

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

Number 47

THERE IS NO DISCRIMINATION

Old Cotton Worth as much as
New.

President D. J. Neill who has just returned from Galveston, gives it out officially that there is now no discrimination against last year's cotton, but that it is worth as much as the new crop. It is reported that interior buyers are offering less for the old and where this is done, none should be sold. If you cannot get fair treatment at home, you have a remedy. Pass the word around to your neighbor who does not read and save him from loss.

MONEY WE SEND ABROAD.

Texas Sends Away Enough Annually to Build Hundreds of Factories.

Editor Co-Operator:

Texas annually raises and markets about 3,000,000 bales of cotton. According to Co-operator for June 1908 the last crop for Texas is given at 2,204,341 bales weighing 500 pounds each. The average price is given at about 11.45 cents per pound, making a total of \$125,308,742 or \$57.25 per bale.

Last year was a poor crop year for cotton in Texas, so for convenience we will take her average crop and call it 3,000,000 bales and say that it brings 10 cents per pound, it would bring to Texas \$150,000,000. Suppose that cotton was all made up into calico, it is said that a bale of cotton will make 3,000 yards of calico so if it was made into calico, and sold back to Texas consumers they would have to dig up the handsome little sum of \$450,000,000, just three times as much as they got for the raw material or a difference of \$300,000,000. The neat little sum we Texas farmers annually contribute to the European spinners for

lack of factories at home to consume our raw material.

With factories at home to consume our raw material we are annually compelled to see the foreigners take off two thirds the value of our great staple crop and then we get up and shout what a great people we are and how independent we are, when the truth is, if Europe should go to war and the cotton trade of England or Germany or France should be blockaded our southland would be thrown into absolute want in less than a year's time. The situation of our people on the farms would be almost as bad as the situation of the mill operatives in Europe was during our war of the 60's. Of course we could go ahead and raise such food crops as we could use and have that advantage of them but if we were cut off from our money crop or if the price of it should decline as it would under such circumstances the suffering and loss in the south would indeed be great.

Why this condition of things has been so long allowed to continue is more than this scribe can tell. Our Texas people have money to invest in all other kinds of enterprises and are always hurrahing for some great scheme of trade or commerce, but this factory question, to convert Texas raw material into finished products, which is admitted to be the very foundation of England's supremacy in the commercial world today, seems to be overlooked entirely by Texas business men who have money to invest.

Texas pays sufficient tribute in profits each year that passes to foreign manufacturers to build enough mills in Texas to manufacture the entire cotton crop of the state.

Let us think about this factory business a little. Texas cotton crop provides the great bulk

of her trade both at home and abroad. Take the cotton crop out of Texas one year and every commercial concern of any magnitude in the state would go to pieces. Yet our business men sit supinely by and let the foreign manufacturer rake off two-thirds of its annual profits right before their very eyes. How many cotton factories will \$300,000,000 build? How many spindles, how many looms, how many operatives would they employ? How many bales of cotton would they consume? How much would the weekly pay rolls of Texas be increased? Besides the profits accruing directly, what would be the *Report on all other lines of business* *in Texas* *in 1908* *in 1909* *in 1910* *in 1911* *in 1912* *in 1913* *in 1914* *in 1915* *in 1916* *in 1917* *in 1918* *in 1919* *in 1920* *in 1921* *in 1922* *in 1923* *in 1924* *in 1925* *in 1926* *in 1927* *in 1928* *in 1929* *in 1930* *in 1931* *in 1932* *in 1933* *in 1934* *in 1935* *in 1936* *in 1937* *in 1938* *in 1939* *in 1940* *in 1941* *in 1942* *in 1943* *in 1944* *in 1945* *in 1946* *in 1947* *in 1948* *in 1949* *in 1950* *in 1951* *in 1952* *in 1953* *in 1954* *in 1955* *in 1956* *in 1957* *in 1958* *in 1959* *in 1960* *in 1961* *in 1962* *in 1963* *in 1964* *in 1965* *in 1966* *in 1967* *in 1968* *in 1969* *in 1970* *in 1971* *in 1972* *in 1973* *in 1974* *in 1975* *in 1976* *in 1977* *in 1978* *in 1979* *in 1980* *in 1981* *in 1982* *in 1983* *in 1984* *in 1985* *in 1986* *in 1987* *in 1988* *in 1989* *in 1990* *in 1991* *in 1992* *in 1993* *in 1994* *in 1995* *in 1996* 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NOTICE TO FARMERS
We Solicit Your Cotton Shipments

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

We solicit your patronage. Write us for further particulars.

H. KEMPNER, Cotton Factor, Galveston, Texas.

ADDRESS BY STATE OFFICIAL

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 12, 1908.
 To the Membership of Texas:

In compliance with the instructions of the local unions and the annual state meeting held at Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 4, 1908, the announcement is now made of the establishment of the Central Selling Agency at Galveston, Tex., with J. C. Albritton, a member of the executive committee, in charge.

The Central Selling Agency contemplates the selling of Union cotton direct to spinner buyers, thus eliminating the system that has for years and years placed us at the mercy of the gambling world. The Central Selling Agency when carried out as anticipated will make all sales of cotton stored in Union warehouse. Said sales to be consummated by our warehousemen, who will become the responsible party to these transactions. Our warehousemen to keep the Central Agent thoroughly posted as to the number of bales in warehouse and of what grade, when to be sold, and at what price. Also the name of the party owning the cotton. This will enable our agent to keep himself posted as to the amount of cotton, the amount to be sold and at what price and where the cotton is located.

Your president and executive committee realize that an emergency exists; that something must be done now; that in order for our people to hold cotton and to prevent its sacrifice upon the local market they have made arrangements in Galveston for the immediate sale of such cotton as must now be sold, and to finance all cotton on which people must borrow money in order to hold for a better price.

We believe the immediate shipment to Galveston of all cotton that must now be sold will bring about sharp competition at home; the immediate shipment of all cotton that must be financed will immediately bring about relief at home and at the same time demonstrate the Farmers' Union plan and also tend to destroy the gamblers' system that has made us an easy prey.

The Galveston cotton factors, propose to handle our cotton and secure for us the highest market price that can be obtained.

Cotton shipped to Galveston must be shipped flat or uncompressed and your bill of lading must so read. Select your factor and ship direct to him in care of J. C. Albritton, Central Selling Agent.

If you wish to borrow money, take your bill of lading to your local bank and draw two-thirds of the value of your cotton, middling basis, Galveston. According to agreement with Galveston factors, the rate of interest will be 6 per cent per annum, loan to run from season to season. Interest to be paid on money only for actual time used. Cotton to be sold at option of the shipper.

The concentration of cotton at Galveston means the establishment of your system, it means competition, a better price for cotton with a large volume of cotton in Galveston port, where it can be shipped to any part of the world. Buyers from all parts of the globe can be invited to attend our sales with the assurance that they can obtain such cotton as they want.

Now, my brethren, this matter is up to you. You want to escape the local buyers and we have made a way for your escape. You want a better price

cotton and we have made it possible for you; you want your cotton financed so you can carry it, this, too, has been secured; you want security so no loss will result to you, we have secured the aid of the oldest and most solid financial concerns. Now, will you do it? Now, will you go forward and be men or surrender? Will you demonstrate your own ability to do business or still let the little street broker do business for you?

This year's cotton must be held—the minimum price won. Will you rally

with your old-time enthusiasm and give battle; the crop last year was short, the government reports this crop below the average; trade conditions are getting strong, money is getting easy, conditions are very flattering for success. The last four years have been eventful years; full of glory for the Farmers' Union, your success has astonished the world; your organization, your endurance, your ability to do things, your systems are working reforms that will revolutionize the handling of cotton.

Brethren, we cannot turn back, we must go forward, or else lose all we have gained. All farmers, merchants and banks are asked to co-operate with us in this fight. It means the stability in price for your cotton, and the stability of the business of our country.

The gambler has been driven from nearly all the southern states and with the growing influence of the Farmers' Union, must be driven from the American continent. The east, the west, the north are lined up with us. The wheat grower, the corn grower, the cattle and hog raisers have enlisted in this great army to fight one common enemy; the time has come when exchanges must go. The New York exchange has declared for reform, but must be abolished.

You can ship cotton to W. L. Moody & Co., H. Kemper & Co., W. S. Beadles & Co., John D. Rogers & Co., and the F. Cannon Commission Company. You take your choice. All cotton to be shipped flat and so state in your bill of lading. Care J. C. Albritton, Agent.

The Fort Worth and Denver, the Trinity and Brazos Valley, the Houston and Texas Central, the Frisco, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Santa Fe, the International and Great Northern have all agreed on the quick transit of cotton to the port. These roads will give special quick transit for your cotton.

Now, brethren, we have done our duty, will you do yours? If you do, the day is saved, and the Farmers' Union plan will be demonstrated. This you can do without any fear of loss. Your cotton will be in safe hands to be sold as you direct. The little cotton broker will fight the shipment of your cotton, and will try to frighten you. His job depends on keeping the cotton at home. If you ship it away his job is lost, and he will dissuade you if he can. He is your enemy, an enemy to the Farmers' Union, an enemy to spot prices, for cotton, he is the man that buys cotton on quotations from New York and New Orleans. When the farmer puts the street brokers out of business, you largely destroy the power of the exchange gambler.

D. J. NEILL,
 President.
 C. SMITH,
 Secretary.
 J. E. EDMONDSON,
 Lecturer.
 J. E. MONTGOMERY,
 Chairman Ex. Com.

THE FOLLY OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

The agitation in the South for several years has caused many people to inquire into the cause of the conditions here. Cotton being the basis of nearly all prosperity in the South, we naturally look with a jealous eye on the fluctuation in price, adding to or taking from its value many millions of dollars, often in a single day. Why should it be worth \$10,000,000 more or less today than it was yesterday? Every business man in the South when asked the cause will tell you that speculation did it. When asked how speculation can add to or take millions of wealth from the people in so short a time only one in a thousand will be able to talk intelligently about the hows and the whys. This lack of information and careful study on the

(Continued on page 6.)

ODENHEIMER
Cotton Bagging

The only Bagging made entirely of Cotton that has stood the most severe test of fire, water and books and proved its superiority over Jute in every respect.

14c per yard; 5c a yard to accompany order, balance to be paid on receipt of bagging.

For further particulars apply to or send your orders to
MISSISSIPPI MILLS, Wesson, Miss.
 Or, J. L. COLLINS, Purchasing Agt. Farmers Union, Jackson, Miss.

BAGGING AND TIES

Lowest Prices, Prompt and Future Shipment
STREET & GRAVES, Houston, Texas.

A. S. LOGSDON,
 Rooms 343 Baylor Building, Ft. Worth, Tex.
COTTON SEED
 COAL, LIGNITE,
 Bagging & Ties.
 Correspondence Solicited.

market to much greater extent than they do.

The suggestion that the Government agents and newspapers are fluncted by those on the bear side of the market is altogether untenable for the reason that were it possible to exert such an influence—which The News does not believe could be done—it would be just as reasonable to say that those on the bull side of the market were doing the same thing, since it would be just as much to their interest to do so. This fact alone effectually disposes of the idea of untoward influences being brought to bear.

So far as the newspapers are concerned their interests lie, in exactly the same place as do those of the farmer, for unless the farmer prospers the best interests of the country do not prosper as they should, particularly in agricultural sections. Therefore if the papers were disposed to color the reports at all, it stands to reasons that it would be done in the farmer's favor instead of in the opposite direction. So far as the News is concerned, every possible means is resorted to by it to make its reports exactly correct, or as nearly so as human ingenuity, expense and skill can accomplish such result.

It is quite often the case that

the writer of a letter complains of the publication of the crop reports of cotton more especially, declares that in his county the crop is an utter failure. He forgets that in the total crop production the absolute failure of one county or of even half a dozen counties, would not very materially effect the world's production if the rest of the cotton producing country made good yields. All these things should be taken into consideration when judging the effect of crop reports.

Looking at the matter from this standpoint it would seem that the fairest way for all concerned is to have biggest and true reports of all crops.—Dallas News.

ARMSTRONG'S SCURRY CO. DATES

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

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

The public is cordially invited to attend these meetings.

F. L. TOWNSEND,
 County Lecturer.

Snyder, Texas, Sept. 1.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

ANSWERS FORTY PER CENT DIVIDEND.

The resolutions printed below are offered by a member in Bell county as an answer to the criticism of the Union for making a dividend on their warehouses. The Belton Farmers' Union Warehouse Company made 90 per cent last year, but it did not go to Shylocks. Here is how it was divided:

Resolved, That we the stockholders of the Belton Farmers' Union Warehouse Company of Belton, Bell county, Texas, in legal body assembled, representing a majority of the stockholders, in person and proxy, favor the following measures, to-wit:

1st. We hereby instruct the secretary to balance up books of said company, up to the first of September, 1908, including total original investment by stockholders, warehouse charges paid, and warehouse charges outstanding, the sum total to be treated, or considered in same manner as the original investment by stockholders, in so far as a dividend may apply.

2nd. It is further understood and agreed: that the above will apply to all Farmers' Union members in good standing—same as stockholders—that have paid charges for warehousing cotton.

3rd. It is hereby further understood and agreed: provided the non-union farmer who is eligible to the Farmers' Union and has paid warehouse charges into said company, is hereby given 30 days in which to join said Farmers' Union, and become a member in good standing. Then, and in that event, he will receive his pro rata share of dividend, on instalment in proportion to amount of warehouse charges paid in same as indicated and provided in article one of this agreement to stockholders. Provided, said member will notify the secretary of the Belton Farmers' Union Warehouse Company, through the local secretary, of which he may hereafter become a member.

4th. It is further understood and agreed: that stock shall be issued to all members as above set forth, on any and all dividends declared up to the first of September. Said stock to be issued as soon as the 30 days shall have expired, dating from publication of this agreement.

5th. It is further provided: In case of fractional shares, or any credit on dividend declared, less than \$5.00, same may either be credited on books to members account until balance is paid in to complete share of stock, or members of the same local may pool such credits, and have stock issued to any one of said members of such credits, or to local, to which such members belong.

Carried by motion and a second to said resolution.

C. J. JACKSON,
Acting President.

J. J. DEAVER, Secretary.
Resolution passed by Belton Farmers' Union Warehouse Company, August 15, 1908.

SUGAR BEETS IN PANHANDLE.

AMARILLO, Texas—Sept. 10.—Success of experiments in sugar-beet planting in the Panhandle seems assured from the reports coming in here from those who secured their seed

here in the spring. The seed that was distributed from Amarillo went to many counties and localities on the plains, and while sugar-beet growing had been pretty thoroughly tested already in some of the counties, in others it was entirely experimental.

Reports have been had from a large number of planters and in every case where proper care and attention has been given, the outlook is most flattering. The beets are now well along in their growth and the recent rains over the Panhandle have been of great advantage. With the opening of September came the warm, clear weather which puts the sugar in the beets, and the cool nights which are required to make a high analysis. Those who have planted larger patches are estimating their yield at twenty-five to thirty tons per acre, and the percentage of sugar on analysis will run very high with the present weather continued until the end of the month, which will mature the crop.

Those who have been interested in this crop are well pleased with the large scope of country found available by these experiments and beet-sugar men who have been making inquiries in regard to the extent of the territory which will grow them successfully will find there is enough land suitable for their successful growth to justify the establishment of a factory at once, and as several capitalists in this line have been looking the field over a factory is to be put in next year. The present crop will be used for feed, for which purpose it is said to be worth more than any crop that can be raised.

NOTICE TO ERATH CO. LOCALS

To the members of the Farmers' Union of Erath County, Texas:

You are again given notice of the county union meeting of Erath, at Duffau, on the first Wednesday in October, 1908. The committee appointed by the president is required to meet on Tuesday to draft resolutions for the county meeting. Brethren, the time is come when we are looked upon as hay-seeds, and grasshoppers. The grasshopper is what played havoc with the lords and wealth men of Egypt and turned laughter into mourning and riches into poverty. We are not wanting to do this. All we ask is equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Our motto is the golden rule, that is, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." This is the external rock upon which we act and live and stand, and though the cruel, heartless elements now gathering blackness and fury from the realm of error, of greed and of gain, may sweep us from it, but this eternal rock will stand and at the great day of the Lord will grind the opposer of this golden rule to powder. We should stand firm in our order and return good for evil. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" The finest diamonds are incased in the roughest rocks and shells and seldom found. The greatest achievements are not planned and made perfect in a single day. To do great things requires time, talent, grace and grit. The farmers of Texas have all these graces together with long suffering and endurance. The Union men in Mississippi, where I was this summer, were plowing barefooted and were doing

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

Bankers and Cotton Factors.
We Solicit your Patronage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Galveston is the best Spot Cotton Market in the World.

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

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

Cotton

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

W. S. Beadles & Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

F. CANNON

COMMISSION CO.,

Cotton

FACTORS,

Bagging & Ties

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Will be pleased to furnish quotations on Bagging and Ties promptly on request.

good old time work. I had the pleasure of attending several picnics while I was there, and to my surprise I never met with a more determined and confirmed union people in my life. The ladies are shoving their barefoot husbands and boys to the front and am glad to say that I gained in weight every day I stayed for I had plenty of the good old time things that were well prepared to eat. And while I was eating I was thinking about the noble characters who had spread before such crowds the abundance. It occurs to me that we are oppressed long enough and I hope that in the light of all truth, that the southland people may see that if the farming class are paid enough for their products that will enable all citizens of the South to prosper. We should go hand in hand with all legitimate business and prosper all alike. It is the business of the merchant when he receives a cargo of goods for him to put a reasonable per cent profit on it, and to care for those goods and sell to any one wishing to buy from him. It is the business of the wage earner to put a living price and per cent on his labor as an income for rainy days. It is the business of the doctor to count expenses and put a reasonable profit or per cent that will enable him to live when he retires from practice. And so on through the professional realm. And as it is with those classes so be it unto the poor farmer. When he tills the soil and raises a crop it is his business to gather it, and count the cost as all others have done and put a small per cent profit on his prices that he may be comfortable in his declining years. No, no, look at the hats up at arms length, and hearing the future gam-

blers saying: No, you miss the mark, you are to raise the crop and we, we, will price it for you. Now the golden rule: "If I would have the doctor to let me price him, the carpenter, the merchant and all others, then I might at the request of all other classes of humanity let them make prices for us." The bright and morning financial star will, I hope in the near future, rise to stay up, shining bright light in the homes of the poor old farmers. God made tillers of the soil and all others are made by practice, and some of them practice some means and some dishonest things to make what they are. We hope every local in the country of Erath will be represented at Duffau the first Wednesday in October, 1908.

Secretaries, beware of duties. Let us be ready. We hope to have some one from headquarters and one who will reveal the workings of the executives of the order. Yours truly,

H. M. COURTNEY,
County Secretary.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM.

Another gun discharged and the whole load struck the wrong man. Let's all stop and take a laugh. Ha! ha! If there is such a fellow anywhere in Mississippi as Bro. Neville I would love to see him and see if his shoulders are broad enough to carry his own personal troubles and what Bro. W. B. Ross from Willis, Texas, is trying to put off on him what really belongs to another fellow. It's human nature to want to use the pitchfork and pitch things over to the other fellow. When I read Bro. Ross' article in the Aug. 13 number I just threw my old pitch-

fork aside and grabbed the rake and pulled Bro. Ross' article up close to me and I said that little thing was intended for me, but poor Bro. Neville is having to bear it. It only took me a minute to see that Bro. Ross, like others who have aired themselves, read and forgot what manner of sayings he had read. So he goes off half cocked and says I said what I did not say. I am not surprised at him laying my sins at Bro. Neville's door (if there should chance to be a Bro. Neville). Say, Bro. Neville, if you are in there, come out and let us see you, but please don't give your weight nor say anything about being a Christian for the very same article to which Bro. Ross refers caused a whole herd to run headlong down a steep place and caused another fellow over at Sherman to tear up that part of Texas (as he thought), accuse his brother man of being untrue to God, the church and to the Union, and advised the writer to throw up the sponge and go where he would not be heard again. All of which proves very clearly to my mind the hit dog will howl. I do hope it will prove a helpful relief to Bro. Ross. I will say I never sold tobacco with nails in it, if I did I did not know it; nor cotton seed lard for pure lard, nor sorghum for ribbon cane, nor did I ever advertise an article and put a price on it above its real value. Does this scare you, Bro. Ross? Do you want 500 testimonials from farmers vouching for the above statement? I thank God there are honest, reliable God-loving and God-serving merchants and I am truly as thankful that I can say the same for farmers. Now if these troubled howlers will go back and read the article that first caused me to write and will lay aside their prejudice when they read what I had to say they will see as clear as a noonday's sun that my brother preacher in Arkansas wrote a strong article on putting merchants out of business if they would not swing our way, and that I took the position that such a policy thrown broadcast for farmers as a whole to adopt was unjust, for many of them would go off in battle array against merchants all over the country who had stood by them through the darkest days and whose books were then loaded with unpaid accounts. It was in this connection that I spoke of being a merchant and found out that some of my brother farmers were as dishonest men as I ever dealt with. I have never seen a sentence in print from those who are so terribly distressed about my article to show that my statement in that connection was unjust. My brother preacher I suppose saw the error of his article as he has never said another word but it seems that occasionally some one else awakes to the realization of the fact that away back in the past "Fair Play" said that he had found dishonest farmers. As Bro. Ross is so fond of putting questions straight at me about being honest in selling goods I want to ask him if he has always towed the mark when dealing with his renters, hired men and neighbors who belong to this toiling, down trodden, much imposed upon class? Did you ever try to Jew one of them down below what you knew the price asked meant starvation to his family?

Physician, heal thyself. If you are guiltless are all of your neighbors who till the soil (in your local or out of it,) as much entitled to the straight edge to be hung alongside of their lives as many merchants you know? Did you ever take time to inform yourself that only seven merchants out

of every hundred more than make a living and that thousands of them have been financial failures on account of trying to carry farmers who plead with them for help? Now, Bro. Ross, I must confess my astonishment at your last question and your statement following it. Your question is, where do people who are not farmers get their money, and then you answer it by saying from the products of the farmer, and then you declare that if we had one one-hundredth part of consumers that we now have the farmers would be better off. I say so, too, if the farmer would be content to sit down and eat all he could produce or be willing to pile it up and watch it rot. If your statement is correct and you had the power to have your way in putting people out of business corn would go begging at 5 cents per bushel and everything else in proportion; the markets would be glutted and the stench of the rotting products of the farmers would be unbearable and disease and death to humanity follow in its tread.

I am a farmer and am proud of it and I would love to help do something to increase the population of our little 860 village to 8,000, and I believe every thoughtful Farmers' Union man in ten miles of the town would say, Amen. Where do you live, Bro. Ross? I believe there is a county or two yet in Texas without a town in them, had you not better strike the road before some of those merchants or other consumers of what us farmers make gets one of your taters, pears or peaches?

Not Neville from Mississippi, but Fair Play Cobb at Mullin, Texas.

H. C. COBB.

BELL COUNTY UNION

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

J. W. GREGG,
County President.

WILL SERVE ICE CREAM

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

P. STULTS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

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

CUBA ALEXANDER.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

MARION COUNTY MEETING

ORANGEBURG COUNTY ORGANIZED

The Marion County, Alabama, division of the F. E. & C. U. of A. met with New Salem local, Aug. 13, 1908. We were very much disappointed in not having some of the state officers with us, especially Brother Morris, who promised to be with us if possible. Sorry to say our turnout was not very good owing to the upland regions of our county being engaged with their fodder.

House called to order by the president. Address of welcome by D. E. Stone. Then we had a speech from Brother Wates, after which Brother John Shaw, vice president, gave us a good talk. We then adjourned for dinner, which the good people had prepared for us, and which we greatly enjoyed.

House called to order at one o'clock by the president. Then we had an hour and a half speech by Bro. H. T. Clark, our county lecturer, followed by a few short talks by other brethren. We then went into executive session, with all officers present except conductor and the chair appointed Bro. Willie Robinson conductor, pro tem. A committee on credentials, composed of Bros. Copper, Sandlin and Miles, was then appointed by the chair and they reported 14 delegates entitled to seats. Brothers Shaw, Lewis and Cockrell were appointed on the resolutions committee and then after some debate on the president's rulings, we adjourned until 8 o'clock Friday morning.

House called to order by the president at 8:20, and he declared all entitled to seats except two men. The question carried to suspend regular order of business until the matter in question had been disposed of. The vice president now took the chair. It was moved and carried that we reconsider the question of the order of business and hear the report of the committee on credentials. The report was read and received and the delegates were seated. Then we proceeded to dispose of the question in debate and after some discussion those two men in question were disposed of and the president resumed the chair, taking up the regular order of business. The report of the committee on resolutions and good of the order read and received. There were 12 or 15 good resolutions offered and of this number three were tabled and the remainder adopted. One of which was to redistrict our county by dividing it into six districts and showing which locals went to compose each district. This was done in order that the crop reports or any other matters of importance that we wished to get lined up could easily be reached and through union channels and kept from the outside world. Another resolution was passed in which we requested each local to adopt a resolution not to speak of any business transacted behind closed doors except in executive session, provided that business of an official nature be transacted through official channels and in that way only.

After which we had a good talk from Brother G. W. Maxwell and others on education. We then adjourned to meet with Union Grove local on Wednesday before the second Sunday in Dec.

WM. SANDERSON, Pres.

Orangeburg County Union of South Carolina, was organized on Tuesday, August 18. The following account of that organization was given by the Orangeburg Evening News, of that city:

This morning the Farmers' Union was organized in this city, according to the call which was sent out last week, by Mr. L. L. Baker, member of the executive committee for this district. There were present in this city several gentlemen interested in this movement, among them being Mr. Parrott, representing the Farmers' Union Sun, the paper published in the interest of the movement, and State President B. Harris, of Pendleton, and others.

The movement seems to have gained the favor of the farmers, for there were here to attend the organization quite a number of them from all sections of the county, and when the roll of the locals was called only one or two of the locals were not represented. There were fifteen locals represented at the meeting this morning, and they all seemed to be very enthusiastic over the organization.

SAYS MILLS DO NOT HELP PRICE

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a tar-headed union man, living in the Piedmont section, where cotton mills are as thick as hops. We have about 50 mills in Gaston county, ranging from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 in capital, and if they are any good to farmers in the way of getting a better price for our cotton we have not found it out. A lot of these mills have failed this year; one has been sold to the highest bidder and the poor farmer, who has stock in them is in the hole.

Brothers of the west, we of old North Carolina congratulate you on the grand fight you have made in behalf of the poor farmer, and we of old tar heel state are in the fight until the finish. We will never surrender until the victory is won. We are building a \$5,000 warehouse in Gastonia to hold our cotton until we get our price. Success to Co-Operator and Farmers' Union everywhere. A. KENNEDY.

Gastonia, N. C.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS' UNION.

Inasmuch as our state meeting passed unanimously resolutions demanding a produce exchange, the state president made a call and the representatives from many warehouses met in Birmingham, July 20th, and formulated plans for establishing a Farmers' Union Produce Exchange at Birmingham, Ala.

They appointed a committee to solicit and receive stock for the exchange, and State Secretary T. F. Johnson was elected as treasurer of this body, and all who take stock will send the amount to him, and when received he will issue receipt for same.

We feel the importance of an exchange and we have no way to get the money but from our membership. So we ask you, brethren, to subscribe as liberally as you can. We allow every individual to take from one to twenty shares, each share being worth \$5. A

local can take stock as a local by designating some one as trustee or agent. This stock will be guaranteed to make 8 per cent interest.

Now, brother, the sooner you get busy and help put this business on foot, the sooner we will be able to protect our people from graft in the produce business and will enable us to utilize many dollars' worth of produce around our farms yearly. We think that this move will be the solution of the cotton question, so push this business as rapidly as possible, with as liberal subscriptions as you can, and any other assistance that you can give.

Please read this before your local and report their action at once to Brother Johnson. Let us co-operate.

I am yours for success,

H. H. HORTON,
Chairman Committee.

A MISSISSIPPI LADY WRITES

Editor Co-Operator:

As the other members of our local will not write to our good paper I thought I would "try" again.

I went to a union picnic last Monday, the 24th, and heard some of the best speeches on "Unionism." Brother Hightower and Brother Wilson made addresses and everybody seemed to enjoy them. A man that would hear Brother Wilson speak and then say that the Union is no good is a poor fellow, and I am sorry for him, for he went to school and didn't bring anything back with him.

Now I want to say a word to all the brothers. Now is the time to attend your locals. The merchants are saying that the "money power" is determined to break the Union. This is true now. They are saying this to the farmers in our own town, but they will have to break the Union before I will believe it.

Look how they tried to break the Union last fall and this spring, and how well the farmers stood the test. Now I hope that the brethren will not go around saying "If the farmers will just stick." I want every member of the Union to say, "We are stuck and are not going to be called dumper.

A man that doesn't want the ladies to join the Union ought to be put off in a house to himself and made to do his own washing, ironing, cooking, etc., for one year, and I can assure you at the end of twelve months he would want "all" the ladies to join the Union. I think that ladies should keep a nice tidy house and have their husbands' meals prepared promptly for them. But please don't deprive them of all their liberties. I don't think it a disgrace to work in the field but it is too heavy a work for ladies and I hope to see the time. When the women and children will not have to work the cotton for the speculator. Wishing The Co-Operator and its many members success, I am a true union sister.

BEATRICE BURT,

Crystal Springs.

NEVER MISS A MEETING

Editor Co-Operator:

Brother farmers, there is something for each of us to do. We must go to our locals and at the same time get some one to join who has never been a member. The Farmers' Union was not born to fail. It has come to stay and there are enough good loyal citizens to stand pat and always be good Union men. I belong to the Union in Kentucky and have been a member about 15 months. We meet twice a month and I have only missed one

time, and that was on account of sickness. I am secretary of my local and we have 44 members and others will join soon.

I want to speak a word in favor of our state organizer, R. L. Barnett, who came to us from Texas, and left his home to give his life and energy to organize Kentucky. I don't think this or any other state has produced a man who has the interests of the great common people closer to heart than Brother Barnett. He stands firm on all questions and we are assured of success as long as we have him with us. I hope the day will come when each and every farmer will understand the real meaning and purposes of our organization and will help us uphold its principles.

J. R. BOSWELL, Kentucky.

THE CARE OF COTTON AFTER GINNING

Hon. B. Harris, President Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, Pendleton, S. C.; and Hon. E. D. Smith, President S. C. Division Southern Cotton Association, Columbia, S. C.

Gentlemen: The time for picking cotton having arrived, has it ever occurred to you to look into the question of damage brought about by a lack of care for the staple from the time it is ginned to the time of marketing? Having lived on a plantation for twenty-one years, and at present owning and operating one, as well as being in the cotton business for the past ten years, I thought possibly that my observations along this line might tend to show the great amount of money lost to this cotton producing country. I desire to impress upon the farmer after laboring hard all the year to make it, and thereby lessen friction between producer, buyer, and manufacturer. A large portion of the farmers, as well as the carriers, treat the staple as though it were coal, allowing it to lie on the ground for months after ginning subject to climatic conditions, which results in rot and country damage.

When the cotton is ready for market it is picked up and offered for sale, the damage, as a usual thing, being disregarded until subjected to the buyer's inspection, who, in protecting his interests, will either dock for the damage or have the cotton picked, resulting in great loss to the farmer. Unquestionably it is to the farmer's interest to store his cotton in a reputable ware house, thereby protecting himself from loss by fire as well as damage, and in addition he can secure warehouse receipt for same, which is prime mercantile paper, and can be discounted at any bank, allowing the farmer to sell his cotton when he desires to do so.

My object, however, is to impress upon the farmers to house their cotton as soon as it is ginned, whether it be in a warehouse, or in their barns, or dwelling, thereby reducing the element of damage to a minimum.

To my mind, one of the most important things the Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association could handle is the caring for cotton after it is ginned, and up to the time it is marketed. Having personally handled, during the past ten years, about 300,000 bales of cotton of all grades and staple, this cotton being shipped here from Texas and Oklahoma, on the west, to North Carolina on the east I do think I am in a very fair position to speak intelligently of

the item of damage, largely caused by carelessness.

In addition to the rotten cotton on thousands of bales, varying from five to as much as three hundred pounds per bale, all of which has to be picked off before settling for, and which is caused by allowing the cotton to sit on one end or lie on one side in the mud and rain for months before being offered for sale; there is another element of damage which has a far more reaching effect on the buyer, as well as the manufacturer. I refer to what is called country damage.

When cotton is allowed to stand in the weather after being ginned for any length of time, although the owner may turn it about from side to side to keep it from rotting, the staple of the cotton on the outside of the bale is affected just in proportion to the time it is allowed to remain exposed to climatic conditions. To illustrate, a bale of cotton ginned and packed December first and allowed to remain in the weather until the first of March, will have about half as much country damage as the same bale would have if it remained in the weather until May the first, and when the manufacturer opens this bale, he will find that the cotton sticking to the bagging and extending inward is practically without any strength of staple, and as a result all of this affected cotton will go in waste, or be found in the shafting overhead. Should the buyer detect this country damage the farmer is the loser; should the buyer not detect it, the buyer is the loser; in any event, dissatisfaction is the result, all of which could have been avoided by housing the cotton. The amount of country damage varies in proportion to the time the cotton lies out in the weather, and will vary from three to twenty-five pounds per bale. I have carefully estimated that on every 11,000,000 bale crop produced, the producer, the carrier, and the compress together, allow 250,000 bales to be destroyed by rot and country damage, and when you figure this at ten cents per pound it amounts to \$12,500,000, all of which could be saved to the producer, the buyer and the manufacturer should they exercise the proper precaution against damage. Three years ago a farmer brought twenty bales of cotton to the warehouse for storage in March which had been out in the weather since it was ginned in the fall. Some of the bales were so badly damaged and water soaked that they weighed one thousand pounds per bale. I asked him why he allowed his cotton to get in that condition. He replied that he was so busy making preparations for another crop that he had not cared for what he had already made. When this cotton was conditioned for market he had about ten bales of merchantable cotton left out of the twenty. A bale of cotton ginned dry and housed until marketed will hold out better than one allowed to remain in the weather subject to climatic conditions, and will not possess the element of damage and will also retain its strength of staple even to the bagging.

Travel where you will and you will see cotton sitting at the railroad stations in the mud and rain, or you will see it lying on the ground around farm houses, where it will remain until ready for market, and when marketed the bagging will be so rotten that you cannot handle the cotton.

Owing to the seeming negligence displayed in the care of cotton after ginning, the buyer, when purchasing a lot of cotton, has to take into considera-

tion the element of damage, or he would rather send his classer to receive the cotton, thereby establishing the amount of damage before payment is made. Where you find a section of country where great care is taken with the cotton, after ginning, and before marketing, there you will find cotton sought after by the buyers, and everything else being equal, a premium will be paid for same.

The manufacturers will pay better prices for cotton free from rot and country damage, because his percentage of waste will be decreased.

The point I desire to impress is: Take care of your cotton, handle it as though you thought something of it. If you cannot put it in a warehouse where it is insured and you can use the receipt, put it in your barn, or shed room, or anywhere to keep it from climatic conditions until you market it, and by doing this every pound will be spinnable and no dissatisfaction between producer, buyer and manufacturer will result.

There are some places in South Carolina where warehouse facilities are adequate, but are unfortunately not utilized. My own experience is that four lots of cotton out of every five shipped from places where cotton is not warehoused are badly damaged, due to the fact that it is allowed to sit on one end for weeks and months in the open before it is offered for sale, and as a result, heavy claims are made, and yet the best character of cotton, so far as body and staple is concerned, is produced at these places, and would be very much sought were the element of damage eliminated.

In conclusion, I would strongly urge that this matter be brought to the attention of all concerned, and thereby save twelve and one-half million dollars per year to the southland.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. FROST.

CURED HER CHILDREN

Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema
Which Covered Backs of Heads—
Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too.

RELIED ON CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads which were simply covered. I tried almost every thing, but failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on his neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. Mme. Napoleon Duceppe, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."

FREE DEAFNESS CURE

A remarkable offer made by one of the leading ear specialists in this country. Dr. Branaman offers to all applying at once two full months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure permanently Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh in every stage. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 1362 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

FOLLY OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

(Continued from page 2)

part of so many of our people is largely responsible for much of our trouble. Manipulation fixes the price of cotton under the present system of marketing. A few individuals who dominate the exchanges can subtract millions from the value of our chief commodity at will. Public sentiment in the South, however, is a very important factor in market values. Public sentiment is the heavy artillery with which the exchanges bombard the market. They dare not run counter to this sentiment very long. The first thing, therefore, undertaken by the manipulator in a bear raid on the market is a moulding of a pessimistic view as to trade conditions and the constant agitation of the bumper crop idea. When the South is thoroughly saturated with these ideas they raid the exchange markets, break the price, and public sentiment in the South allows the spot market here to follow, not so much because we have to, or because true conditions justify it, but because a pessimism possesses the people and they become panicky and sell, and the selling sustains the fictitious price caused by the bear raid on the exchange market.

Thus a manufactured sentiment costs the South millions of dollars every year. Thus sentiment fixes the price of cotton. Thus sentiment prevents the carrying into effect of the only sane method of marketing cotton—that is to feed the markets of the world as the world needs the cotton. What of the Southern man in any calling who talks down the price of cotton and contributes his share to lower values? He unwittingly plays the role of a traitor to his country, to his neighbor and to his home. What builds boom towns? Talking them up. What causes runs on solvent banks? Talking them down. Talk by Southern men has the same effect on cotton values and costs the South millions every day.

The drummers of this section are a powerful factor in moulding sentiment. May I not appeal to them to change their tactics? Better prices will give you better business; maybe not this month, but eventually it will all come back with interest. The banker's position gives weight to what he says. May I suggest to you, Mr. Banker, that \$10 per bale to add to our cotton will increase the bank deposits of the South \$100,000,000 and you will get your share of it. Merchants are a factor in moulding public sentiment. May I remind the merchant that one-fifth added to the value of our cotton will increase his trade in the same ratio. Why not boom the price of cotton like you would boom your town or your business? Both depend on cotton. I suggest that every business, professional or commercial organization depend on cotton for its prosperity hold meetings and at once in its own way begin to boost cotton.

I have made a most thorough investigation of crop conditions, and based on these investigations I am prepared to say that all crop estimates issued to date are unreasonably high. The crop will be a very short one. Even the preacher can boost the price of this crop. He can tell the truth and help collect his salary at the same time.

G. R. HIGHTOWER,
Secretary Farmers' Union National
Cotton Committee.

WILL HOLD FOR BETTER PRICE

Editor Co-Operator: This is the second time I have made an attempt to write to the paper. The last time I wrote I was not a member of the Union, but now I am, and I am not ashamed of it. If every cotton farmer in the United States was just a two-by-four like myself, cotton would go to 15c in twenty days.

Men, you that are dumping, don't you know that you are making the

mistake of your lives to sell cotton at 8½c? Now, men, if you haven't any respect for your country, your neighbors or God Almighty, do have respect and show your love for your wives and children, mothers and sisters, enough to quit selling cotton at 8½c. It is a shame and a disgrace to humanity for the greatest nation on earth to be trampled on and lied out of our fine crops by manipulators. But we ignorant fools just walk up and sell and turn around and say to another brother, "I just had to; it is the best I can do." Brother, I have some uncles who say that they won't hold this year. Yes, I know I am ignorant, but thank God, I am trying to become wise, and I say that any man, my uncle or anybody else's uncle, is ignorant and don't want to be anything more who will say he won't hold his cotton for better prices when 8c is all he can get. I say that isn't the best he can do, and any reasonable person will say the same. Now, reader, don't say "The writer is able to hold. He owns a home and has it paid for and has plenty to run him and pay his debts," for he has not. He is only a poor renter, moneyless and poorly clad, but he is going to have more than 8c for his cotton—hasn't but a little and can't give it away.

"Well, hold on, writer; suppose your creditors force you to pay them?"

Well, I think I can borrow \$40 per bale and that beats selling at 8c.

Brothers, don't be afraid of over-production, for it can't be. The boll weevil, boll worm, caterpillars, rust, Mexican fleas and numerous other pests will soon put an end to over-production. From a

UNION KID.

Lott, Texas.

DON'T DRAG

Editor Co-Operator: I want to say a word to the Union farmer: Don't rush your cotton into the street buyers and let them fleece you out of your just dues. Some Union men who bear the name of Union men are just as far from true Union principles as day is from night. Mr. James will say, "Smith is holding his cotton yet—what a fool he is. I sold my cotton when it was at its best. I struck them in a tight—they had to have it to complete their sales," and then he will say: "I am just as good a Union man as Smith."

Surely, Brother Jones, you don't know what co-operative Union means when you don't comply with any of the true Union principles. I think that we should strive to learn what our duty is as Union men and then try to come up to the standard. Let's not just drag along.

Best wishes to The Co-Operator in its good work. J. M. SHERROD.
Belcherville, Texas.

CURRIE WIND MILLS

One of our latest advertisers is the Currie Wind Mill Company of Topeka, Kan., which manufacturers wind mills, grinders and supplies and sells direct to the consumer. The company is highly recommended and we would advise any of our readers who need anything in this line to write for prices. In writing mention that you saw the ad in The Co-Operator.

WANTS TO COMMUNICATE WITH UNION RICE GROWER

J. M. Williams, of Miles Station, Texas, wants to correspond with some rice grower who is a member of the Farmers' Union, with a view to buying direct for several local unions.

LLANO COUNTY UNION

LLano County Farmers' Union will meet at Oatman Creek school house, four miles south of Llano, Texas, Oct. 2 and 3. W. N. LEE,
County Secretary.

CALDWELL PARISH, La.

Uncle Sam J. Hampton of Texas will make public Farmers' Union addresses at the following named places at 11 a. m. and lecture behind closed doors at 1:30 p. m. on same day. Everybody invited.

Masters Chapel Local, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Point Local, Friday, Sept. 18.

Bluff River Local, Saturday Sept. 19.

We hope that these days and dates will meet the approbation of all Local Unions of Caldwell Parish Union and that they will govern themselves accordingly. Your committee,

G. T. MARTIN,
DR. S. B. PRUITT,
J. C. HARPER.

CALL FOR CLAY COUNTY UNION

To the Membership of Clay County Local Union: You are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of the Clay County Union is to be held with the Buffalo Springs Local, eighteen miles south of Henrietta, on Wednesday night, Sept. 30, for an open door meeting and the regular time of work will be taken up on Oct. 1, 1908. Each member who is a member of the F. E. C. U. of A. in Clay county is earnestly requested to be present, as there is business of importance.

C. H. WYNNE,
Secretary County Union,
Clay County, Texas.

The Chinese government has taken its first action under the new regulations in inflicting punishment for the sale of opium.

Shortly before noon Saturday Chas. R. Parsel, a plumber of Little Rock, shot and killed his partner in business, L. S. Ehrenberg.

Tuesday, at McKinney, Mrs. T. O. Jarvis and her 12-year-old brother were attacked by a negro woman and both were terribly beaten.

The St. Vincent, the largest and heaviest battleship ever built for the British navy, was launched successfully at Portsmouth, Thursday.

Two new State banks and one National converting to State bank were given charters by the Secretary of State of Oklahoma, Wednesday.

The wool house of the Armour Packing Company, of Chicago, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, the damage being estimated at \$500,000.

Lawson Patton, a negro, who Tuesday, killed Mrs. M. McMillan, a white woman, at Oxford, Miss., was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.

According to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, the unions of America today have a greater membership than ever before.

Unless prevented by New York authorities, Harry Thaw will come to Pittsburg Friday to be examined by creditors in the proceedings in bankruptcy.

Orville Wright continues to break records with his aeroplane in the Fort Meyer reservation tests with the nonchalance of a man doing his daily routine.

Will Cannon, aged 28 years, was run over and fatally injured by an automobile Saturday at Beaumont. The injured man was taken to a hospital where he died.

The British bark Simla of Liverpool, loaded with coal, took fire in port Friday night, and having fought the flames all night, her captain and crew abandoned her.

Two persons were killed and many are believed to have been injured in a rear-end collision of two elevated trains at Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, Friday afternoon.

OBITUARY

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

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas, It has pleased our Divine Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, H. F. Lee, who departed this life May 26, 1908, and

Whereas, By his death our local union No. 3209 has lost a most worthy and useful member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, and further, be it

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the family of the deceased and a copy sent to The National Co-Operator for publication.

MARTIN SMYRES,
J. J. EVANS,
M. J. EVANS,
Committee.

CORN HARVESTER cuts and throws in piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price \$15. Testimonials and catalog free, showing harvester at work.

NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANSAS

INTERNATIONAL
FAIR
SAN ANTONIO
September 26, October 11.

FARMERS UNION DAY
Saturday, Oct. 3.

Many of the leading lights of the Union will be present on this day and will deliver addresses. Hon. D. J. Neill and Hon. E. A. Calvin will be among the speakers.

RATES

Positively the lowest rates the Railroads have ever offered to San Antonio will be in effect during the Fair; then on Farmers Day the rate will be extremely low—less than one fare for round trip.

ASK THE AGENT

HORSE RACES
AUTO RACES
ELEPHANT RACES
FIRE WORKS
MILITARY SHOW

By United States
Troops from Fort
Sam Houston,

Second largest Army Post in
United States.

THIRTEEN

Big County Agricultural Exhibits from the Panhandle to the Gulf.

40 BARNS OF LIVE STOCK

Sept. 26, Oct. 11

MONEY SAVER

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

JOHN SWARTZ,

Photographer,

705½ Main St. Ft. Worth.

Business Announcements

Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

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

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

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

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

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

**THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

ATTORNEYS

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

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

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

CLARENCE NUGENT, Attorney at Law, Stephenville, Texas.

FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ABNER HYDEN, County Surveyor, Abstracter and Land Agent, Groesbeck, Limestone County, Texas. 10-8p

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

100 PER CENT PROFIT—selling Burners for cook stoves. No coal used. Every house needs one. Baum Mfg. Co., 88 Cincinnati, O. 9-17p

PURE Mahogany Cotton Seed for sale, 38 to 40 per cent lint. Car lots 50c per bushel, f. o. b. J. P. Copeland, Santa Anna, Texas. 9-17X

OUR Ladies' new rubber "Specialty" is the "article" every woman wants; mailed \$1. Particulars 2c stamp. F. J. Fredrick & Co., Toledo, Ohio. 11

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

WANTED—at once by Boykin Union No. 2430, a good Doctor stationed at Big Tex, Leon Co., Tex. Good situation guaranteed. T. W. Harrison, Sec., W. N. Smith, Pres. Reference required. 9-17U

WANTED—Active solicitors and local organizers in every locality adapted to fruit and truck growing. For terms write B. M. Anderson, State Organizer Texas Home Canners' Association, Palestine, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED—for "Mandarin." It sews, it rivets. Also combination Hatchet—8 tools in one; big profit producers; exclusive agency. Send stamp for catalogue. Thomas B. Foote Co., Los Angeles, California. 9-17p

SOUVENIR POST CARDS.

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

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

WANTED—1000 Organizers, to organize the colored people of the United States into The Negro Farmer and Laborers Educational Co-Operative Union of America. Chartered by the State of Texas, and Copy-Righted by the United States, and indorsed by the Executive Committee of the White Farmers Union of Texas. For further particulars address, J. E. A. Baugher, Linden, Texas. 1-1-9

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT T. M. WALTON

Mrs. Lizzie Sauter, of Ironton, Tex., wants to hear from Uncle T. M. Walton, one of the Farmers' Union organizers. She has not heard of him since April.

SCURRY COUNTY UNION

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

THE FARMERS' LOSS IN FIVE YEARS

Editor Co-Operator: Please give me space in which to give the wealth producer of this nation the true and authentic facts and figures, just where and how he is fleeced, hoodwinked and decoyed out of a large per cent of the products of his honest labor.

According to bulletin No. 76 on cotton production, embracing five years, from 1902 to 1906 inclusive, we find that the average price received by the farmer of the five years for upland cotton was 10.1c, or \$50.50 per bale of 500 pounds.

The wholesale price of upland cotton is indicated in bulletin No. 75, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C., page 454. Here we find that the average wholesale price for the same period, namely, 1902 to 1906 inclusive, was 13.6c per pound, or 68.05 per bale of 500 pounds, a difference of \$17.55 per bale, or 3.5c per pound.

We find that \$6.20 per bale will cover every item of expense, even to place this cotton in European ports. I admit there is another very questionable item, called "tare," which is estimated at 6 per cent, while practically it is found to be but a fraction above 4 per cent. The broker gets the difference; so in order to leave no ground for contention, we will allow \$2.20 for "tare," making a total of \$8.40 on every bale of cotton.

I have considered every item, insurance and all, remembering nearly one-third of the entire crops of the five years, namely, 58,952,791 bales, of which 17,588,316 were consumed by the United States, much of which was consumed by the mills in close proximity to where it is raised, for which the item of freight is small or would be under a sane system of commerce. So we find that there is \$9.15 per bale that someone got—for which society got nothing, save a bad reputation for allowing such a parasitic bale weevil to exist in our midst. That cost the producer and wealth creator of this nation \$540,418,037.65 for the five years.

It is hard to tell just how many of these parasites there are growing on the commerce and labor of our land. If there are ten thousand of them, this would give to each over \$54,000 for the five years, or over \$10,000 per year.

Why do we as a laboring and wealth producing class of people tolerate such a parasitic element to exist in our midst? I can find but two reasons, one of which is grounded in ignorance. First, those that partially understand the situation, but fear to move, as their knowledge on the subject is insufficient to constitute the right or wrong in such a move. Second, the national banking system of our land finds in this more than useless element a lucrative business and a cloak for its own sins. The lethargic element that does not think cannot be taken into consideration, as they are like unto the plant that gives fruit fragrance or an offensive odor without knowledge thereof.

While the actual malactor, be he gambler or his alliance (national banking system), who are men in a large measure that have the distinction and advantage of the best the world has to offer in an educational line, standing as they do in the noonday sunlight of such an iniquity of all men who merit condemnation by a careworn, downtrodden people, we mark them first. The actual gambler whose environment is part and parcel of the system, he and his family are the victims of the intoxicating condition under which they have their being. They are to the national banker just what the pirates of old were to those who harbored them and got a division of the booty.

I recognize these are strong terms of speech; the difference is only in ap-

Main &
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Imperial Hotel

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Best in Texas for the Price

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

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

Richelieu Hotel

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

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

OPPOSES CROP STATISTICS

To Members of the Union of Texas—Dear Brothers:

I address you this letter, through The Co-Operator, to warn you of some danger I see in the near future. The Thirtieth legislature passed a law for the tax assessors in all the counties of Texas when assessing Texas to also gather crop statistics from all the farmers, giving approximately the number of acres to be planted in the various marketable crops. Now what is the object of gathering these crop statistics? Who is to be benefited by them and whose business is it what we plant and how much we plant? Brother Union member, isn't it a fact that the Farmers' Union is doing everything it can to hold up the price of the farmers' cotton and isn't it a further fact that the gathering of crop statistics from all over Texas at Austin is paling exactly into the hands of the gamblers and speculators? It is just what they want. If they can get the acreage of cotton from the farmers themselves, isn't it a fact that they will figure a bumper crop out of it maybe before half the crop is planted, regardless of seasons or insects or anything else? because we have furnished them a reliable basis to figure on. The law as it stands now is noneffective by reason of a failure to make an appropriation for paying the assessors for collecting the statistics, notwithstanding many of the assessors collected the statistics while others failed because of no pay. Therefore, a great mass of statistics lies in Austin, but will not be compiled because of being incomplete. Therefore, Commissioner R. T. Milner not long since recommended that the Thirty-first legislature amend the law by making the necessary appropriation to carry it into effect; also to make it misdemeanor for any farmer to fail to give in his crop statistics.

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I fail after a thorough investigation to find the least benefit to farmers from such a collection of statistics.

Editor Co-Operator, please give us your views on the above law and all the right you can. Yours for success of the Farmers' Union of Texas. Fraternally.

J. F. HENSON.

Kemp, Texas.

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

THE ONLY CURE THAT CARRIES A REAL GUARANTEE.

All correspondence strictly confidential. Address

The HILL SANITARIUM

Dep. B, Greenville, Texas.

**DR. A. A. BROWER,
SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC
DISEASES.****My Treatment Gives Results.**

Young, middle aged and single an-

maried men and all who suffer with

Lack of Energy, Nervous Debility, Im-

Poisoned Blood,

Pinworms, also Blood and Skin Diseases,

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Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Sore Throat,

Ulcers, Swellings, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Stricture Piles, receiving prompt relief and results for life.

Both sexes treated confidentially and privately.

If You Cannot Call, Write.

Office Opposite Delaware Hotel, over Pittman's Grocery Store. Take elevator. Hours: From 9 to 12 a. m.

1 to 6 p. m.

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

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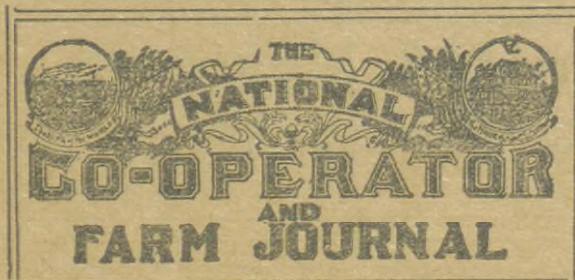
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J. T. PEMBERTON, V-Pres.

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

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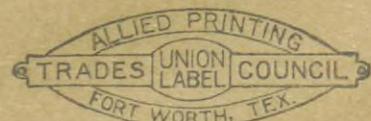
AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

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

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Is it possible that one of the big Texas lairs does not want any Union farmers?

The legislative committee of the Texas Commercial Secretaries' Association was continued by the recent convention of that body and commended for its good work in the past.

Although willing would-be informants have rushed to the papers with their statements of the minimum price set for cotton by the Farmers' Union, the public is still in the dark as to the facts.

"Is it advertised in the Co-operator?" This is what Union farmers are beginning to ask when they go to buy implements, wagons, stoves, windmills, flour, and other articles, even to patent medicines.

The Co-Operator has received a letter from Bro. W. T. Cochran of Point, Texas, correcting a statement that the first Farmers' Union was organized at Point. He gives the place as Smyrna schoolhouse, and the date, November 27, 1902, J. S. Turner, organizer.

A recent cartoon in one of the Texas daily papers represented the farmer as too busy gathering his bountiful crops to stop to talk politics. This looks good to the interests which are whetting their knives for a large slice of this prosperity without giving up anything in return for it.

That was a good move made by the Commercial Secretaries Association of Texas, last week, whereby the members resolved to act as a kind of bureau of information in their respective towns to procure and disseminate current market reports for the various products of the farm for which there is no home market, or a very limited one.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT?

Have you stopped to consider that it will take the spindles of the world twelve months to spin the cotton you will gather within the next three months? Suppose the South produces 12,000,000 bales, then it should furnish 1,000,000 bales per month. If you dump yours on the market and your neighbor and everybody else does the same thing, you will throw 4,000,000 bales on the market when only 1,000,000 are needed. Have you ever taken a basket of eggs or load of corn or potatoes to your little local market and find everybody supplied? If you have, you have witnessed in a small way, just what takes place on a large scale in the cotton markets of the world when the South works early and late and runs her gins night and day to crowd her cotton on the world before it is needed. Somebody must store, insure and finance this cotton until it is needed. But this is not all. The men who buy the cotton from the farmer, whether they are spinners or speculators must take all the chances of bad markets, famines, wars, labor troubles, short demand for cotton goods and large supply of cotton and as they must carry these risks they take them out of the price. In other words, the producer pays all these expenses and risks when he dumps his cotton before it is needed, and then pays the men who buy it interest on all of them and his salary besides. Isn't it time, then, to stop a minute and exercise your intellect?

These things are true and you know it. Then why not act upon them and do your part regardless of your neighbor?

ABOUT SHORTER GINNING DAYS.

Speaking about ginning, we believe we are conservative and sane when we say that no Farmers' Union man ought to patronize a gin which runs longer than ten hours a day—eight would be better. Some labor organizations have a rule that will not allow any member to work more than six days, of eight hours each, per week. This would seem unfair to the man who wants to work overtime, but then there are others of his trade who are entitled to a living and they must be treated fairly; hence the rule.

So, the ginner and the farmer who wants to rush his cotton to market may say that to curtail their hours would be unfair to them, but on the other hand, the thousands of farmers all over the country who are making daily sacrifices to hold the cotton away from the market until there is a real demand for it, have rights also. The shortening of the hours of gin operation would greatly delay the marketing of the staple and help the holding movement. Talk it up. It may be too late to do much this year, but the educational results will be worth the effort.

Perhaps it may be a little harsh to say we should not patronize a gin which runs over ten hours a day, but we should, at least, try to induce all ginners to reduce their output.

DEPENDS ON THE KIND OF JOB.

It depends altogether on the nature of the wage worker's job as to whether the farmer can afford to pool issues with him and help fight his battles. Agriculture is the parent industry, the industry upon

which all others depend for very existence, and all the other industries are either adding or taking from agriculture. Where an industry is contributing to the well-being of agriculture, the farmers can afford to use the machinery of their unions to assist the workers in that industry in their efforts to secure economic justice. But where wage labor is employed in industries that live upon agriculture and give nothing back to agriculture in return, the farmers are fools in an economic sense to mix up in disputes between employers and employees in such industries. The fact that such labor consumes the farmer's produce counts for nothing in the farmer's favor—indeed it counts for just that much against him, because it is a case of "My job feeds you but your job isn't helping to feed me."

No, when the farmer hears the cry of the wage worker, "Come over and help me!" he should not rush off pell-mell until he asks, "What's your job? What's in it for me and my wife and little ones?"—Abilene Farmers Journal.

THE CALL OF THE MORNING.

How many thousands of the teeming population of the United States know nothing of the beauty and thrill and uplift of the early morning!

To those doomed to daily manual labor in the great cities the morning they know is dark and gloomy and depressing; the light steals through narrow windows or dusty skylights, and only a few struggling rays fall into narrow halls and passageways, and there is no golden gleam of the morn's first rays, no shimmering, shifting light of the early sun seen just above the trees, but semi-darkness reigns till toil begins.

'Tis the dwellers in the country who know what the call of the early morning means.

When the first tiniest, faintest flicker of the coming dawn is seen on the eastern horizon, the forerunner of the royal chariot of the god of day, nature begins to awake, and in the South the redbird answers to the matin song of the mocking bird, and they twitter and chirp and sing, and revel in a riot of song, while the pathetic notes of the rainerow blend with their joyous salutation to the morn.

Even the lake, which has slept in mirror-like stillness through the night, seems to feel the stir and thrill of the morning, for its surface lifts and shifts under the caressing touch of the breeze which seems to have been borne on the wings of the dawn and soon the lances of golden light, shooting from the portals of the dawn, fall athwart its bosom in lines of rarest radiance and beauty.

"Silently as the springtime her crown of verdure weaves" the eastern sky grows brighter, the edge of the glowing sun is seen just above the horizon, and as he mounts toward the zenith in the majesty of his morning march, all nature awakes and answers in chorus to the call of the morning.—Heusto Chronicle.

Already the influence of the holding movement is being felt in the cotton market. Prices are advancing.

IS HE REALLY SMART, OR IS HE A HOG?

"Last year I sold my cotton on the rise of 14 cents and got the kale seed in my pocket, while the other members of my union were denouncing me and holding their cotton," said the informant of The Telegram as to this secret price. "My brother members of my local finally got around 10 cents for their cotton. This year they will sell for less than 12 cents unless the market reaches 12 cents before they finish ginning their crop. Last year I was denounced. This year my good example will be followed."

The above was published by the Fort Worth Telegram last week as an interview with a member of the Farmers' Union, who, the reporter claimed, had just given him the minimum price set for cotton by the Farmers' Union at the national convention. We re-produce it because it helps us to emphasize the necessity of the Farmers' Union purging itself of some of its unworthy material. Of course, no man who disregards his union oath is a union man, though he may be a member. If a member discloses the secret work to one not a member, he violates his oath. If he gives out erroneous information, he merely states a falsehood. Whichever end the public takes, it will find the source of its information very corrupt and wholly unreliable.

But, back to our subject, the class represented by the newspaper informant mentioned above. The time has come for discipline in the Farmers' Union. Ten thousand disciplined soldiers can put to rout a hundred thousand who disregard orders and discipline. The Farmers' Union will never attain its greatest usefulness until it demands loyalty and discipline of its members. The man who joins the Farmers' Union and refuses to honor his obligation is an injury to the cause and should be shown the back door as soon as the fact is discovered.

THE FARMERS' UNION

When we see a lot of men working patiently and in a large measure unselfishly for other men we feel like taking off our hat to them, and then when we see a lot of other men, men almost absolutely ignorant of the plans, purposes and achievements of those unselfish toilers for others snarling, snubbing and criticizing them, it makes us feel like throwing a whole load full of brickbats at the snarling critics. These few observations are intended to apply to the Farmers' Union and its ignorant critics.

The men who constitute the Farmers' Union are not all Solomons; they are not all successful farmers and business men; but it can truthfully be said of them that they are as wise and as successful as their critics are. The real purpose of the organization is to unite the farmers for their own protection and advancement in material, moral and intellectual things. Can any man oppose them in this most praiseworthy purpose? Ought any man oppose them in it? In fact ought not all good men unite their efforts to at least encourage them, and to discourage their critics?

With more than a passing knowledge of the Farmers' Union, its purposes, we do

not hesitate to say that it has no evil purposes and that selfishness does not enter into the organization only as an incident.

This is true with spinners, merchants, students and farmers. In fact, I hear almost daily remarks tending that way, some going so far as to say had it not been for a mistake in fixing the minimum price of these influences cotton would have gone to cotton last year at 15 cents a pound. If six cents. The producer has made himself most successfully laid plans sometimes fail. But we are not prepared to admit that was a mistake. Had the banks of the South come to the assistance of the Farmers' Union with long loans, at reasonable interest, with warehouse certificates for security, the chances are ten to a hundred that cotton would have reached and remained at 15 cents. Although the banks did not do this, and although the cotton crop did not bring 15 cents, yet we are not prepared to admit that anyone lost a dollar by the action of the union. By reason of the action of the union enough cotton was held off the market to force the price up for those who did sell; while those who did not sell realized as much as they otherwise would have done had it not been for the holding agreement of the members of the union.

Space will not permit us to go into details, but we can't refrain saying that the Farmers' Union has undertaken a great work for the farmers of the South. Their work cannot be fully finished in a day, nor in a year. It may never be fully finished. Like the Grange and the Alliance, it may die or be killed before its great work is finished. But were it to die tomorrow, it, like them, has already done so much for the farmers as to entitle it to a place in their affections, and to be classed as one of the great economic factors of the agricultural progress of the world.—Tyler Telegram.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATION

It seems to be universal of all the people who take an interest in cotton to credit the influences exerted in favor of the producer, for the comparatively good price the lint has brought during the entire season.

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so far as to say had it not been for a mistake in fixing the minimum price of these influences cotton would have gone to cotton last year at 15 cents a pound. If six cents. The producer has made himself most successfully laid plans sometimes fail. But we are not prepared to admit that was a mistake. Had the banks of the South come to the assistance of the Farmers' Union with long loans, at reasonable interest, with warehouse certificates for security, the chances are ten to a hundred that cotton would have reached and remained at 15 cents. Although the banks did not do this, and although the cotton crop did not bring 15 cents, yet we are not prepared to admit that anyone lost a dollar by the action of the union. By reason of the action of the union enough cotton was held off the market to force the price up for those who did sell; while those who did not sell realized as much as they otherwise would have done had it not been for the holding agreement of the members of the union.

Searcy (Ark.) News.

Whatever minimum price may be set by the National Farmers' Union is of less importance to the organization and to the world than the determination the members set to stand by it. By concert of action the farmers of the South could put cotton up to 15 cents—even higher—in less than sixty days, but such concert as would be necessary to accomplish this would have to be stronger than would be necessary to secure a lower price. Hence, if a lower price is set, it will be easier to obtain. But, whatever may be the price, let the members stand together as one man. Don't offer cotton for sale at a lower figure, but drive to the warehouse and store it.

The series of articles by "Uncle" Sam Hampton, which have been running in the Co-operator, under the title of "The Disease and the Remedy," have proven of so much interest that he has decided to have them printed in pamphlet form, for preservation by those who wish to keep them and for general distribution among farmers. The pamphlet will have an introduction by President D. J. Neill and will be neatly printed on good book paper and bound in paper covers. It will be ready for delivery about October first and will be sold at ten cents each—just enough to cover cost of printing and postage.

Around the State Offices.

"Uncle" Sam Hampton has been doing some effective campaigning in Louisiana the past two weeks in the cause of unionism. He will return to Texas some time during the month. Other lecturers are in the field as announced in last week's issue.

President D. J. Neill and Committeemen J. E. Montgomery and J. C. Albritton spent the past week in Galveston perfecting the arrangements to send cotton there when money is wanted upon it or where it is not desired to sell on local markets. Mr. Albritton has been selected by the executive committee as the central cotton selling agent at Galveston. The tire plan is explained by President Neill elsewhere in this issue.

The past week has been a very busy one with Secretary C. Smith, for with having been delayed in some of his work by the conventions of the State and National Union he has had additional work because

State Organizer Joe E. Edmondson has been very busy recently getting the work of his department well outlined preparatory to an active campaign, which will be inaugurated soon. Every local in Texas should bestir itself to extend the membership and strengthen his neighbor in the holding movement.

Books and Education

AGRICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

My experience in the school gardens of San Antonio with over 1,000 boys each year, and with over 400 in excursions to F. F. Collins' irrigated gardens, helped me realize the great value of a school farm. After advocating this proposition for some time, Mr. George W. Brackenridge made it possible for me to go on with this work by equipping a laboratory and giving me the use of four acres of land located on River avenue. Beginning work in the school garden while in grade 4, the boys continue the work at the school farm while in grade 6, working one-half day a month. They are becoming equipped to do skilled and high-priced labor, and do it better than the average person. They are becoming men with broad sympathies, well developed observation, and a wide range of thought. Coming in contact with nature they secure relaxation, pleasure and health, and by handling various tools an equilibrium between the mental and physical powers is being established. Through learning to do by doing the boys find reasons for things which they had never stopped to think, and a greater desire for more knowledge is unquestionably aroused.

The report on this farm by boys of grade 6, throughout the schools has aroused much interest and enthusiasm among boys of lower grades, and in order that boys in the lower grades may obtain benefit from the farm I organized after school hour classes and two home garden clubs. Boys come to these classes and clubs with much interest, and it is indeed pleasant to work with them.

Value of School garden work throughout the United States:

Those charged with the direct presentation of school garden work to the children, recognize that the point of view for city children may be different from that for country children. In the city the main idea is usually an aesthetic one, combined with moral and physical training, which in the country the trend is altogether practical, so that its application will eventually effect our industrial development.

Where school gardens cannot be had, the work may consist of only a few dinner plates and napkins, in which corn and other seeds lie sprouting. Possibly the lesson which lies between the sprouting grain of corn and the billion dollars worth of corn grown that year in the United States

KEMP FACTORY AGAIN ACTIVE.

"Kemp's Triumph" Spreader To Be Manufactured in Waterloo.

At the George Huntington dairy farm on the Black Hawk road, says the Waterloo (Iowa) Courier, there is being tested out a manure spreader which appears to the Courier reporter as being just as far ahead of any manure spreader now in use, as are the present all steel twine binders ahead of the old wooden frame harvester.

This new improved machine is a decided novelty in that the material is pulverized and delivered at the forward and back of the axle instead of at the rear of the machine. The advantages in favor of the front delivery

will furnish food for thought for many years.

The school garden is the starting of inquiry, and its beds are sown with interrogation points. Pupils acquire skill and agility by handling various tools and small seeds, together with knowledge of plant and insect life. By coming in contact with nature boys secure relaxation, pleasure and health. They become inventive, and learn to make the soil produce things both beautiful and useful. They learn to do by doing. The garden brings out the latent possibilities in many boys, improves their physique, and develops the power of observation. It teaches economical use of water, patience and systematic work; stimulates respect for property rights and rights of ownership; develops interest in home gardens and civic improvements; draws attention to the country and necessity of agriculture, and assists in preparing the boys to make an intelligent selection of the calling for which they are best fitted.

Arithmetic and mensuration are used in laying out gardens, and composition work keeps step with its progress. Language takes on a new value when used to record what has been done. Record making enforces truthfulness. Every plant speaks that lesson to the child which the child is ready to receive. A multiplicity of diversion and attraction in a city tends to draw a child away from its home. The garden tends to bring him closer to it. The garden furnishes the strongest tie between home and school that any school scheme has yet developed.

S. A. MINEAR.

BUSINESS COLLEGE IS SPREADING OUT.

Owing to the large increase in attendance at Nelson & Draughton Business College, Mr. J. W. Draughton, the president, and his associates, Mr. Brantley, and others, have leased for a term of years the Imperial Hall section Sixth and Main streets, which will be occupied exclusively by the shorthand and typewriting department of this flourishing college, which college now has a floor space of nearly 20,000 square feet, fourteen class rooms and three offices. This arrangement gives the college the largest, most convenient and best arranged shorthand class rooms in the South, and the college management is to be congratulated on securing these magnificent quarters, in the same building in which the college has been located for many years.

are lightness of draft simplicity, low down construction, cut under truck, and for reason of having a covered beater the use of the machine in windy weather or as a lime distributor is practicable.

In this new machine the top of the box will be less than 40 inches from the ground as compared with 51 inches in others. This is a decided advantage over other machines on the market.

Although a model of strength and simplicity the machine has valuable features not found in others, having more weight and double the number of parts. Perhaps the very best feature is the complete control of the apron which can be run forward or back, either empty or loaded. This permits of stopping the apron while

the beater remains in full operation, or if desired the operator can run the load back from the beater and then start the machine in operation, thereby avoiding partial unloading of the machine by hand and turning out the material in large chunks when first starting up, which is a great drawback in other spreaders. The apron is thrown out of gear automatically after the load is distributed and also when it is returned for filling the box. The ratchet drive is superior in its operation and simplicity.

The machine is made to spread just 44 inches wide, which meets the demand for top dressing on corn, and provides a spreader easily handled with two horses. There is an increased benefit of almost 100 per cent in spreading fresh manure on growing corn, while it is the only way a farmer renting a place for one season can possibly realize any benefit from the distribution of this valuable fertilizer.

Is Kemp's Patent.

This spreader is made under patent No. 818,098, dated April 17, 1906, and issued to Joseph S. Kemp, of Newark Valley, N. Y., who is recognized everywhere as the "father of all manure spreaders." In fact, Mr. Kemp regards it as the triumph of his life work, and there is no question but that he is entitled to the grateful thanks of the farmers of America for what he has done in producing a successful mechanical pulverizer and distributor of a fertilizer that now almost doubles the productive capacity of the soil, and which formerly went to utter waste.

The new "front delivery" spreader will be called "Kemp's Triumph," and it will be made by the J. S. Kemp Manufacturing Company in the factory in Westfield, addition, now occupied by the International Harvester Company. It was generally supposed that the J. S. Kemp Manufacturing Company disposed of all patents and property to the International Harvester Company, but it now transpires that the most valuable patents were retained and the big manure spreader factory in Westfield only leased to the International Harvester Company for two years ending December, 1908.

In conversation with one of the officers of the J. S. Kemp Company this

morning he stated that the Kemp company controlled the factory, the valuable front delivery "Kemp" patents, and all trade marks, etc., ever owned by the J. S. Kemp Manufacturing Company, and it was the intention to make "Kemp's Triumph" spreaders in quantities just as soon as the lease on the factory expires.

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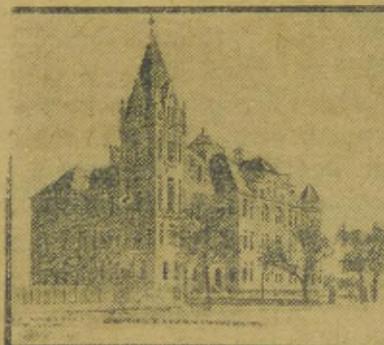
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"UNCLE" SAM HAMPTON, 919 Maddox Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Fruit, Truck and Canning Dept.

By B. M. ANDERSON, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

Readers of The Co-Operator who are interested in the fruit, truck or home canning industry are invited to write short letters of general interest for publication or ask for any information pertaining to this department. Direct all letters to the above address.

It is an evident fact that the growing, utilizing and preserving of the various food products which may be used on the farm does not receive that thoughtful consideration by the farmers of the south that should be given to this most important question.

There is no department of agriculture fraught with greater possibilities or promises more in return for intelligent effort in increasing interest, satisfaction, pleasure or profit than the growing of the various kinds of fruit and truck adapted to the different soils and localities and preparing them for use or market, either as a fresh or finished product by use of the home canning process. There is no other industry better calculated to enlist and hold the interest of all the members of the home on the farm than this. It calls for the application of the widest range of intelligence, skill and knowledge, some part of which is suited to every member of the household from the little tots to the feeble grand parents.

How to provide a good living at home should receive first consideration. While the fruit, truck and home canning industry covers the widest field of food products, the growing of various kinds of fruit and truck has already received considerable attention in localities especially adapted to these products and the interest in home canning is rapidly increasing.

The canning of fruits and vegetables on the farm where the products are grown is undergoing a remarkable revolution. Simple, inexpensive apparatus and plain, easy methods of canning

have proven wonderfully successful and a marketable finished product of the highest standard of purity, flavor, quality and excellence is the result. The tin can is rapidly displacing the glass jar on the farm.

WHIFFLETREE INJURY TO YOUNG TREES

The writer has just returned from a trip of inspection of a young orchard. The call was urgent, but the principal source of trouble proved to be too much whiffletree. A careless hired man had succeeded in barking a number of trees in a ten-acre apple orchard, and then in many instances pear blight had gained entrance. The injuries were thus extended. Some of the trees were dead, but in a majority of instances the blight had died out and the trees were making heroic efforts to heal the wounds. But a wound which extends half way around a trunk is slow in healing, and there is danger of the trunk breaking at that point during wind storms. The loss of a 5-year-old tree is considerable, so the owner was advised to bridge graft over the wounds. This can be easily and quickly done by fitting cions over the wound. One end of the cion is slipped under the healthy bark on the lower edge of the wound and the other end under the bark at the upper edge. Two or three cions will usually be enough for small trees. Both edges of the wound where the cions are inserted should be well protected with grafting wax, and if the wound is small, the entire surface should be covered. This work is done in the spring of the year at the time ordinary grafting is done.

The cion may unite along their entire length when the wounds are fresh, but more often they do not do so, consequently the tree appears to have several trunks as it gets older. Such trees live as long and are as strong as though no injury had ever overtaken them.—W. Paddock in Southern Fruit Grower.

inches long.

Jim Dozier, fireman at the Corsicana Cotton Oil Mill is in a serious condition as the result of burns received Friday morning. When he started his oil burner under the boiler the blaze flashed over him, severely burning his face, neck, chest and one of his hands.

C. A. Brockman died Tuesday morning at his home two miles south of Blue Ridge, Texas, from the effects of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the stomach. Death was instantaneous.

Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company Friday authorized the issuance of \$150,000,000 in bonds, the issuance of notes to that amount for three years and the purchases of the franchises and properties of the several subsidiary railroads controlled by the Gould interests in Colorado and Utah.

In a fire which destroyed the Belmont hotel at Denver, Tuesday, two persons lost their lives and many were injured, mostly caused by jumping from windows of the building to the pavement below.

Gen. Sam T. Carnes, who commanded the famous Chickasaw Guards, a military organization which some twenty years ago won practically every prize offered all over the country, has called the members of the organization to meet in reunion in Memphis on Oct. 5.

Governor Campbell will probably arrange for a week's rest as soon as it can be conveniently taken. He has been suffering from a severe cold that settled in his throat.

Judge J. G. Lowe of El Paso dropped dead while engaged in Masonic work Friday night at Piedmont, Okla. Lowe was a native of Rush County, Indiana, and was born in 1846.

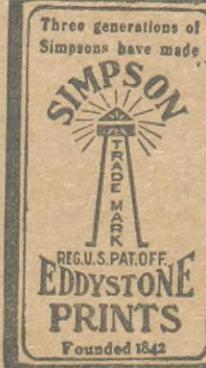
Information was received at the Santa Fe office in Temple of the accidental death of Mike E. Dooley, a Santa Fe conductor, which occurred Friday at Brenham.

Nearly \$60,000,000 has been spent in New York for subway construction, according to figures sent to the department of taxes and assessment by the Public Service Commission.

Capt. S. J. Wright of Paris has received a shipment of well-boring machinery and has engaged expert drillers to prospect for oil on his farm at the mouth of the Kiamatia.

Thomas Murray, the oldest engineer in service on the Frisco, died at Springfield, Mo., Sunday. When the Frisco was built into Springfield he had charge of the work train hauling gravel and ties for construction of the road from Rolla to Springfield, more than 40 years ago.

In an affray Saturday night in the drug store of Dr. James A. Walkup, Fort Worth, Dr. Walkup received a knife wound in the back, just below the left shoulder blade, about five



(Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.)

Education.

Over the hills to the poorhouse they took Hiram Boggs to-day—
Him who wuz once a Perfesser and teached in a school fer pay!
Often I've heerd him at sunset, glist as the twilight fell,
Spoutin' out Shakespere and Plato, and say, but he did it well!

He had a dozen diplomas and prizes fer great debate,
One time The Journal, commenting, referred t' Hi. Boggs as great,
Still he wuz always indebted to half of the stores in town,
Often his clothing was ragged, and shoddy and old and brown!

Somehow his larnin' wan't useful, he never could make it pay:
Sumtimes I think eddication is apt to turn out that way!
Many a day I've regretted not havin' larnin' enough,
Still I ain't gone t' th' poorhouse though I be old and gruff!

Over the hills to the poorhouse they took Hiram Boggs to-day—
Sumtimes I think eddication is apt to turn out that way!
Seems that you've got t' apply it an' make it look out fer bread,
Otherwise larnin' is rubbish that's stored in a useless head!

Seems like ye got t' git busy an' hitch eddication up—
Larnin' ain't nuttin' partic'lar exceptin' a full-bred pup!
Makin' it do what ye tell it depends on th' man, they say—
That is th' reason that Hiram went over th' hills to-day!

The Water Wagon.

A good old lady who reads the daily papers and is not versed in modern parlance, especially slang, wants to know what a "water wagon" is! Her attention was called to the matter by recurrent remarks about a ride on said wagon along about January 1. What in the world any man wanted to ride on a sprinkling cart for she couldn't understand, especially in zero weather. She wonders, therefore, if there isn't some other kind of a water wagon!

She seeks enlightenment at a poor fount of knowledge. The best man to see about garden truck is a gardener; about painting, an artist; about liver complaint, a doctor. Observing the same law, the best man to interview regarding a water wagon is a man who has taken a ride on it. Not having had this experience and having been born in Iowa, where no water wagon is needed, I refer the seeker of knowledge to a man who is versed in stomach varnish. I understand, however, that a water wagon is what drinkers say they are on when they have quit drinking. Carrie Nation could not appropriately ride on such a wagon because she never has been a tippler as we understand it. Edgar Allan Poe could have mounted the vehicle with appropriateness and benefit. If Rip Van Winkle had clambered onto the front seat just before drinking with the little geezers in the mountain, he never would have had such a distracting experience and Joe Jefferson might have been a country editor or a horse jockey. Many a man who has pickled himself in whisky and delirium tremens in the days of

yore, might have been saved by a water wagon, then undiscovered. To get onto the wagon, all one has to do is to stop drinking at midnight December 31. The effort comes in hanging on all through the year. The water wagon is like perpetual motion. It never stops. The man who rides on the wagon and stops to take a drink, always gets left. This is one of the rules and regulations. A water wagon is a good thing. It should be as popular all the year round as it is January 1. Usually it starts out heavily loaded, like a Chicago street car the day before Christmas, but when it arrives at the Rubicon of the new year there is left only the driver and a few "dead soldiers." This is easy on the horses, but it is confounded hard on the passengers. "Long live the water wagon!"

Because of You.

Some months ago Will F. Griffin wrote a little poem under the above head. Three or four times it has appeared before my eyes and each time I have read it with growing favor. It is so pleasing to me, as it shows up again to-day, that I am passing it on for your enjoyment and appreciation:

So many thorns beset the way,
So many stones that wound the feet,
So many hills from day to day,
Before we find the resting sweet.

And yet—the ways I wander through
Bring joy and hope—because of you.

So many griefs there are to bear,
So many clouds, low-hanging, black,
So many sorrows as we fare
Upon life's dim, uncertain track.

And yet—I care not if the blue
Of skies be lost—because of you.

The roses pure and white may die,
The roses droop and petals fall—
The glories of a sunset sky
May fade in eerie night's enthrall.

And yet—for all I hold no rue,
No bitterness—because of you!

Impressions.

First impressions are apt to be distorted. This is especially true of extravagant scenes. When a boy we once gazed through an open window with mouth agape, our eyes feasting on the beauties of a suite of rooms in a fashionable appearing residence. Gayly dressed people within were chatting and laughing. Would we ever be welcomed in such a place of popularity? In after years we were, and didn't feel so flattered either. It was a boarding house!

Byron Williams

A severe gale Wednesday caused many casualties among smaller craft along the coast. The schooner Phyllis Gray, laden with coal, went aground and turned turtle near Croydon, England. The crew of six men were lost.

The Paris creamery, which was started about two months ago, has been doing a successful business, being unable to supply the demand. Farmers, who have been furnishing cream, state that their cows have netted them \$4 per month each, after paying for the feed and other expenses.

A determined effort is to be made by Texas wholesale druggists to secure the next meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for Dallas.

Agricultural Department

POTASH IN CLAY.

Experiment in Indiana, in Application of Clay to Swamp Land.

In Indiana some experiments have been made in which reclaimed swamp land was treated with a dressing of clay known to be very rich in potash. It was expected that the potash in the clay would be made available by having it cultivated in. For two years crops were grown on soil so treated and showed practically no results. Land so treated produced about the same as check plots of the same soil on which no clay had been put.

The reclaimed swamp soil was also very rich in organic matter, which in its decay might be supposed to act advantageously on the potash locked up in the clay. To what extent such potash is available is a matter not fully determined.

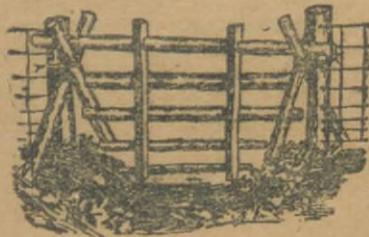
The above may have some bearing on the practice of plowing worn out land a little deeper than usual to get an inch or two of soil in which the potash has not been exhausted. If the clay spread on the reclaimed swamp land did not yield up its potash what may be expected of the potash in the inch or two of soil just below the level on which the plow has been wont to run in worn out lands?

It has been assumed that when the surface soil has been rendered deficient in potash by long cropping, and there was a potash-rich soil just below, plowing a little deeper would make it unnecessary to purchase commercial potash. Has this claim, asks the Farmers' Review, been sufficiently established? It is a problem worthy of extended study.

FENCING DRY GULLIES.

How a Barrier Can Be Put Up That Will Not Wash Away.

As the system of grain farming changes to one of general farming including stock, the subject of fencing is naturally a very important one. With the various fencing now manufactured to be used where wood is scarce, or in the timber sections where material for building post-and-rail fences is plentiful, the matter of constructing suitable fences for turning stock is comparatively simple. In either case, however, there are always gullies to be crossed in which there is running water part of the year but in the summer they are completely dried up and the stock free to



A Dry Gully Fence.

pass from one field to another through the dry gully. It is pretty hard to run a fence across a small stream as the first heavy rain is liable to carry it away. Here, says the Farmer, is a suggestion for overcoming this difficulty. By hanging a frame from two supports placed on either bank of the gully a swinging gate can soon be made that will turn stock. When the gully is dry the gate effectually closes the opening while in times of freshets it swings out with the increasing volume of water. The frame can be spliced together in a very short time, although it may be framed together if a more elaborate gate is desired. By placing the rails close together near the bottom such a gate can be made to turn any kind of stock.

A WOOD CARRIER.

Rack Which Will Aid One in Carrying a Big Load.

Carrying in wood is a chore that the boys do not like and older folks begrudge the time. By making a rack with four legs, as shown in the illustration, enough wood may be carried in at one trip to last a day or two. The outside bars may be four or six feet long, the ends rounded for handles. Small stakes hold the wood from rolling off the ends and when loaded it may be conveniently handled by two persons.

The Old Apple Orchard.

The old apple orchard may be made useful by getting rid of the grass and putting some crop into the orchard that will not take very much from the trees in the way of plant food, but that will cover the ground. The crop should be something that will not require the orchard to be deeply plowed, for that will destroy many of the roots of the trees. In the attempts to recuperate apple orchards, this has been the mistake made—the destruction of the roots of the trees or at least a large percentage of them. The suckers should be cut from the trees, and the dead limbs eliminated. It is seldom that much can be gained by severe pruning, except where an unusually large amount of wood has been made.

Loss in Flooded Fields.

During the recent heavy rains we have noted the large loss of fertility through flooding of fields. In one large field where the water was standing some inches deep, hundreds of piles of manure were to be seen. The water in the field had a slight current, which was carrying off the manure from the piles and was also carrying off other fertility washed out of the plowed soil. Lack of proper outlet for the water was the cause of this great waste.

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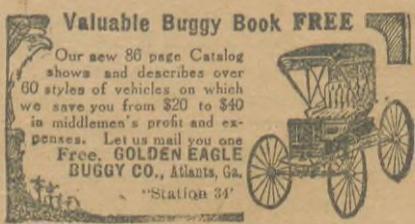
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The Co-operator still has quite a number of subscribers who originally subscribed for the "Union Farmer" and whose contract made their subscription due when the paper started, unless they desired to discontinue. These have never ordered the paper discontinued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

due us. We have put all we have in money and time in this paper. You are asked to put in only a mite, and yet, if all will send in from 25 cents to \$1.00 the gross amount will be a large sum. Please send in yours, so we will not have to discontinue your paper.

The Co-Operator.



The Success Sulky Plow

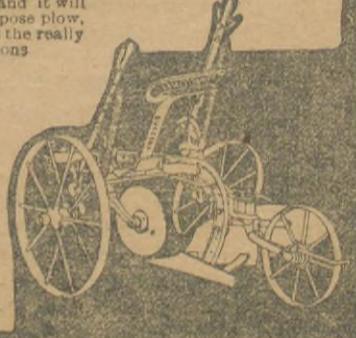
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Poultry Department

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This is a Most Important Matter and all Fanciers Should Consider it. It Will Be Worth Your While to Read the Ideas Presented Herewith. Now is the Time to Benefit by Them.

BY W. R. FISHER.

Several days after the chick is hatched the downy covering of the body begins to give place to a growth of real feathers and after a lapse of six or eight weeks, as a rule, this feathering out is so far advanced that the protecting care of hen or brooder is no longer needful and the chick begins to look out for itself in every way. But this first suit of feathers does not suffice until the little bird grows up to full size. As development advances more and more feathers are produced and the first set are shed from time to time so that the cockerels and pullets are really supplied with a third covering before they enter upon their first winter, and this serves them until they are about six months old. Then the first real moult takes place and the process is repeated each year afterwards. It is quite common for these first feathers to show irregularities in color; there are often white feathers where there should be black ones, or black ones where there should be red or buff. Many a novice, who has paid a high price for eggs, has been dismayed to find the chicks off-color when the first feathers have appeared, and has roundly abused the fancier who sold them. But experience teaches him after a while that it is not wise to judge of the color of a bird until the first feathers have been shed and the second set have been fully developed.

The moult usually takes place during the summer and extends over a period of about three months, but there is no fast rule that binds either the date or the duration of the moult process. Some birds begin to moult earlier than others and some need a longer time than others to get through with it. Moult may occur at any time of the year, even in mid-winter. The loss of feathers on the back of the hen early in the season, in the breeding pen, which is usually attributed to excessive attention on the part of the male bird, is often a first indication of an early moult. Irregularities in time and mode of moult are objectionable but it is worth while to know that feathers may be renewed at any and all times. Whenever a feather is completely removed, either by violence or during the natural process of moult, the feather cells in the skin set to work at once to form a new one. So, in case an important feather, such as a sickle, for instance, has been accidentally broken, a new one may be secured by pulling out the broken stub. But if the stub is allowed to remain in its socket no new feather will appear until the next general moult takes place.

There are many reasons why it is desirable to have the moult over by early autumn, and yet not too early. Fowls that moult very early in the year sometimes moult again in winter—a most undesirable procedure that exposes the bird to much discomfort and robs the poultryman of its eggs, for the moult hen, as a rule, does not lay many eggs. When the moult goes on during the summer and is completed in October the hen will

begin to lay just at the time of year when the price of eggs begins to rise and will be likely to keep on producing eggs through the winter when prices are high. But when the moult does not begin until October or November the process is often prolonged until spring and is an expense instead of a profit during the winter. It is the early hatched chick that may be expected to become the early moult hen and so the poultryman seeks to get his chicks out early in the season, with an eye to future profits. And the fancier, also, is interested as well as the commercial poultryman in the early hatched chicks. He wishes to have the moult over before the winter shows are under way, for a bird always looks its best in its new suit of feathers just after the moult is completed. Chicks hatched in June and later in the summer may be profitable egg producers in the following spring and summer, but they are apt to moult so late in the season that it is not always profitable.

The disadvantage of late moult being so decided, many are led to make use of artificial means to bring on early moult in those birds that incline to put off the process until too late in the season. This is termed "forcing the moult" and consists essentially in subjecting the birds to scanty diet for two or three weeks and then following this up by a course of high feeding. The tendency of this method when properly managed, is to bring about a rapid shedding of the old feathers and a development of a new set. It does not succeed with every bird but it will usually affect a fair proportion of a flock. It is a method that is in general use and yet it is only fair to state that some of the breeders of experience are strongly opposed to it, holding that such radical interference with a natural function is likely to be injurious. No doubt much depends upon the manner in which the details of the procedure are carried out—taking care that the flesh and strength of the birds shall not be reduced too fast or too far, nor the change in diet be too sudden or too generous. About the end of July the hens that are to be treated are placed on range where there is plenty of shade and grass. They receive only a scanty supply of barley or oats at evening, all meat scrap and fattening food, like corn, being cut off. The weight is reduced one-quarter or more and when the thinning process is sufficient judging by the hand or the scales three tables are turned and a liberal supply of food is furnished. Here is where there is need of caution. If the change from a scanty ration to a rich and plentiful diet is made abruptly it is easy to upset the digestion of a fowl and to bring on a loss of appetite and diarrhoea, which will defeat the object of the method. No doubt birds are often injured in this way.

The moult process is usually more or less of a strain to the bird that undergoes it, whether it is forced or permitted to take place in a natural manner. It is true that some give very little indication of the moult and still less of any constitutional disturbance. New feathers come in about as fast as the old ones fall out and beyond a little roughness of the plumage there is no change in the bird's condition. Such birds may go on laying during the moult although

it is the rule that laying ceases while the feathers are being renewed. At the other extreme are those cases where the feathers drop out so profusely that the bird is left nearly naked. In such a case the health may be seriously affected and death may even result. The behavior of a bird during the moult is usually a good indication of the amount of vigor that it possesses. A strong bird may be expected to pass through the process within a reasonable time and without undue depression or weakness. But when the moult drags and the bird is markedly affected it is advisable not to carry it over through the winter for breeding purposes. Of course it makes much difference whether the moult begins early or late in the season. The bird that begins to moult in July or August has a much better chance than one that begins in the late autumn. There are those who believe that the common practice of breaking up broody hens over and over is objectionable and that many instances of deferred and incomplete moult might be avoided if the natural broodiness was not interfered with so frequently. It certainly seems to be nature's intention, in the majority of cases, to have a period of inactivity upon the nest as a preliminary to the process of moult.

The moult birds, then, require special care and attention. Conditions should be made as favorable as possible for them in every particular, but especially as regards their feeding. They should be well nourished, so that there may be no lack of suitable material for the renewal of the feathers. In descriptions of various methods of forcing the moult we often find this or that article of food mentioned as especially useful for "making feathers." But we should always keep in mind the danger of a one-sided diet. It is a great mistake to feed too much of any one thing to the exclusion of that wholesome variety that is essential to health. The feathers grow, like every other tissue of the fowl's body,

from a great many ingredients and it is much better to supply a full diet of animal food and grain and green food, so that the bird may pick and choose for itself than to depend on an undue proportion of some one article, with the notion that it is "good for feathers."—In Poultry Fancier.

YOUNG COUNTY MEETING CALLED

By the authority vested in me, I hereby call a meeting of the Young County Farmers' Union to be held at Minghen school house on Oct. 2 and 3 at 10 o'clock for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before it. All locals are urged to send a full delegation.

J. J. GREY,
President County Union.

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Pianos from \$188.66 up.

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Won at Weatherford, 1908, 50 birds competing, 2nd tie, 3, 4, 5 cock; 1 cockerel; 1, 2, 3, 5 hen; 2, 5 pullet; 2, 4, 5 pen; 1st best display of Barred Rocks. 1907—1, 2, cockerel; 1, 2, 4 pullet; 1, 2 pen. Also winner at Dallas State Fair, 1908. I have bred them 10 years. This speaks for the quality of my stock. Eggs and stock for sale at all seasons at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Approved By the State Union of Texas, To be Voted on By the Locals.

The amendments to the state constitution adopted by the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas, at the August convention, are being mailed out to the locals by Secretary Smith, and are to be returned to him as soon as voted upon. In order to give everyone who reads an opportunity to study them before they are read at the locals, we publish them below:

Fort Worth, Texas, Aug. 4, 1908.

Amendment No. 1.

Amend Article 13 as follows: "No person shall be admitted to membership unless of sound mind, over the age of 16 years, a white person of industrious habits, believes in a Supreme being, is of good moral character, and is a farmer or farm laborer, male or female, residing upon the farm, provided further, that no person is eligible if engaged in any of the following occupations: Banking, merchandising, practicing law, or belonging to any trust or combine that is for the purpose of speculating in any agricultural product or the necessities of life, or anything injuriously affecting agricultural interests, provided that any actual farmer, owning bank stock not to exceed twenty-five per cent of his taxable property and otherwise eligible may become a member only after the Local Union of which he seeks to become a member has been duly chartered and then only by unanimous ballot. Provided, that the foregoing provision requiring the membership to reside upon the farm shall not apply to any member who is elected or employed to fill any position in the Union or in any Union gin, warehouse, mill or compress or in any Union enterprise where the proper performance of the duties pertaining to such position necessitates a removal from the farm, provided further, that any member may reside in town, and retain his membership in his Local Union so long as he is not engaged in any occupation other than farming."

Amendment No. 2.

Add to Article 13: "The charter of any Local Union that refuses to comply with this clause shall be revoked."

Amendment No. 3.

Add to Article 26: "Members in good standing of a defunct local may affiliate with the nearest local without formal quit."

Amendment No. 4.

Section 39: "Any Local Union wilfully refusing to enforce the provisions of this constitution shall be reported to the County Union to which it belongs which body shall try said Local so reported and upon conviction the County secretary shall report the case to the president of the State Union who shall with the advice and consent of the State Executive Committee revoke the charter of the said Local."

Amendment No. 5.

Amend Article 3, Section 1, State Union, as follows: "The president shall preside over all meetings of the State Union, decide all questions of constitutional law, and with the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision over all the officers of the State Union, approve by his signature all checks, drafts, warrants, and monies paid out by the State Treasurer. No checks, bills, drafts or warrants against the State Union shall be honored unless approved, or signed by the State President, or his successor in office. The State President shall represent the State Union or he, with the Executive Committee, shall appoint some one to do so in all business pertaining to the Union where representation is necessary, if not otherwise ordered by the Union. He shall perform

such other services as will in his judgment promote the best interests of the Union. His official services shall be subject to inspection, approval or disapproval of the State Union or of any committee the State Union may select for such purpose. He shall receive for such services the sum of \$1,200 per annum payable monthly, and all necessary expenses while traveling not to exceed two dollars per day and transportation. He shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall not absent himself from headquarters except by permission of the Executive Committee."

Amendment No. 6.

Amend Article 5, Section 1: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to keep a correct record of all proceedings of each meeting, to collect all moneys due the State Union and be prepared at each annual meeting to make a correct statement of all receipts and disbursements of moneys of the State Union. He shall give bond, in an amount sufficient to secure the Union against all losses liable to occur, and shall issue all charters."

Section 2. "He shall furnish Local, County and District Unions all necessary supplies. His salary shall be \$1,200 per annum, provided that when traveling on business for the Union he will also be allowed traveling expenses not to exceed two dollars per day and transportation."

Amendment No. 7.

Amend General provisions as follows: Section 6: "A cotton grading school shall be maintained in the city where the state headquarters are located, the same to be under the direction and control of the State Executive Committee, who shall employ competent instructors and take such other steps as may be necessary to insure the success of the school. The State Secretary-Treasurer shall receive all moneys paid in for tuition and shall pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the Executive Committee. All moneys remaining in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer after the expenses of the school have been paid shall be turned into the treasury of the State Union, provided further, that each County Union may establish and maintain a Cotton Grading School at some convenient place in the county to be under the direction of the County Executive Committee."

Amendment No. 8.

General Provision, Section 8, so amended that "The vote on all amendments or propositions submitted to the local membership shall be counted by the State Secretary-Treasurer, President and Executive Committee."

Amendment No. 9.

The following amendment was offered by N. J. Whitley and the same passed by a two-thirds vote of the convention: "That the office of the State Business Agent be re-established as provided for in the State Constitution of 1906."

All votes must be returned to this department by October 15, 1908.

C. SMITH,
State Secretary-Treasurer.

Plan for Co-Operative Gin.

Sometime ago the Co-Operator published a letter from Geo. Shannon, of Burleson, Texas, upon the subject of co-operative gins. Mr. Shannon, we understand, was chiefly instrumental in originating the Burleson plan, which has proven its value by being able to withstand the assaults of the cotton oil trust. There have been so many

requests for an outline of the plan that Mr. Shannon has, at his own expense, had the constitution printed in pamphlet form and will furnish a copy to anyone interested at 10 cents, the actual cost. For the general information of those not specially interested we have been authorized to publish the constitution, which is as follows:

Article I.—Title Object and Seal.

Section 1. This Association shall be known as "Farmers' Union Co-operative Association."

Section 2. The primary object of this association shall be, the purchase, or erection of and operation of a gin plant, for the benefit of its members, and it may engage in such other business as its charter may permit.

Section 3. This Association shall have and use a common seal for making and authenticating all its legal acts and proceedings.

Article II.

Section 1. Stock, shares and who may hold shares. The capital stock of this association shall be eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) divided into sixteen hundred (1,600) shares of five dollars (\$5.00) each.

Section 2. No person, except a member of the "Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America" shall be permitted to buy or hold shares of this Association.

Section 3. No member of this Association shall be permitted to buy or hold more than forty (40), nor less than five (5) of the par value of five (\$5.00) each.

Article III.

Section 1. The affairs of this Association shall be conducted and managed by a board of directors consisting of not less than nine (9) nor more than thirteen (13) members, a president, a vice president, secretary-treasurer and such other officers as the board of directors may determine, whose term of office shall be for one year, or until others are chosen in their stead, provided that a majority of the stockholders may, at any time, recall an officer.

Section 2. The directors shall be chosen from the stockholding membership of the various local unions and (except in case of vacancies during the year) shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of the Association, and by ballot.

Section 3. The president, vice president, secretary-treasurer shall be elected by the board of directors, immediately after the annual meeting, and from among their own members.

Article IV.

Section 1. The regular annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the first Monday in March in each year after date of incorporation at Burleson, Johnson County, Texas.

Section 2. Meetings of the directors shall be held as often as may be necessary for the proper transaction of its business.

Section 3. All meetings of the directors and stockholders shall be called by the secretary. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the secretary upon request of three directors, or ten per cent (10 per cent) of the stockholders, in writing, stating the time, place and object of such meeting, and no business shall be transacted at such meeting except that stated in request.

Section 4. All meetings of the stockholders shall be called by written or printed notice directed to each stockholder, postage prepaid, at his usual place of business or residence, as appears upon the books of the Association at least five (5) days before the day of such meetings. At meetings of the Association, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote only.

Section 5. One-third of the stockholders, whose shares are not in arrears, shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of the Association.

Section 6. Any member of this Association having cause for complaint against any officer or director for misconduct, or neglect of duty shall state in writing his cause for complaint, at the first annual or special meeting of the stockholders thereafter, said officer or director may be removed

or expelled from office or membership, or both, by a majority of all the members present.

Section 7. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the directors.

Meetings of the directors may be called upon five (5) days' notice and shall be signed by the secretary when an application therefor, in writing, signed by two (2) directors, shall be made to him, stating the call.

Article V.

Section 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the directors and stockholders and perform the usual duties appertaining to the office and sign all certificates of stock, contracts or other instruments of writing and do any and all acts pertaining to the office as directed by the board of directors.

Section 2. The vice president shall perform all the duties of the president in his absence.

Section 3. The treasurer shall have custody of all assets and funds of the Association. He may in the name of the Association, or his own name as treasurer indorse or sign all notes, checks, drafts, bills or other commercial paper for deposit or collection, but the directors shall have the power to require all checks for the disbursement of money to be countersigned by the president.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of all meetings of the directors and stockholders, and to keep all accounts of the Association in books to be provided for that purpose, and to discharge all other duties pertaining to his office.

Section 5. The manager shall have a general supervision over the affairs of the Association, and have the appointment of and full control of its employees and agents, subject to the approval of the board of directors, and shall attend to

printing and advertising. He shall look after the property of the Association and shall have power to perform such other duties as may be delegated to him by the directors.

Section 6. The board of directors shall have power to purchase, sell, lease, mortgage, bond, improve or acquire, in any lawful manner, all real and personal estate and things whatsoever, in the name of the Association, as deemed necessary or convenient for the prosecution of its business and to make such investments and incur such liabilities as, in their judgment, shall be for the best interest and profit of the Association. Subject to the will of a majority of the stockholders, to fill vacancies in their own members or officers for the unexpired term, and to remove from office any officer for misconduct or neglect of duty by a two-thirds vote of all directors, after a hearing shall have been given him, either in person or by attorney, to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with this constitution.

For the guidance of the officers and management of the affairs of the Association, and to determine the amount of bonds to be furnished by the Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, all powers of the Association, except as provided by laws, or in this constitution, are vested in the board of directors and it shall be the duty of the board of directors to give active attention to the promotion of the business of the Association.

Article VI.

Section 1. The members of the board of directors shall receive no compensation for their services, as such, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses when actually engaged in the business of the Association.

Section 2. The officers and employees of this Association shall receive such compensation for their services as the board of directors shall decide and determine.

Section 3. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders present at any annual or special meeting.

Article VII.—Funds and Distributions of Profits.

Section 1. The profits of this Association, after all operative and all other legitimate expenses are paid, shall be distributed as follows:

First. A cash dividend of 10 per cent shall be declared on the paid up stock held by the members.

Second—A certain amount shall be set aside for the depreciation of the property held by the Association.

Said amount to be determined annually by the board of directors.

Section 2. The amount set aside for depreciation may be used by the board of directors for repairs, permanent improvement or otherwise, in the interest of the Association, as they may see proper.

Section 3. The remaining net profits shall be divided into two funds: First, that accruing from business furnished by non-stockholders, and designated "Non-Co-operative funds," and, second, that accruing from business furnished by stockholders and designated, "Co-operative funds."

Section 4. The non-co-operative fund shall be divided among the stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by each member.

Section 5. The co-operative fund shall be divided among the stockholders in proportion to the amount of business furnished by each member.

Section 6. If it shall appear to the best interest of the business of the Association, the board of directors may, by a majority vote of the stockholders (instead of declaring a cash dividend) issue stock to the various members in payment of their portion of these two funds.

FEAR SERIOUS TROUBLE

GERMANY AND FRANCE DISAGREE
OVER MOROCCO AFFAIRS.
TROUBLE BREWING.

PAPERS ARE SENT TO MADRID

French Deputy Expelled from Alsace.
Lorraine Maneuver Grounds.
Emperor's Plan.

Paris, September 11.—It is officially announced that the French-Spanish note relating to the Moroccan situation has been finally drafted and sent to Madrid for verification, after which it will be immediately communicated to the Powers. The tone of the German press in commenting upon the Moroccan situation and especially the utterances of the organ of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, in

forecasting Germany's rejection of the Franco-Spanish note regarding Morocco, has revived uneasiness here. The report that Dr. Vassel, the German consul at Tangier, who is now at Fez, intends to exact the reinstatement of Remqui, the Governor of El Kazar, who was dismissed on the recommendation of El Menebhi, former Moroccan minister of war for brigandage, has emphasized the bad impression. A renewal of the tension between France and Germany and possibly an acute international complication is feared. French official circles, however, remain calm and it is announced that France, conscious that she is right, intends to pursue her policy as already outlined.

New Court House for Tyler.

Tyler: Hon. J. A. Bullock, county judge of this county, returned Thursday evening from Austin, where he has been on business with the attorney general's department in regard to having that department approve the \$160,000 court house bonds which were voted on June 27. Judge Bullock reports that the department passed favorably on the bonds, which are forty-year 4 per cents, and he thinks he has about made arrangements for their sale at par to the school fund.

Honors for Tolstoi.

St. Petersburg: The newspapers of Russia appeared Thursday almost without exception as Tolstoi jubilee numbers and they publish pages devoted to his life, criticism of his literary work and anecdotes of his career. Many of the articles naturally are phrased in terms of extravagant adulation, but in general the criticisms are discriminating and just.

Crazy Man Attacks Jailer.

Fort Worth: Alexander Smith, said to be insane, and who was thought to be dying at the county jail Wednesday morning, attacked Jailer McCain and nearly beat him to death before

help arrived. McCain had hardly entered the cell when the prisoner leaped upon him and the encounter was desperate. The jailor was unconscious when rescued.

Arm Mangled in Gin.

Anna: Luther Pair had his arm badly mangled in his father's gin at this place Thursday morning. The flesh was fearfully lacerated and torn from the middle of the upper arm to the fingers. There was dislocation with fracture of the elbow. Physicians dressed his hurts and are trying to save his arm, but fear amputation will be necessary.

Officers Chase Stolen Auto.

Fort Worth: A forty horsepower automobile, occupied by W. C. Epes

Horace Collins and two officers, left here Thursday afternoon over the Weatherford road in pursuit of another machine which was stolen from W. C. Epes Wednesday. People arriving from the direction of Weatherford that morning stated they had passed an automobile on the road which corresponds to the description of the Epes machine. It was running at full speed and headed toward Weatherford.

According to official reports, two cases of yellow fever have occurred in Kingston, West India, both terminating fatally. The origin of the disease is not known, and stringent measures are being taken to prevent an epidemic.

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

Loose teeth made tight. Gums treated.

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

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Ft. Worth Office—Two entrances, 7 1/2 Main Street and 103 W. Sixth Street.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

The Bankers Trust Company with a capital stock of \$150,000 is the latest financial institution inaugurated in Dallas.

Judge George N. Aldredge passed away at his home in Dallas Saturday morning. For several years he suffered with kidney disease.

Out of San Antonio sixteen hours between the time they started and their arrival in Dallas two big touring cars arrived there Monday.

Ed R. Kone, Democratic nominee for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, will probably be appointed to fill the unexpired term of R. T. Milner.

Four prisoners escaped from jail early Tuesday morning at Lampasas. All were charged with grave crimes. They cut through a cage, then broke open the wall.

C. A. Brockman, aged 46 years, a farmer of Verona, near McKinney shot and killed himself Tuesday. He leaves a family. It is believed ill health was the cause.

In a free for all fight in a saloon in Dallas Tuesday night, a man giving his name as Woods and who said he resided at Richardson, was badly beaten up about the head.

It was decided by the Commercial Club and men identified with the tobacco industry at Nacogdoches to send a large and elaborate exhibit to the State Fair at Dallas.

Charles McCoy, a member of the noted contracting firm of Young & McCoy, was drowned Sunday night in Galveston bay, near Spillman's Island. The body has not yet been recovered.

Robert H. Nation, aged seventy years, died at Beeville Tuesday. He became noted for gallant services under General Lee in the civil war. He had resided here for twenty years.

A west-bound Texas and Pacific train was badly wrecked near Mineola Tuesday, when a car containing twelve tons of blasting powder exploded.

The body of J. W. Waters, aged 80 years, was found hanging to a rafter in the barn on the premises of his son, James Waters, near Cedar Mills Saturday morning.

A cutting affray occurred Saturday night in the Mexican-negro section of the restricted district of Beaumont which resulted in the almost instant death of Alvina Gonzales and the fatal injury of F. Romeo.

Taylor claims the citizenship of some record breaking cotton pickers. John Davidson, 54 years of age, picked a fraction over 1,700 pounds in four days and in the same length of time Tom Rucker, aged 32, picked 2,151 pounds.

Early last Friday morning at Hillsboro, Dr. J. W. Watson, an occultist, shot and killed Carl Horn, fatally wounded Miss Ethel Edsall, and then killed himself. The girl died the next day. Watson had a wife and two children and was 37 years old; Horn 21, and Miss Edsall 18 years of age.

The North Texas Medical Society will have as its guest at the session in Dallas, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, Dr. W. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn. He is regarded as one of the eminent surgeons

of America.

During a fight between two negro men in Marlin, Tuesday, a shotgun was discharged, and the load took effect in the body of a 4-months-old negro baby that was in the house asleep, killing it instantly.

The State Department is making vigorous efforts to induce the Mexican government to grant a prompt hearing to the three El Paso boys who were put in jail in that country for crossing from Texas with arms and ammunition.

Three El Paso boys who went into Mexico on a fishing trip, one day last week, carrying along with them a 22-caliber rifle, were arrested by the Mexican authorities and given considerable trouble.

J. C. Wiggins, a prominent farmer living near Killeen, was kicked by a mule Thursday afternoon and died this morning. It is stated that he was brushing the animal when it whirled and kicked him in the groin without any provocation.

Former Gov. Frantz, of Oklahoma, and his brother have purchased the Prince Ranch of 50,000 acres, situated 75 miles from San Antonio, and will cut it up and resell to small farmers. The price paid was \$600,000.

As the result of knife wounds inflicted Sept. 6 Frank Biday died at a local hospital Thursday at Galveston. Jack Elliott, a laborer, with whom Biday was alleged to have been engaged in an altercation that led to the cutting, is being held on a charge of murder.

Airship Superior to Wright's.

Boston: Within a few days Congressman Butler Ames will attempt a flight from Salem, N. H., to his home in Lowell, Mass., in an airship invented and built by himself and which it is claimed is not only different from anything yet attempted in the airship line, but far superior to anything yet accomplished by the Wright brothers.

Government Officers Sued.

Chicago: The president of the United States and other officials are being sued to prevent the government from withdrawing timber lands from government reserves. In the Federal court at Carson City Saturday the case of the Eureka Livestock Co. against President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Chief Forester Pinchot and Forester Barnett was argued. Their rights in withdrawing forest reserve were attacked.

Terrible Accident at Corsicana.

Corsicana: A man who has not yet been identified fell against the saw in a wood yard here late Saturday afternoon and is now in a dying condition. The saw entered the right side and ranged across the breast to the left shoulder, exposing the heart and lungs and taking off the left arm above the wrist. The man has not uttered a word and there is nothing about his clothing by which he can be identified.

Organist Stabbed to Death.

Charlotte, N. C.: A special from Newton says that Sunday morning Miss Willie Bullinger, 19 years old, was stabbed to death by Lon Rader, aged 21. The girl was seated at the organ playing the closing hymn at Sunday school when suddenly Rader leaped across several benches and with his pocketknife stabbed her once in the back and twice in the breast. She died almost instantly.

MOB BREAKS JAIL; NEGRO HANGED.

Accused of Complicity in Killing, was Taken from Jail.

Sealy, Austin County, Texas, Sept. 14.—Further details of the murder of John Bucktein on his father's plantation in the Brazos bottom were reported here Sunday morning. Young Bucktein had a dispute at one of his rent houses with his negro renter, Newton. When he started to leave one of Newton's sons shot Bucktein from behind with a Winchester rifle, killing him instantly. As soon as the facts became known a large posse started out after the Newtons—father and two sons—who had left the place, and some time Saturday they found that one of them, a brother of the real murderer, had just been placed in the Brookshire jail. The mob broke into the jail, secured Newton and hung him to a telegraph pole on the Katy railroad about a mile west of Brookshire where the corpse was still hanging Sunday morning.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS INJURED.

Open Switch Blamed for Accident on Erie at Geneva, Pa.

Meadville, Pa., Sept. 14.—Thirty-four persons were injured early yesterday in the wreck of Erie train No. 4, Chicago to New York express, at Geneva, Pa., a small station, west of here, the wreck, officials believe, being due to enemies of the company opening a switch shortly before the passenger train arrived. All of the injured were brought to this city and twenty-three of them were taken to Spencer hospital. Five of these, after having their injuries dressed, were discharged during the day, while eighteen still remain in the hospital. Thirty-one of the injured were passengers and three railroad employees. A majority of the former were Italian and Greek laborers. It is not believed any of the victims will die from their injuries.

Three Killed; One Escapes.

Cleveland, Ohio: Four men walking on the track of the Lake Shore road here Sunday morning were struck by a rapidly moving light engine. All the men were thrown high into the air. Two of them fell under the wheels of the engine and were killed. Another was so badly hurt that died while being taken to the hospital. The fourth man escaped serious injury.

Confesses to Killing Father.

Little Rock, Ark.: Jeff Brasher, aged 21 years, Sunday confessed that he shot and killed his father, Henry Brasher, in June, as the result of his confession was sentenced to sixteen years in the state penitentiary. Brasher, who was a prominent farmer, was shot and instantly killed while sitting near an open window in his home. He and his son had quarreled.

Infernal Machine Found.

Seagirt, N. J.: An infernal machine, addressed to Gov. Fort of New Jersey, has been found in the United States mails by the postal authorities. When the package which aroused the suspicions of the postal authorities was opened it was found to contain powder, bullets and matches. There is said to be no trace of the infernal machine.

Local sportsmen are circulating a petition at Brownwood to be presented to the senator and representatives from that district, asking that the law regulating the killing of doves be changed. The petition is being signed readily by the farmers, as the dove is a great destroyer of grain.

GROWING TOBACCO IN NACOGDOCHES.

Income from Crop Will Average \$1.50 Per Acre.

Austin, Sept. 12.—According to June C. Harris one of the leading residents of Nacogdoches county, that county will soon cultivate nothing but tobacco, that is, within the next five years tobacco will be the leading industry. Speaking of the tobacco industry in Nacogdoches county he said there was now 150 acres in cultivation, that is for the tobacco season which ended last July, and this paid the growers a net return on the investment of an average of \$150 an acre. He said that next year there will be at least 5000 acres of land planted exclusively in tobacco, and possibly the number will reach 10,000 acres. The farmers are quitting the cultivation of cotton and other farm products and are devoting their time to tobacco entirely, as they are assured of a ready market for the product. He declared that Tausig & Company, a large tobacco firm at Chicago, dealers in leaf tobacco, have contracted to build a three-story warehouse, entailing an outlay of approximately \$100,000 and have contracted to buy all the tobacco raised by the farmers in Nacogdoches county.

More Payrolls Found.

Austin: Co. E. M. Phelps, assistant adjutant general, spent yesterday in the basement of the comptroller's office delving into the mass of records that have been abandoned, and examination of the papers found warrants the assertion that several hundred persons will be aided in securing pensions under the recent congressional act. He found payrolls of twenty companies that include the names of about 1000 men who fought in the border wars of the latter 50's, the majority of which have not been filed with the department at Washington.

National Irrigation Congress.

Albuquerque, N. M.: The board of control is completing preparations for the sixteenth National Irrigation Congress and International Exposition, Albuquerque, N. M., September 29 to October 10, and all will be ready for the appointed day. The congress will open promptly at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday September 29, and the daily sessions will be from that hour in the morning until 11 in the evening, with a midday recess of an hour or so for luncheon, and two hours in the evening for dinner.

Two Dead; Several Injured.

Pittsburg, Pa.: Two persons were burned to death Friday night, two others were seriously burned and two women were injured by falling walls, while four other persons were slightly injured as a result of a gas explosion at the home of Rev. Father George Misquail of the Greek orthodox Catholic church in Bedford avenue.

To Visit Aged Mother.

Paris, Tex.: "Grandpa" Mayhew of Petty, who is 79 years old, left this week for Monet, Mo., to attend the birthday of his mother, who will be 99 years old next Monday. He says that his mother was very frail as a young woman, but that now, within one year of the century mark, she can get around lively and read without glasses.

Dallas is to have a new public park and purposes to make it both handsome and attractive. Consumption of the purchase of a new park site was effected at an important meeting of the park board held Monday morning.