. L. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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

**FREE TRIP**—\$2.00 per day expenses, to San Antonio or Dallas Fair. Nothing to sell. Proposition easy. Write for particulars enclosing 10c postage, etc. T. O. Fall, Mgr., Buffalo, Tex. 7-23p

**TO the Farmers of Texas:** I desire a position as manager of some Warehouse in your state. I thoroughly understand classing cotton, both in long and short staple. I have sufficient experience. Am now employed by the Memphis Business College. Have complete charge of cotton department. I am a member of the Union—can furnish best of reference. Address J. O. Waldrip, 80 North Main st., Memphis, Tenn. 7-30p

**HOW IS YOUR CORN CROP?**—Fine of course; plenty to do you. "15 Cent Cotton the Way to It" shows you the way—the only way—to get the price. A text book for farmers. Ex-State Pres. Worley of Alabama State Union, says: "It's a God send, a revelation to southern farmers." Order at once; nothing like it. Delivered in lots of one dozen or more at \$1.50 per dozen. Money back if not satisfied. Send all orders to Union Farmer Pub. Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**SORGHUM SEED**—\$1.75 per bushel. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 1f

**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

**BE A MISSIONARY**—And make up an order for at least one dozen "15 Cent Cotton the Way to It." In lots of one dozen or more \$1.50 per dozen delivered. Less than one dozen 15c each. If every cotton farmer would read and carry out its policies a revolution would take place in the south. Make up an order at once among your Union members and non-union as well. Your money back if not satisfied. Order at once from Union Farmer Pub. Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**GRAND HOTEL**  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
J. B. SHARAR, Proprietor.  
Southeast Cor. Court House Square,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

**MANSION HOTEL,**  
Ft. Worth, Texas.  
American Plan. \$2.00 Per Day.  
Modern Elevator and Electrical Equipments.  
HEADQUARTERS FOR TEXAS PEOPLE.  
Fourth and Rusk Street.  
B. H. DUNN, Manager.

**Richelieu Hotel**

The best accommodations for prices paid in Texas. 112 cool, clean, airy rooms, and our rates the most reasonable to be found anywhere. Corner 15th and Main St.  
HOLLIS R. IVY & J. B. SPRINKLE, Successors to J. N. IVY.

**TWO WOMEN ARE KILLED**

**WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS GOES INTO DITCH—FIFTY INJURED.**

**TRAIN WRECKS ON BRIDGE**

**Another Woman Dies on Way to the Hospital—Name Not Known.**

Greenwich, Conn., July 17.—The White Mountain Express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, was wrecked here this morning. One woman, Mrs. Margaret Armstrong of Wayne, Pennsylvania, was killed, and many persons injured.

Another woman is reported to have died on the way to the hospital. Her name has not yet been learned.

The wreck occurred on a bridge over Greenwich avenue and almost in front of the railroad station. There were five parlor cars and all were thrown from the track and overturned, the one in which the fatality occurred being turned completely over.

Every tie on the bridge was torn up and every angle iron on the cars broken.

It is thought that one hundred passengers in the Pullmans, about half the number were more or less injured, although the serious cases may not number more than a dozen.

**Lost Girl Found.**

Chicago: Louis Prussing, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Eugene Prussing the well known lawyer, whose mysterious disappearance from her home caused a all-night search by the police, was found early Thursday under a clump of bushes in Lincoln Park. The girl was unable to tell anything about her night's experience, except from most incoherent remarks about a seemingly endless walk through the park.

**Many Drowned in Typhoon.**

Manila: A pleasure launch bound from Manila to Corregidor island, carrying about 75 passengers, was caught in a typhoon Thursday and foundered. It is believed twenty-five persons including three Americans, were drowned. Others, numbering about 50, were picked up by the British steamer Sueric, which was passing close to the launch when it foundered.

**Strikes Gas at Brownwood.**

Brownwood: At a depth of 150 feet a strong flow of gas was struck in the Malone well. The gas could be heard escaping from the well at a considerable distance. As the drill goes deeper the pressure becomes greater. The drill is in the oil rock and it is expected oil will be found before the drill goes much deeper.

**Explosion Kills Three.**

Boston: Two men were killed and several injured in an explosion on Pier 47 of the Mystic wharf Thursday. Among the injured is United States Appraiser Examiner Atwood who was taken to a hospital where he died a little later. The two killed were laborers. The explosion was a locker which is believed to have contained fireworks.

**Boy Dies of Lockjaw.**

Muskogee, Okla: Ward Fine, aged 14, died of lockjaw Thursday afternoon as the result of the explosion of a twenty-two caliber rifle which he was shooting, the powder being blown into his hand.

**Woman Charged With Murder.**

Sherman: Hester Moore a young negro woman, was placed in the county jail Wednesday afternoon charged with murder. The charge grows out of the finding of a 14-days-old negro baby in a well at Van Alstyne last Saturday afternoon. When found the baby was dead, its skull having been crushed. The woman would make no statement.

**Crooks Operate in Waco.**

Waco: A number of crooks, supposedly following in the wake of the Elks' meeting but fearing to go direct to Dallas on account of special preparations for looking after them, have been operating here for a day or two. Several thefts and burglaries have been committed.

**Bankers Oppose Guarantee.**

Austin: The State Bankers Association vote on guarantee deposits has been announced. It stands: Opposed 282; favoring, 210.

**Fishermen Are Drowned.**

Santander, Spain: It is reported fifty fishermen belonging to the ports of Beroni and Ondarroa have been drowned in a gale which has been sweeping the coast for the past two or three days.

**Boy Falls Fifty Feet.**

Chicago, Ill.—Willie Hudson, 14 years old, was watching the struggle between the Chicago and New York National League at the West Side Baseball Park Saturday from the roof of a three-story building near by. In the fifth inning Tinker, the Chicago shortstop, batted the ball far into center field. The Hudson boy jumped up in his excitement and stepped forward, forgetful of his position. He fell head-first fifty feet to the ground. The police carried Hudson to the hospital, where it was found his skull had been fractured.

**Monster Devil Fish Landed.**

Galveston: Considerable excitement was created among the visitors at the Sea View Saturday by a monster devil coming within ten feet of the bathers in the gulf. Later Judge Votow shot and wounded it near the pier. The news was sent to the hotel, where a bus load of people went at once and helped to kill him and drag him on shore. He was 12 1-2 feet wide, 7 feet long, 44 inches between the eyes and weighed at least 1800 pounds. A strong mule and eight men had all they would do to get him on shore. In appearance he resembles a whale.

Monday the temperature in New York reached 100 degrees and as a result four persons are dead and there were many prostrations.

**Cowards Get in Dirty Work.**

Dallas: When the garage of the Maxwell-Handley-Briscoe Automobile Company at Dallas was opened for business Saturday morning it was ascertained that during the night some one had damaged the machines to the extent of more than \$1,500, and possibly as much as \$2,500. More than a dozen of the machines had the tires slashed and cut and the leather seats and backs gashed and sliced. It will be necessary to entirely replace the fittings thus cut.

**Mexican Bandits Killed.**

City of Mexico: Details of the killing of the famous bandit, Cenobio Rodriguez, "El Jerebado," and his two companions, Antonio and Policarpo Reyes, have just reached here. The bandits, charged with killing H. S. Jones, an American, as well as with many other crimes, were shot while they slept.

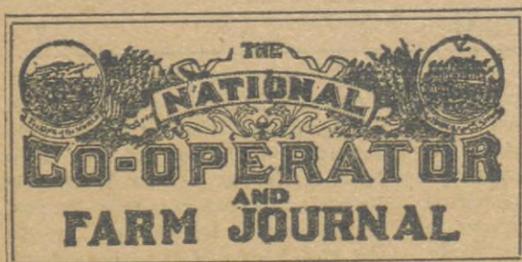
**Negro Convicts Escape.**

**Negro Convict Escapes.**

Houston: What is believed to be a concerted conspiracy to escape on the part of convicts on the Dewalt and Clements convict farms culminated Friday when ten negro convicts arose as one man, overpowering the guards, shot Joe Elliott, a convict guard, and George Johnson, a free negro, and made their escape.

**Continental Bank & Trust Co.**  
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AAARON SMITH  
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET  
BUSINESS MANAGER

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#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

What a volcano of slime belches forth to drown the officer with the nerve to harpoon the oil trust!

The other day while at Denver the convention was on a rampage of an hour and twenty-seven minutes following the mention of Bryan's name; the commoner was himself at Lincoln eating a Texas watermelon. How the gods smile on some men!

The Texas Bankers' Association wants it to be made a criminal offense for a man to tell his neighbor if he suspects or has reason to believe that a bank in which such neighbor has deposits is about to fail. If such a bill is presented to the next legislature, it ought to be framed and hung in the rotunda of the capitol as a sample of the rankest class legislation yet proposed in Texas.

It is claimed by the state tax commissioner and by Hon. W. D. Williams, author of the intangible assets law, that this law brought to the state treasury of Texas last year \$1,500,000 from a source never before reached. This tax measure was passed to bring up the railroads, Pullman car, express companies and others to a more nearly just share of the expenses of the state government and even with it they are not paying taxes on anything like the valuation on which their transportation rates are based. R. R. Williams, candidate for governor, wants this tax repealed and this \$1,500,000 a year placed back upon other property.

During the past week reports have been made by the tax assessors of two of the large counties, showing a decrease in the county tax rate and also in the gross amount of ad valorem taxes which the people will pay. These counties are Grayson and Cherokee. Although the renditions in each were much greater than for last year the actual amount which will be collected

from the individual taxpayers will be several thousand dollars less. The difference is made up in the increased taxes from railroads and corporations.

This is the time of year to build warehouses and gins. Get in a position to handle and control your own cotton. Be able to market intelligently. The mills require a year to manufacture and the world takes a year in which to consume it. Then why try to force it all on the market within one-fourth of this time?—National Co-operator.

If every cotton farmer understood trade, manufacturing and market conditions as well as he understands planting, tilling and harvesting, he would undoubtedly be a great deal better off. If cotton selling, with or without the warehouse plan, were made an all the year round business, like butter and egg selling, and cotton buyers were required to work twelve months to earn their salaries, it would certainly affect the stability of the price to the advantage of the producer. If it were necessary for the mills to look for stock every month in the year instead of four or five months, they might be better bidders.—Dallas News.

When the plan to commit the Farmers' Union to the political move which later developed into the "Fewer and Better Laws" movement failed, the enemies of the farmers set out with the deliberate purpose of disrupting the organization. It was confidently expected that fuel could be added to the flame and that the coming State Union should be the last one ever to assemble. But with all the efforts of all the interests which oppose us, we confidently predict the most important and business-like session of the State Union which has ever been held. That mistakes have been made no one will deny, but the farmers have got too much sense now to allow themselves to be stampeded into turning themselves loose again to their oppressors. They have learned to profit by their mistakes and instead of disbanding, fortify themselves and come again.

Truth never contradicts itself. Neither does justice ever come into conflict with justice. Whatever conditions are just to the farmer can be no less than just to all men. No man is wronged. "Right is right and wrongs no man." On the other hand, whatever is less than justice to the farmer is less than justice to all men who participate in the inequality—less than justice even to the speculator and the capitalist, who wax fat off the farmer's toil. It is true they do not object to the injustice—they like it—but it is a fact that people who submit to wrong conditions do injustice to their oppressors as well as to their children. What is more to the point is the thought that all honest men—all who want justice, no less, no more, whether farmer or laboring man, can join hands as brothers in the noble work of accomplishing humanity's freedom. Moreover, one class unaided is not equal to the job—each needs the other. Whatever is justice for one is justice for the other. Injustice the same. No man liveth to himself—likewise no class. The farmer cannot achieve justice for himself without emancipating the world!

Let's see how the full rendition law operates. Take, for instance, a precinct composed of 100 tax payers. Say two of them are worth \$50,000 each, making \$100,000. Five more are worth \$25,000 each, or \$125,000. Ten are worth \$10,000 each, or \$100,000, and fifty are valued at \$5,000 each, or \$225,000, while the remaining thirty-three average \$2,000 each, or \$66,000. This would give a total assessment at full rendition of \$616,000 for the precinct. If the old rule is applied and property assessed on an average of one-half its value, the same property would be rendered at \$308,000; the small farmers would escape payment of taxes on \$33,000 of property, while fifty would escape \$125,000 and the two largest property owners would save \$50,000. Do you wonder that the large taxpayers are howling?

It is easy to make people believe that a raise in property assessments means a raise in amount of taxes. We mean people who are not well informed and who do not study out questions for themselves. But when it is remembered that \$1,500,000 is collected from the railroads as intangible assets taxes and apportioned among the counties through which the roads pass, and that this is further augmented by large revenues from gross receipts and other taxes on certain corporations, this is easily understood. The main question is, do the farmers want these measures repealed and these taxes placed back upon them? Are you willing to help pay these taxes which are yet less on the railroads and corporations than they are on you?

We publish in this issue an article from Mr. Malcolm Graham of Galveston in reply to a recent editorial in the Co-operator upon the "Iniquity of Privately Owned Wharves." In this article Mr. Graham defends the city of Galveston by saying that its wharves are under the control of the county and state and that so long as this control is maintained private ownership is the best for the public. We deny that it is best, but admitting that this may be some protection, we say that the public is absolutely protected when it retains this control and then provides wharves and shipping facilities of its own. Let the transportation monopolies once get the city of Galveston and the state of Texas to relinquish all the water front now owned by them and the next move would be to annul their regulation of that owned by private companies. It is not so much what Galveston has already done, but what special interests are trying to get done that brought out the warning from the Co-operator.

B. F. Gibson of Royston, Texas, says in a letter which we publish elsewhere that his county (Fisher) purchased and imported last year seven thousand five hundred dollars' worth of bran and chops. This, he says, was because too little land was cultivated to feed crops and he charges this deficiency to the greed of the landlords. Whether Mr. Gibson is wholly right in this, it does not matter, nor is it any reflection upon the landlords of Fisher county, more than any other county in Texas or the south. The truth is that in our eagerness to raise "money crops" we have impoverished ourselves and our land and

the suggestion is one which should now be duly considered by landlords. Tenants should be encouraged to raise more stock and cultivate more patches for the use of the family. As the tenant prospers, he becomes a better tenant, a better worker and in this way the land allowed him for products for home consumption brings the landlord the greatest returns of any part of his property. Again, the better prepared the tenant is to live at home the better able he is to market his cotton or other money crop as there is a demand for it and thus further enhance the value of it to both parties.

One of the most important movements of the present day is the crusade in behalf of our great public forests. At the present reckless and wasteful rate of consumption America will be a practically treeless land in a very few years. The great lumber regions, exploited by the ruthless hand of private greed with no thought of a future crop, are fast becoming denuded. The national administration seems to be doing what it can without the aid of Congress to preserve the forests on federal public lands. The late Congress, however, in spite of the fact that the urgency of the measure was pressed on their attention, refused to say the word that would stop the sickening destruction of the great Appalachian reserve. The loss of the timber, great as it is, is undoubtedly of less consequence than the wearing and washing of the soil made inevitable when the forest barrier is removed from the mountain slopes. Millions of acres of America's best soil has already been carried down the rivers by the unbridled torrents. The preservation of our virgin resources is one of the things that the farmers of this country should take steps to insure. In the meantime, it is a good habit to plant and to protect useful trees on the farm.

Writing under the caption "The Function of Warehouses," a correspondent in this issue of The Co-Operator, gives as one reason for opposing warehousing that the insurance alone for the Texas crop so warehoused would amount to \$3,000,000. This brother perhaps has never stopped to consider that this \$3,000,000, or whatever the insurance is, is paid by the farmers anyway. Here is where so many farmers get upset by the shrewd business men and speculators. Warehouse charges, insurance, damages, etc., are all enumerated and held up as a bugaboo, and many a farmer is made to believe that he does not pay for these unless he holds his cotton himself. As a matter of fact the man who sells his cotton before the mills need it pays for all these items, pays the interest on the money invested in the cotton and then pays salaries and profits to the men who handle it. If all farmers stored and all carried their cotton until the mills were ready for it, all would save these expenses and profits, except the unavoidable expenses of storage and insurance.

A correspondent laments the fact that the non-union farmers reap equal, if not greater benefits from the union's holding cotton than the holders themselves. This is partially true, but there seems to be no way

to avoid it. However, as people become more educated this will grow less. In almost all other trades and about all the professions the man who will not take part in all movements for the welfare of his class is not recognized as a fit member of that class, and is ostracised from its society. This is not by resolution or action on the part of any particular organization, but because the man who will not share with his fellows the upbuilding of his own trade or profession is not deemed worthy of respect and confidence. The time has not yet come for this among farmers, because they have not yet learned the true purposes of the Farmers' Union, but as these become fully recognized the farmer who remains outside the organization will find himself less and less respected by his fellows.

#### ORGANIZE TO DETERMINE ACTION

Bearish influences in the different departments of the speculative, buying and consuming cotton world are, as usual, getting busy to hammer down the price of cotton for both near and fall months' delivery. There are two arguments now being used to depress the price of cotton; the first, that the consumption of manufactured goods is not satisfactory, owing to continued trade depression in this country; second, that the prospects for a large yield of cotton this year is good in practically all sections of the cotton belt, except Oklahoma. Upon these two propositions the fall months are being hammered, and October deliveries are now around 9.20, while December futures are quoted at about 9 cents by the New York Cotton Exchange. All cotton sold by exporters for delivery in these months are based on New York quotations, plus whatever premium the contract between the exporter and the spinner

is agreed on. If several million bales are sold on the basis of these figures every effort will be made to hold down prices until these contracts are liquidated. If the growers begin to rush their cotton to market as usual in September and October it will be impossible to stem the disastrous tide of these depressive influences. If the farmers are not well organized and secure the co-operative strength of the banking and business interests of the South they will have a hard struggle ahead to maintain fair prices. Lint cotton is worth more than its fair market price today, and it will be worth much more in October than the present future quotations for that month indicate. There must be something done aside from the mere work of organization. That is, of course, the first step, provided organization is based on sound business principles. The business end of marketing cotton is the most vital and important part of the cotton industry to farmers. If the crop is not sold at a profit there is but little satisfaction in the industry.—The Cotton Journal.

There are railroad and corporation attorneys, merchants, cotton buyers and bankers all over Texas who are so afraid that the Farmers' Union will go into politics and then to pieces that they can hardly sleep at night!

Old Alabama smoothed over all her differences at the last state meeting and it is safe to predict that the coming year will be the greatest in her history.

The Co-Operator extends sympathy to Mr. O. P. Pyle, former editor of the editor of the on account of the death of his aged father, "Uncle" Jesse W. Pyle, which occurred at the latter's home in Hunt county on July 10th.

## Around Union Headquarters

Organizer O. F. Dornblaser went over to Parker county on the 18th to attend a picnic appointment. This week he goes to East Texas.

"Uncle" Sam Hampton was called away from his appointments last week to attend his daughter, Miss Lula, who was very ill, danger.

Miss Lula Hampton, the efficient stenographer and clerk at headquarters, had an attack of appendicitis last week, and for a few days her friends and the family were greatly alarmed about her condition; but she began to improve about the first of the week and is now thought to be out of

National President C. S. Barrett was a visitor at state headquarters last week. He was here conferring with members of the Factory Club and the passenger agents of the railroads entering Fort Worth in regard to the meeting of the National Farmers' Union in September. The railroads have agreed to give a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Considering the fact that several of the states have two-cent fares, this is a low rate and is said

to be the same as given other national organizations. The Factory Club gave assurance that everything necessary for the accommodation of the convention would be attended to. President Barrett still says that it is his understanding that national headquarters are to be located here in the event Fort Worth offers any encouragement.

Attention is again called to the meeting of the committee on constitution and by-laws for the Texas State Union on the first day of August. If you have recommendations to make send them to Secretary C. Smith before that date.

County secretaries are requested to send the list of delegates elected to the State Union to Secretary C. Smith, Fort Worth, Texas, at once. This is very important as it will save the state union much time to have the list of delegates prepared when the convention meets.

Delegates to the State Union should inquire of their local railroad agent about rates a few days before the time to start. Sometimes local agents are not notified of reduced rates, and this will give them time to get instructions, if they have not already received them.

# Books and Education

## IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY F. M. BRALLEY, GENERAL AGENT OF THE CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION IN TEXAS.

One question of supreme importance which the friends of education in Texas are at this time greatly interested in is the opinion rendered by the supreme court in the Baird independent school district case and the effect of said opinion on school affairs in Texas. A careful study and analysis of the opinion warrant the following conclusions: Towns and villages incorporated for free school purposes only, referred to usually as independent school districts, are not authorized, under the state constitution, to levy more than a 20-cent local school tax, whereas heretofore under the uninterrupted and continuous construction of the law beginning with the administration of Attorney General Crane and extending down to the present time, said towns and villages incorporated for free school purposes only have been authorized to levy a school building tax of not more than 25 cents on the \$100 valuation of property, and an annual maintenance tax of not exceeding 50 cents on each \$100 valuation of property; and bonds issued by such districts for the erection of school houses to the amount of approximately \$3,500,000 are possibly invalidated. The opinion of the court does not affect "incorporated cities and towns which have assumed control of the public free schools within their limits and which constitute independent school districts," nor does it interfere with the "powers of those incorporated towns and cities for school purposes only whose district lines are coincident with their municipal limits."

A motion for rehearing has been filed in the supreme court, and until the matter has been finally adjudicated by that tribunal, it would be well for the people of the respective independent school districts in Texas to continue to levy, assess and collect maintenance taxes, and to continue to levy, assess and collect bond taxes with which to provide sinking funds and to pay interest on bonds already issued. However, it would be unwise and not in keeping with sound public policy to attempt further issues of bonds for building school houses in such independent school districts prior to the final disposition of the Baird case by the supreme court. If the supreme court on rehearing should affirm the decision already rendered, it is probable that the Thirty-first legislature would submit an amendment to the state constitution to be voted upon by the people validating or providing for the validation of all bonds heretofore issued by independent school districts or giving such relief as the people may demand. The people of such districts having authorized the issuance of said bonds by a two-thirds majority vote and having received full value therefor in comfortable and up-to-date school houses, would have no disposition whatever to repudiate honest debts thus incurred, and the constitutional amendment validating or providing for the validation of said bonds would be adopted, in my opinion, by an overwhelming vote of the people.

The adoption of the amendment to section 3, article 7 of the state constitution relating to public free schools in the November, 1908, election is made absolutely essential because the adoption of this amendment will give to these independent school districts, as well as to the country school districts the right to levy, by majority vote of the property taxpaying voters thereof, a tax of not exceeding 50 cents on

the \$100 valuation of property for the annual maintenance of their schools and for the erection and equipment of school houses. Hence, the proper and only logical course for the friends of education residing in such independent districts throuthout the state to pursue is for them to fall into line promptly and to assist in vigorously prosecuting the present campaign for the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment relating to public free schools.

The Texas Presbyterian College, a school for young women, at Milford, Texas, has had a remarkable history. It was founded in 1902, starting with one building. It now has three large buildings with a patronage from all the states in the southwest. This school has never had a canvasser yet from the first year the patronage has been beyond the capacity of the institution. The greatest American pianist, William H. Sherwood, is at the head of the School of Music. The Schools of Art and Expression have a deservedly large patronage. The school has its own china kiln and fired over a thousand pieces of china last year. The school has a large campus, affording all the best out-of-doors games—tennis, basket ball, etc. If you would like to know more of this popular school, write for a catalogue.

The State Board of Medical Examiners adopted resolutions at their recent meeting at Waco, indorsing the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people in the November election, relative to local taxation for the public schools.

### WANTED

Young men and ladies to learn Telegraphy for positions as telegraph operators. A few scholarships at half rate. For information address, **TANDY'S DEPOT COLLEGE, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.**

### Southland University, Denton, Texas.

Write to Southland University, Denton, Tex., if you want a summer commercial course. Twelve months scholarship for \$30.00. Write us about our **FREE SCHOLARSHIP.** All courses. Expert instructors. Reasonable terms. The school for the boy or girl wanting an education. Catalog free.

### Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE,

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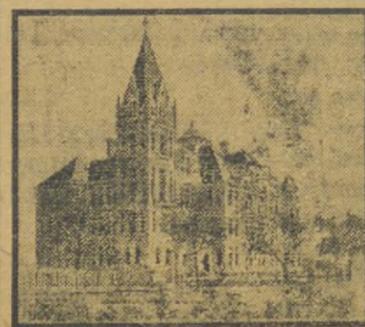
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**THE WEEK'S EPITOME**

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

**NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE**

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

J. A. Dunifer, a Katy brakeman, was killed Friday in a railway accident.

At Alvarado Saturday George Henry, a negro, was shot and killed on the main street by another negro named Tom Hart. Henry's neck was broken.

J. M. Parry, a brakeman familiarly known as Mexican Pete, was killed at Herman, six miles south of Decatur, on the Fort Worth and Denver railway.

Hugh Jones, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Middleton, Tenn., Tuesday, as a result of his having attempted an assault on a 17-year-old white girl.

John C. Witt, for more than fifteen years manager of the Postal Telegraph company in Houston killed himself Thursday morning by shooting himself two times, once in the breast and once through the head.

As a result of a head-on-collision on the Iron Mountain railroad, at St. Louis, Tuesday, the engineer is dead, the fireman has a broken leg, and many passengers are more or less seriously injured.

It is not believed at the Interstate Commerce Commission offices at Washington that the railroads of the country will undertake any general increase of rates at this time, or any time in the near future.

The train bearing the Pennsylvania delegation home from the Denver convention was attacked Sunday as it was entering St. Louis by a gang of thugs, and some of the passengers were injured and many narrowly escaped being hit by flying bullets, rocks and glass.

The largest yacht in the world driven by motor power was launched Friday at Charles L. Seabury & Co.'s shipyards at Morris Heights, N. Y. She is a graceful, well built vessel of 130 tons yacht register, class A1, at Lloyds, 111 feet over all, 90 feet at the water line, 31-foot beam, 4-foot draught, 260 horsepower.

Wrecked on the coast of Nicaragua, losing their life-boats in a fight through the surf and suffering many hardships while making their way to civilization, was the experience of the crew of the Norwegian bark Fraden, according to Capt. N. H. Galmert and eight of his sailors who arrived in New Orleans Friday.

Thousands of Indians are congregating in Little Chief's camp, two miles west of Calumet, Okla., to attend the great "Willow" dance, which will continue for three days and nights. It is said 3000 Indians have already arrived at the camp and that delegations of visiting tribes are coming every hour.

The great oil gusher in Tampico, Mexico, now on fire, is the third test well drilled in the Ceronia oil region. Standard Oil experts, basing their figures on the depth of the well, size of casing and height of flame given them by Mr. Laneman Friday, state the well is making a minimum of 77,000 barrels of crude oil every twenty-four hours.

The Rock Island shops at Shawnee are not only putting on all of the old men whom they laid off this past December, but there are now fifty more men at work in the shops than there were ever there before and men are being put on every day.

Friendly relations between the United States and Venezuela were entirely severed when the former withdrew their representatives from that country, immediately followed by the withdrawal of the Venezuelan charge from Washington.

Terrell Adcock, age 30, was found dead in his field, near Goldthwaite, Wednesday. His death was caused by gunshot wounds. A widow and children survive.

The work of straightening out the once flooded portion of West Dallas is progressing well. Many houses have been set again in the locations from which the floods washed them, and something like a dozen new ones are going up. Some of the farmers have begun replanting, and fence-building is the rule.

John D. Rockefeller, of Cleveland, quietly celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday, Wednesday, at Forest Hill, his suburban home, and stated to his friends that he was enjoying perfect health.

The granting of transportation as payment to newspapers and magazine publishers for advertising space is illegal and contrary to the objects of the interstate commerce law, according to a decision by Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court Wednesday.

Joe Gass, aged 6 years, was accidentally shot and killed at Dodge Saturday by Alfred Dixon, his uncle.

August Duerr of Dallas employed by the Flater Tobacco Company killed himself Tuesday by taking strychnine.

Mrs. H. W. Brand, treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died Friday at Evanston, Ill.

Assistant Health Officer Winn of St. Louis claims to have discovered a plan by which he proposes to rid the city of rats.

In attempting to cross the swollen San Saba river, Friday, Paul Wright, editor of the Brady Star, was drowned near that place.

The Idaho State board of pardons has commuted the sentence of Harry Orchard, who was sentenced to hang to life in prison.

A Palestine, Friday, in a wreck on the I. & G. N., caused by two trains colliding, Engineer M. P. Johnson of Dodge was killed.

Jack Alden, 23 years of age, was crushed to death in a gravel pit in Oak Cliff, Dallas, Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

A San Antonio Monday Walter Duke shot and killed Walter Evers, as result of a quarrel. Duke used a double-barrel shotgun.

F. O. DeJennett of Greenville was struck Monday at Dallas by a street car which jumped the track and received a fractured thigh.

George Goodsell, aged six years, is a patient at Bellevue hospital, New York, as a result of his mother branding him with a hot iron.

John J. Taylor, for many years a resident of Dallas, died Wednesday at the home of his parents in Providence, R. I. He was only 26 years of age.

With a bullet in his heart, Albert Platz, a rich tanner of Chicago, was found dead in his chair at his office Wednesday night. A revolver was on the floor beside him.



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**Youth and Old Age.**

Graybeard is walking with Youth today, Down through the glen where the cattle run.

Youth is enthused for the years to come, Graybeard is conning the cycles done. Boyhood is wishing for man's estate, Age and the wisdom of Graybeard's ken— Graybeard is yearning for youth gone by, Innocent heart and the pulse of ten!

Graybeard is lagging behind a bit, Stopping to worship a tree he knew Back in the hours of the care-free lad, Back in the days of the barefoot crew. Boyhood is tugging with fervent haste: "Hurry now, grandpa, and let us go!" Here is a path he has not explored, Down by the bridge where the riffles flow.

Onward the rush of the boyish clan; Halting, the thump of the cane of Age—

Thus is the Volume of Life made up, Chapter on chapter and page on page. This is the tale of Life's magic span, This is the record of human flight— Mope with the sunrise, trailed low at dusk; Life in the Morning and Death at Night!

Graybeard and Youth! Down the hill they plod, Youth forging on with an eager cry; Granddaddy feeble and pulling back, Seeking his breath and a chance to sigh. Sunrise for one and the Night for him Born of the years that have flown away— Youth and the shroud! Lay the fragrant bloom Here on the grave of Old Age today!

**Slivers of Thought.**

If we only could see our duty as other see it, what a nice world this would be for our friends!

I'll bet a cookie the man never lived who cared for a furnace and had dyspepsia at the same time.

Great men don't seem to have a habit of running in families. That's why we are usually disappointed in the sons of the great.

Well, have you made up your mind how many of your New Year's resolutions you will keep and how many you will make just to have the fun of breaking them?

Some of the meanest men on earth can lie down with their conscience and sleep like a babe until the breakfast bell rings.

An overdrawn argument usually covers a nigger in the woodpile.

It is all right to be proud of your manufacture but this habit of putting the name of the maker on the tombstone always did look to me like stretching a point.

The majority of jokes reached that age too many years ago.

A man is safer in a French duel than he is doing the chamber-maid's work for a mule.

In the north of Sicily snow is sold for a cent a pound. When a man is shoveling pounds and pounds of it off his walk in the early morning, the thought of this makes him mad.

There is a lot of money spent for handbills that just as well could be saved by telling the news across the back fence.

Some people are so methodical they take half the excitement out of life.

The janitor bows very politely these days, the elevator man is as courteous as a southern darkey at his best, the newsboy puts your paper right where you want it, the barber salaams low and your wife never fails to give you an extra kiss as you leave for town in the morning. Christmas is near!

One of the first things to learn about setting a hen is to get the hen.

**Rag Time.**

Public Printer Stillings pays a man \$1,200 a year to keep Uncle Sam's printery free of cockroaches. I wonder if any of the typographical artists have shown him where the type lice are?

A Nashville woman wants to be the town dog catcher at nothing per

month. She must be looking for experience in the catch line.

Pessimists who contend that the newspaper has no influence these days should know the case of an Ohio man whose whole life was influenced thereby. He was walking along the track when a bundle of papers, thrown from the train, hit him and broke his back.

Someone wants to know why it isn't called "feetball"? That's because one leg of every player is in a sling most of the time.

I know what the other place is going to be like, all right. I am running a new hot-water furnace, now.

A Georgia man killed four rattlesnakes with an empty jug. It was easy enough to kill them with an empty jug, but how in the dickens did he see 'em?

When the girl you have been courting so long says she is going to be an old maid and stay at home with mother, it is a sure sign that she is willing to listen to reason at last.

The Smithville (Tex.) Times says: "They laugh who win and they win who laugh. Be jolly." In other words, the world swaps sunshine for sunshine; if you want sunshine, let your own sun shine.

**Curing Mark.**

Mark Furry of the Alden Times is at Battle Creek, Michigan, being rubbed down by a second day advent with a hot towel up and down the spine, interspersed with every alternate rub being given with a cake of ice. We don't know what ails Mark but if this don't stiffen his backbone we don't know what would. The theory is that the hot water draws the pain out, and the ice freezes it before it can get back.—Britt (Ia.) Tribune.

*Byron Williams*

A special invitation is extended by Mr. A. S. Logsdon, 411 Wheat building Ft. Worth for you to call at his office during the State Union and talk with him about buying bagging, ties, coal and seed direct. Remember this when you come.

**Low Clubbing Offer**

we can offer the Co-Operator and Murray's Swine Breeder both for one year for \$1.25. Hog raising is going to be a great industry in Texas within the next few years. In fact, the farmer who does not raise hogs now is making a serious mistake. If you want the best results, you need a hog journal. Murray's Swine Breeder is a monthly paper devoted exclusively to this business. Send us \$1.25 for the two papers.

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It's Home is in Texas

It contains no caffeine or any other stimulant

At Fountains and in Bottles

ONE DYING; TWELVE INJURED.

Cars with Strikebreakers Attacked by Union Miners.

Birmingham, Ala., July 13.—Robert Gardner, a Deputy Marshal, fatally wounded, and at least a dozen coal miners more or less seriously shot, is the result of an attack on a train bearing strike breakers to take the places of union miners at Jefferson, near here, today. The train was in charge of thirteen deputies, and was en route to Adamsville. It is said the union miners attempted to induce the strike breakers to leave the train, and threatened to kill them if they went to work. Gov. Comer has ordered a company of cavalry from Montgomery to the scene, and troops already on the ground are under arms and will patrol the district tonight to prevent further disorders. Deputy Gardner, mortally wounded, was brought to Birmingham tonight. Deputy George Smith, accompanying him, estimates that no less than 1000 shots were fired by both sides in the attack on the train.

Old Muster Roll Found.

Austin: A most interesting document has turned up, being the original muster roll of the Capt. John Williams' company of frontier rangers, which were mustered into service on May 24, 1858, and mustered out on July 24. The muster roll was prepared by Capt. Williams himself and submitted as a report to the Legislature. The rangers were called into service by Gov. Rannels. The document was sent to the Controller by Joe F. Brown of Cherokee, San Saba County, who secured it from the heirs of David S. Hanna. In the Washington report giving the number of men in each company of rangers entitled to pensions under the new law only twenty was the estimate of Capt. Williams' command, but the muster roll received today gives a total of 112 names.

Many Desertions Reported.

San Salvador: Official reports received here regarding the progress of the revolutionary movement in Honduras give sequence to the occurrences of the last seven days. On July 10 Choluteca was captured by the insurgents and on the 14th instant they took possession of the town of Nacaone. On this date Gen. Dionisio Gutierrez, commanding the government forces, occupied Limon. It is reported that there have been many desertions from his command. On the 15th instant two columns of government troops that were on their way from Ocotepeque to the disaffected district decided to desert and proclaim Manuel Bonilla President of Honduras, but when these men approached the revolutionary forces one column changed its mind and remained faithful. The other, however, joined the rebels in Coroquín.

Snakes Fight; One is Eaten.

Paris, Tex.: While C. A. Rainey, living north of Caviness, was in his pasture Friday getting a load of wood his attention was attracted to a bunch of weeds shaking a few feet away, and discovered a king snake and a coachwhip engaged in combat. The king snake was four and one-half feet long and the coachwhip was a foot longer. Suddenly the king snake seized its enemy by the back of the head and quick as lightning tied itself in a knot about the coachwhip's body. After constricting it awhile it began to swallow the coachwhip, commencing at the head

Railroads Refuse S. O. Booze.

Guthrie, Okla.: It has been agreed by all railroads entering Oklahoma that henceforth no shipments of liquor into the state will be accepted by them on shippers' orders, a custom claimed to have resulted in much trouble for the railroads since the enactment of the State-wide prohibition law. This agreement will not in all probability, curtail the amount of liquor shipped into prohibition Oklahoma.

Alleged Ice Combine.

Austin: Attorney General Davidson states that Attorney C. T. J. Harris of Palestine has been selected by the department to investigate the alleged combine said to exist at Palestine, between the two ice plants at that point. It has been reported to the department that the two factories combined and raised the price of ice. Mr. Harris will investigate.

Farmers May Flail Grain.

Okarchee, Okla.: Present conditions in Oklahoma may result in at least some of the wheat growers returning to the old-fashioned flail unless the price charged for thrashing wheat is lowered. The thrashers are demanding 10c per bushel, the farmers to furnish everything. The farmers are threatening to flail their grain out on the barn floor rather than pay such a price.

Indictments to the number of twenty-two were returned by the grand jury in Brooklyn Friday against persons charged with betting at the race track.

Honolulu has completed all arrangements for the entertainment of the Atlantic battleship fleet and awaits the coming of the ships with the greatest interest.

Messrs. E. M. and John Hopkins, of Detroit, Mich., were in Bonham Tuesday to meet with citizens in the interest of the proposed interurban from Bonham to Fort Worth.

Harry Thaw left Poughkeepsie Monday for White Plains to appear before Justice Mills at a hearing to determine his right to a jury trial to determine the question of his sanity.

The promoters of the Gainesville, Whitesboro and Sherman interurban railway stated Thursday that a train load of rails for the road was expected at Gainesville in a day or so and the laying of track would begin as soon as the rails can be distributed along the right of way.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, in a proclamation declares that none but patriotic airs shall be played in the public parks of that city on the Fourth of July.

The publicity attending her suit for divorce has prostrated Mrs. Frank Jay Gould and she is under a doctor's care at her home in New York. Her condition is serious.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at the Hague learns that Holland has made a claim against Venezuela for redress for the seizure of the Dutch ships and mails.

Two Missouri Pacific passenger trains collided head-on near Piper, Kan., Thursday. Several passengers were slightly injured and a baggage man seriously hurt.

Diega Nero was stabbed and killed and her 12-year-old daughter received a painful wound while they were chopping cotton on a farm near Buda Friday.

TRAIN STRIKES AUTO; SIX ARE KILLED.

Automobile Struck by Passenger Train Going at High Speed.

Columbia City, Ind., July 20.—Six persons were instantly killed when an automobile in which they were riding from Fort Wayne to Lake Wawasee was struck by a passenger train a mile south of here late Saturday afternoon. The dead: Charles S. King, Mrs. Charles S. King, Josephine King, twelve; Catherine King, fourteen; Fama Bradshaw, fourteen; Earl Timmins, chauffeur. All were from Fort Wayne. King and his family and the Bradshaw girl left Fort Wayne shortly after noon and when they reached the railroad crossing where the accident occurred found it blocked by a freight train. The automobile was stopped until the track was clear and immediately afterward the chauffeur started across the tracks. The roar of the departing freight train drowned the sound of a passenger approaching on the opposite track at high speed. When the automobile was in the middle of the track the passenger train struck it with terrific force. The people in the automobile were hurled in all directions and one of them was carried on the pilot of the engine for a quarter of a mile before the train was brought to a stop. All of the victims were prominent in Fort Wayne, being social leaders. The bodies were horribly mangled, nearly every bone in the bodies of two of the children being broken.

Alamo Guns Unearthed.

San Antonio, Tex.: Ancient cannon

used in defending the Alamo have been unearthed at the corner of Houston street and Alamo Plaza. The foundation for a skyscraper is being dug there, and when a depth of about twenty feet was reached the cannon were uncovered.

They were very large, cast iron, and there is no doubt that they are the old Alamo guns, as these relics were buried by the Texans many years ago. They are the property of the Maverick estate, but will probably be given to the State for the purpose of mounting at the Alamo in their original place.

Nabors in Freestone County

Editor Co-operator: A. M. Nabors, president of the Limestone County Farmers' Union, will begin tonight in Freestone county in the interest of the Union. Brother Nabors is not only a good speaker, but is true and tried, and has never been known to give an inch in the face of the enemies of the farmers' cause.

We hope the people of Freestone county will turn out and hear him. He begins Tuesday night July 14 at Wortham. LUTHER B. HUNT, Secretary Limestone County Union.

Morris County Union met at Sycamore Grove July 10 and the following officers were elected: County president, W. S. Simpson; vice president, H. J. Lee; secretary-treasurer, J. Chastain; lecturer, J. Johnson; chaplain, G. Godfrey; doorkeeper, Brother Jones. Brother H. J. Lee in sending us a report of this meeting voices a grievance of the Morris county people, in that (to quote his words) "this county has never had one (of the state officers) within its limits." That section is in need of a lecturer, and Brother Lee assures us that if one will go that way he will get a grand

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## Hog Department

### Handling Young Pigs

Discussing methods of handling young pigs, H. M. Cottrell of the Colorado experiment station, says: "Pigs should not be weaned until they are at least 8 weeks old, and if the sow is not to have a second litter, or if there is time enough in case she is, it is better to let the pigs suckle until they are 10 or 12 weeks old.

"Farmers often get in a hurry and wean pigs when 6 weeks old, but unless there is an abundant supply of milk and especially good care is given the pigs are likely to get stunted, sometimes so severely that they never recover.

"The cheapest way to put gains on young pigs is through the sow. She has a strong digestion and can turn coarse grains and pasture into easily digested milk. Careful experiments show that a pound of weight taken from the sow will make more than one pound of gain on the pigs, the flesh of the young animals containing more water.

"The sow should be fed to produce a high yield of milk and the pigs should be kept with her until they get to eating a full feed of both grain and pasture.

"When the time comes to wean the pigs cut down the sow's ration to water and a little grain. Take away the stronger pigs first, leaving the weaker ones to suckle for a few days. This method will give the weak pigs an extra chance and will dry up the sow without injuring her udder. When she is giving a large supply of milk and all the pigs are taken away at once her udder is often ruined and she becomes unable to suckle another litter.

"When first weaned feed the pigs from three to five times a day. While with their mother they took their

meals at least every two hours and too sudden a change is detrimental.

"After they get to growing vigorously cut down to two meals a day, and when they weigh seventy-five pounds each and are on good pasture feed once a day and that at night.

"When first weaned feed the pigs some skim milk if possible. It makes the change from the mother's milk easier. Whole milk is good, but as butter fat is worth \$400 to \$740 a ton, it is expensive pig feed. Tankage will take the place of milk, making it about one-fifth the total weight of the grain fed.

"A variety of feeds will give larger and cheaper gains than will any single feed. Peas, barley, wheat, rye, milo maize and corn are the grains to use in Colorado. Soak from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, each time feeding a mixture of at least two grains.

"Do not sour the feed and keep the troughs, pails and barrels used in feeding sweet and clean.

"Half the weight of a 200-pound pig should be made from pasture. Alfalfa makes the best pasture, followed by rape, clover and a mixture of wheat, rape, clover and a mixture of wheat, oats and barley sown thickly.

"Keep the pasture short for young pigs, as fresh growth is the most easily digested and tall pastures when wet often make the pigs have sour skins. Have two pastures and change from one to the other, so that the pigs will always have clean feed.

"They need fresh, clean water always before them. If a well is not convenient the water can be supplied cheaply in barrels to which are attached long waterers.

"They must have a warm, dry, clean shelter, free from draft every night in the year, and they need a shade from the midday sun.

### A CHAT WITH THE PUBLISHERS.

We are beginning to receive letters for the special feature of our issue of August 6, which will be published during the meeting of the next state union, wherein we are to publish in brief terms the opinions of all who write as to the best method of promoting the growth of the Union for next year. This method should be a very interesting feature of the paper and one calculated to do much good if our readers will consider the matter thoughtfully and offer suggestions worthy of consideration. We must have all letters for this department in our office before August 1. Write your article separate from any other letter you may send, and on one side of the paper only, and do not let it contain more than 100 words. Letters of greater length than this will not be considered.

During the past week several of our correspondents have endorsed the idea of making the annual dues sufficient to cover the subscription of each member to the Co-Operator and some of them suggest that the matter be submitted to the state Union. One thing all have observed, and that is that wherever Union literature is read the organization is alive and active, and needs very little lecturing, if any. As a rule, only those members who have not kept posted, are dissatisfied with the progress of the organization and lukewarm in their support of it and in their loyalty to the will of the majority. We have no suggestion to make in the matter, but as we have said before, it is entirely in the hands of the Union to do as it thinks best.

We want to again remind you to

make suggestions as to what feature of the paper you like best and in what way you think it can be further improved. We are not trying to publish the paper to please ourselves, except in so far as it pleases you. In other words, it is not a question of what we like to read, but what our subscribers like, and we are going to try our best to supply them with the kind of reading matter that interests them. Hence, we are always glad to have suggestions along this line.

We are always glad to have our subscribers and members write us articles for publication on topics of general interest to the organization, but we are compelled to insist that they be made as brief as possible. We have on hand now more letters than we could publish within the next four issues if we were to publish them in full. To boil them down requires much time and sometimes destroys the sense that the writer intended to convey. On this account we are sometimes compelled to reject letters entirely which we would publish if the same idea were expressed briefly. Please bear this in mind, and when you write go to the point at once and express your thoughts as clearly and briefly as possible.

Considering the plans being set on foot for marketing cotton thru local warehouses with the aid of state headquarters or a central selling agency, it has occurred to us that a daily edition of the Co-operator might be a very valuable help in keeping the membership posted on markets, demands, etc. A four-page daily could be printed every evening, except Sunday, at a cost of about \$3 a year to each subscriber or local, and it would reach

every part of Texas where cotton is produced the morning after publication. The value of such a paper would depend upon whether it should reach all, or nearly all, the locals in the cotton counties. Where there are country telephones, one paper to the local secretary or president would be sufficient. Where there are no telephones, the paper could be left with the ginner or some union man at the gin. As a rule, one paper for each local would be sufficient and this could be paid for out of the local treasury. However, as many members as possible should also take it, as it would pay them its cost on helping to sell one bale of cotton. We would like to hear from local secretaries and presidents on the subject and if there seems to be any demand for it, we will submit a proposition.

### THE COTTON SCHOOL.

The Farmers' Union Cotton Grading School is going ahead with a good attendance. New scholars are coming in every day.

The Union School will be open to scholars up to Aug. 15. Anyone wishing to learn the grading of cotton cannot afford to miss this school. The Union was never better prepared to teach their scholars the grading of cotton. If you intend to learn how to grade cotton don't miss this school. Our teachers are the best to be had. Our samples cover all grades known to the business and we promise satisfaction to every scholar.

The tuition fee of \$15 includes the full course and you stay until you finish. Some get thru in fifteen days, but you stay until you are satisfied.

Make your arrangements to come to the state convention and attend the Cotton School afterward.

### CALL FOR BUSINESS AGENTS

As chairman of the Business Agents' Association, I request all business agents, both county and local, to meet on Aug. 3, the day before the opening of the state convention. Very important.  
A. H. O'KEEFE.

As Mrs. John Rouloff of Chicago was on her way to the hospital accompanied by a nurse, she gave birth to a 10-pound girl on the street car, a physician being called there to wait upon her.

As a pistol shot sung at the city hall Thursday a little athlete, in running tights, carrying a silver tube, containing a message from Mayor McClellan of New York to Mayor Busse of Chicago, started away up Broadway on the first relay of a thousand-mile journey to Chicago.

Fire that broke out at midnight, Wednesday, in the town of Orcutt, Cal., a shipping point for the Santa Maria oil fields, caused two deaths and destroyed oil tanks and other property valued at nearly \$200,000.

At the United Confederate Veterans and Old Settlers' reunion at Decatur while the Confederate Grays of Fort Worth and the Decatur Rifles were engaged in a sham battle, Grady Helm, the 18-year-old son of City Marshal Wes Helm, was very seriously injured.

Thursday afternoon the grand lodge of the B. P. O. E. adjourned at 5 o'clock at Dallas to meet at Los Angeles, Cal., the week beginning July 11, 1909, the first session of the grand lodge upon that occasion to be held July 13.

J. L. Long, superintendent of the Dallas public schools for the past fifteen years, said by his friends to possess to a remarkable degree the dual capacity of teacher and executive officer, resigned his position last Wednesday.

A dynamite bomb, exploding with terrific force Wednesday in the Arway, a fashionable apartment house of New York, hurled scores of occupants from their beds, shattered many windows and threw the tenants into a panic.

Leslie Goff, a rubber stamp dealer, of Lawton, Okla., Wednesday, received notification from Michigan that the \$50,000 estate which had been left to the Spiritualist Church by the will of his father had been awarded to him.

J. T. Jones, Jr., a visiting Elk from Jackson, Tenn., died suddenly Thursday night at the home of his uncle, E. E. Flippen of Dallas, with whom he was staying during the convention. He arrived in Dallas Friday and to all appearances was in good health.

## Practical Fashions

### CHILD'S TUCKED RUSSIAN DRESS.



Paris Pattern No. 2264. All Seams Allowed.—Nothing is more serviceable for the small girl or boy than the one-piece dress. The model illustrated may be worn by either, and develops to advantage in chambray, Indian-head cotton, linen, or any of the pretty, checked ginghams which are so fashionable at the present time. In golden-brown linen with the trimming-band, belt, waistband and removable shield of red chambray, it is a most stylish little frock, and one that will be both easy to make and becoming when worn. The pattern is in four sizes—one to seven years. For a child of three years the dress requires 3 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or two yards 42 inches wide; 3 3/4 yards of serpentine braid to trim.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

NO. 2264.	SIZE.....
NAME.....	
TOWN.....	
STREET AND NO.....	
STATE.....	

### In a Few Years.

He pocketed the hard-boiled egg gratefully.

"Ah, madam," he said, "believe me, I would not be begging my bread from door to door if it were possible for me to procure work at my chosen calling. But the day will come—"

"Poor fellow," said the woman, "what is your calling, anyhow?"

"I," he answered proudly "am an able-bodied aeroplane sailor."



# Poultry Department

## HOPPER FEEDING

A writer in one of our contemporaries says on the subject of hopper feeding: "We have been using it for the last four years exclusively and believe in four more years that nine-tenths of the poultrymen that can give their young stock free range will have adopted this method."

He further goes on to say: "We contend that it takes just four things to make a real first-class feed. These are wheat bran, cracked corn, clean oats and a good grade of beef scraps. The green stuff is picked on the range. Of course we mean chicks that are large enough to leave the brooder and be put on free range. Six to eight weeks old. You can see that the above four things are the cheapest things on the market and the easiest to get, and at the same time far ahead of any combination you can possibly get."

"Wheat bran is one of the fastest growing and bone-building feeds that we have and is cheaper than any other. The quantity of bran consumed in proportion to other feeds is astonishing. According to our experience we find the feed to be eaten in about the following proportion: One part beef scraps, two parts oats, four parts cracked corn, six parts wheat bran."

"The small amount of beef scraps used we account for by the fact that more or less bugs and worms are picked up on free range, and as there is quite a lot of such as this and also a large quantity of grown stuff consumed, it makes the grain bill appreciably less."

"As the chicks grow larger and older they will begin to eat more oats until they will about equal the cracked corn. Do not worry about a balanced ration, but just put the things before them and they will do it better than any expert."

"During the whole period of growth they will keep in the very best condition, making a steady and continuous growth. Something that is quite hard to obtain with the hand-fed methods. When hopper-fed and kept on free range you never see a droopy bird, but

every one is bright and active and you can almost see them grow.

"During the last few years we have used this plan exclusively and we invariably have at maturity large, vigorous birds ready to begin laying in the early fall and continuing right on thru the winter, all the time remaining as bright and active as ever. We don't think we will ever go back to hand feeding our growing stock. In fact, the most convincing argument we know of in favor of hopper feeding is that those who give it a trial rarely, if ever, go back to the old way."

"At this writing we have several hundred on range, from five to fifteen weeks old, and never lose one except by accident, and that is very seldom."

"When a man adopts a style of feeding and is satisfied with it after a four years' trial, that to the writer seems pretty good evidence that it is good, and this is only one of many. All the big poultry growers are adopting the hopper feeding methods. Open-front houses, free range and hopper feeding are a great triumvirate."

## CRATE YOUR EGGS

Some time since the writer saw a man driving out of town with a tub in which were cotton seed and eggs. "What's the matter?" I asked, to which he replied, "Eggs broke—forty-three of them."

Forty-three eggs at two dozen for a quarter, which he was getting, meant a loss of about 45 cents. One crate can be bought for 15 cents, and it will hold thirty-six dozen. When the crate is filled tack the cover on and the sections will stand solid and there will be only a small chance of breakage.

If the roads be rough, however, and the vehicle be a lumber wagon without springs, buy a little common sheet cotton batten and put it over each pasteboard that goes between the layers, and all likelihood of breakage will be obviated. How much neater the crates look than boxes and tubs of cotton seed and how much handier; the eggs, then, count themselves.

she won't stand to me milked. Is it all right to use the milk while she has these warts?

Answer—Touch each wart with about one drop of nitric acid once a day for three or four days, then keep oiled with olive oil and they will soon disappear. I think the milk would be all right to use if the cow has no fever from them.

Cedar Hill, Texas—I have a very fine Jersey calf, about 3 months old. It has been puny for three weeks. At first it took diarrhoea. For two or three days the bowels became constipated, some days diarrhoea, then constipation. I have tried raw eggs when bowels were loose and given hog's lard when constipated. Will you please give me a remedy for this trouble at once?

Answer—This is inflammation of the first stomach and is more often met with in calves than in older cattle. Give the calf one-half pint raw linseed oil and one teaspoonful of Tr. Opii; mix and give at one dose. Repeat in twenty-four hours if necessary.

## NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS.

Please remember that I will only remain in this office until State convention Aug. 4. So please send in your orders for bagging and ties, coal, lumber and building material, implements and machinery, buggies, wagons, harness, saddles, sewing machines, binder twine, warehouse supplies, in fact write

me for any old thing. I am here to serve until Aug. only.

A. H. O'Keeffe  
Business Agent.

AGENTS PORTRAITS \$50, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-157 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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Our new 86 page Catalog shows and describes over 60 styles of vehicles on which we save you from \$20 to \$40 in middlemen's profit and expenses. Let us mail you one Free. GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO., Atlanta, Ga.



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Clean your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. \$1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is also estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Pay me on time for CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans Rice—Kaffir Corn—Maize and all such Texas Crops. Separates oats from wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out dockweed plants. Cleans alkali clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. CHATHAM FREE BOOK tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations in horse fens and Agricultural Papers recommended them. Write nearest office for New Catalog.

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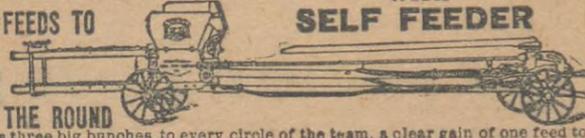
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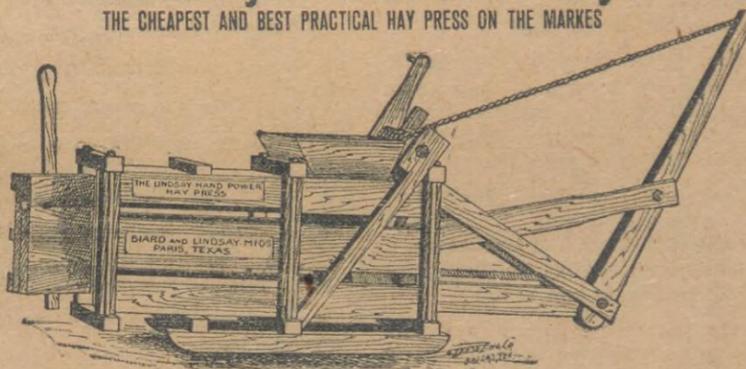
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## Veterinary Department

Articles for this department and questions to be answered should be addressed to Dr. D. J. Lowry, Weatherford, Texas. If immediate answer and prescription are wanted, enclose \$1; otherwise answer will be given through this paper.

Baird, Texas, July 9, 1908.—Will you please tell me what is the matter with my mule and what to do for him? He is 5 years old and has been in good flesh and in good health until about a month ago. He eats hearty and I work him all the time. When he stands for a while he will stretch out like he wanted to make water and sometimes will make a little quantity and it seems to be dark and ropy. He will stand and stretch out this way for twenty or thirty minutes at a time. He doesn't drink very much water.

Answer—Your mule has some kind of kidney trouble; can't tell for sure from your letter. Would advise you to give a complete change of food and let the water he drinks be pure and free from gip. Give this as a tonic twice a day: Ferri sulphate, one ounce; nitrate potassa, one ounce; sulphur, three ounces; one tablespoonful night and morning in his feed.

Crowley, Texas.—Please tell me what to do for my milch cow. She has warts on two of her teats. They are not very large, but at times they get sore and

## NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

The Sam Lanham iron plan at Rusk after being shut down for some time has resumed operation.

The dead body of a man, identified as that of J. S. Boggs, was found in San Antonio, Saturday, on the steps of a residence by the milkman, who had called to deliver a bottle of milk.

An amusement resort, at Ft. Worth, known as the White City, was nearly completely destroyed by fire Wednesday night, supposedly of incendiary origin.

A negro believed to be the one who committed the assault on the 13-year-old Ada Hopkins at Beaumont Wednesday has been arrested and lodged in the Galveston jail.

At Denison, Saturday, Miss Viola Hudgins, 17 years of age, was found dead at the home of her parents, a pistol, which told the story, was found by her side.

Zack Isabel, of Sunset, Montague county, while attending religious services Sunday was called from the church and shot to death with a double barrel shotgun.

At El Paso Tuesday Mexican revolutionists attempted to kidnap the wife and children of Vice President Corral of Mexico, who were on their return from California.

The statement to the effect that negro foremen were employed in the construction work of the Dallas-Sherman Interurban has been denied by the management of that road.

Bob Wright, aged 32 years, killed his wife and himself at their home near McKinney, last Tuesday, a razor being the weapon used. They leave a little girl three years old.

The new Tarrant County Benevolent Home, located at Fort Worth, was opened Wednesday, and forty children, who occupied the old building, were transferred to the new home.

The Hill County Record, a weekly newspaper published at Hillsboro, in its issue of Friday announces the sale of the plant and business by W. S. Mayes, by whom it had been conducted several years, to W. C. Blassingame.

The Young Men's Industrial Club, of Mexia, has received a letter from the United States office of Public Roads, stating that an engineer would be sent in the near future to lay off roads to be macadamized in the Mexia neighborhood.

At Beaumont, Wednesday, Ada Belle Hopkins, a 18-year-old white girl, while in the woods alone, was assaulted and beaten unconscious by a negro, who escaped, but who was later captured and landed in the jail at Galveston.

Four Mexicans, alleged to have violated the neutrality laws of the United States by conspiring against a friendly country while on United States soil, were bound over to await the action of the federal grand jury at the close of their hearing before United States Commissioner Olive at El Paso Thursday.

Henry Ryder Taylor, aged 56 years, died July 14 in a local hospital at San Antonio. In point of service he was probably the oldest newspaper man in Texas, having been in the business since a boy. Cancer of the

stomach was the cause of his death.

The Boston Finance Commission is to present a report at the conclusion of its work on investigation of the Hub's finances in favor of a commission to govern Boston after the Galveston plan.

The State Election Board's official list of those who have filed petitions for nomination in the primary election of August 4 at Guthrie, Okla., shows there are 420 candidates aspiring for 149 State and district offices.

J. D. Snider, office assistant Attorney General, at Austin, in an opinion given out recently, held that it would be illegal for a person connected with a bank bidding for depository of city funds, to hold a public office.

Joe Dorsey, the negro jointly charged with Ed Beard and Mrs. Tilden Goode with killing the latter's husband, Tilden Goode, a short time ago at Ben Hur, was Friday found guilty in Judge Cobb's court at Groesbeck, and given the death penalty.

Louis J. Dealy, white, aged forty years took carbolic acid Monday and died a few minutes later. He had been in Houston but a few days, coming from Louisiana. Nothing is known of his relatives or his friends.

Curtis Lee Taylor, aged 17, died Wednesday afternoon in thirty minutes after being struck by a San Antonio and Aransas Pass switch engine. The deceased was a son of Hon. Joe W. Taylor, a leading lawyer of Waco.

### UNION ORGANIZERS.

(Continued from page 14)

J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.  
N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.  
F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.  
G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.  
J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.  
H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.  
J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.  
F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.  
William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.  
P. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.  
J. H. Carlile, New Waverly, Walker county.  
A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.  
G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.  
Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.  
J. T. Grice, Sparsburg, Dawson county.  
R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.  
W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.  
A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.  
H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.  
W. L. Wood, Toler, Hood county.  
W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.  
B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.  
J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.  
J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.  
Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.  
Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.  
Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.  
Joe E. Edmondson, Slocum, Anderson county.  
J. T. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.  
T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.  
M. C. Caylor, Anna, Route No. 2, Collin county.  
J. H. Hopper, Sumner, Route No. 1, Lamar county.  
J. R. Sturdivant, Elbert, Throckmorton county.  
L. E. Culver, Cookeville, Titus county.  
W. C. Spence, Mazeland, Runnels county.  
W. E. Schneider, Hugo, Hays county.  
C. L. Sullivan, Canton, Van Zandt county.

Buell Bradford, Colorado, Mitchell county.  
G. Herd, Frisco, Denton county.  
C. C. Wright, Kemp, Route No. 6, Kaufman county.  
J. M. Sanderlin, Worthy, Uvalde county.  
A. F. McDonald, Mulock, Hansford county.  
M. G. Caperton, Maverick, Runnels county.  
E. O. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Lavaca county.  
J. W. Thompson, Huckabay, Route No. 1, Erath county.  
L. L. Grisham, La Ward, Jackson county.  
A. P. Landers, Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county.  
Lee Satterwhite, Munday, Knox county.  
I. M. Cook, Bryan, Brazos county.  
W. A. McKee, Abilene, Taylor county.  
J. A. Kinard, Big Springs, Howard county.  
L. B. Holloway, San Saba, San Saba county.  
J. L. Mays, Waller, Route No. 1, Waller county.  
J. E. Montgomery, Skidmore, Bee county.  
A. H. McCreery, New Waverly, Walker county.  
E. J. Moltz, Seguin, Guadalupe county.  
S. O. Kelly, Lott, Falls county.  
J. F. Pulliam, Walnut Springs, Bosque county.  
J. A. Cole, Campbell, Hunt county.  
George S. Bond, Mexia, Route No. 2, Limestone county.  
Hon. George B. Terrell, Alto, Cherokee county.  
All organizers should turn in their commissions at once so the people may know who are authorized to lecture and who are commissioned to organize.

### DIRECTORY OF UNION OFFICIALS

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Jno. M. Caldwell, chaplain, Jasper.  
S. Newburn, conductor, Madison.  
J. A. Jackson, doorkeeper, Jasper.  
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W. M. Carlisle, lecturer, Dukes.  
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Alvin Allen, Secretary-Treasurer, Topeka.  
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N. H. Summitt, vice president and lecturer, Bertrand.  
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James McIntosh, sergeant-at-arms, Purdy.  
J. I. Barrett, business agent, Bly.  
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J. W. Scott, doorkeeper.  
Tom Roach, conductor.  
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B. F. Earle, secretary-treasurer, Anderson.  
A. B. Black, chaplain, Taylor.  
M. A. Mahaffey, organizer, Belton.  
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W. B. Savage, chaplain, Halls.  
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W. T. Smith, conductor, Hardin.  
G. A. Hornbeak, business agent, Greenfield.  
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J. P. Lane, vice president, Gallatin.  
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B. F. Chapman, organizer and lecturer, Fort Worth.  
J. W. Smith, chaplain, Belton.  
J. E. Beane, doorkeeper.  
W. W. Scott, conductor.  
A. H. O'Keefe, business agent, Fort Worth.  
J. E. Beane, conductor, Burleson.  
W. W. Scott, doorkeeper.  
Executive Committee: W. T. Loudermilk, chairman, Comanche; J. C. Allbritton, secretary, Snyder; Peter Radford, Whitt; J. E. Montgomery, Kyle; H. Laas, Brookshire.