

THE
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CO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL

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Number 40

Around Union Headquarters.

Organizer Henry Webb of Red Springs, Baylor County, was here Monday, enroute to East Texas.

Mr. J. H. Carlisle, manager of the Union warehouse at New Waverly, Texas, is in attendance at the cotton school.

Miss Nellie Horton, assistant to Secretary C. Smith, has returned from her vacation in Colorado, and is back at her post at headquarters.

The Committee will meet here next Saturday August 1, and remain in session until its work is completed during the State Union. Those who have recommendation to make regarding the Constitution should have them in the hands of the secretary at once.

Secretary G. N. Barager, of Grapevine Local was a caller at headquarters and the Co-Operator office Monday. Brother Barager says that he is determined to make his the largest local Union in the State, and if all his members are hustling like he is, there is no doubt that they will carry the banner.

President Neill desires us to say that the reason he has not kept up with his correspondence the past week and answered the many letters addressed to him is because of the great amount of work he has had to do in the field, keeping him out of the office almost continually since the

LAMPASAS COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-Operator:

The Lampasas County Union held its session at Oak Ridge July 17 and 18. The attendance was good and enthusiastic, and some important business was

first of the month. He will be in the office this week and will try to give his personal attention to the correspondence that has accumulated and to other letters that may come in.

Reduced Rates to State Union.

Notice is hereby given that reduced rates to the State Meeting of the Farmers Union of Texas will begin at 12 m. on the morning of the 3rd of August, 1908, and all Delegates are earnestly requested to observe said rate, and at stations where no rate is given, require agent to give receipt for money paid.

J. C. Albritton,
Sec. State Ex. Com.

Last week we suggested that those who intended to come to the State Union should call on their local ticket agents at once and see if they have received notice to sell tickets at reduced rates. By the time this paper reaches our readers it will be too late for them to wait for agents to receive such notice, if they have not already done so, and we now suggest that where round trip reduced are not given, delegates take receipts from the railroad agents and bring these receipts with them to the State meeting. Secretary C. Smith will then be able to arrange for the reduced rates at this end of the line. If no receipt is taken however, it will be impossible for him to secure any reduction in the rates.

transacted. Bro. Sam J. Hampton was called home on account of sickness in his family and did not get to be with us, but the old war horse, W. D. Lewis was there and filled his place pretty full, and in that pleasant and

happy style which made our union an occasion long to be remembered.

Expressions of sympathy were tendered Brother Hampton and I wish for the speedy recovery of his loved ones. Officers were elected for the ensuing year and Bro. J. P. Stone, our County President, was elected to go to the State Union. Many good words were said for the Co-Operator, but we scarcely thought of the political

Secretary,
Copperas Cove, Texas.

ERATH COUNTY LOCAL ENDORS-ES NEILL.

At the regular meeting of the Indian Creek Local, of Erath County the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That, whereas Bro. D. J. Neill has served but one year as State President, and has so successfully carried us through the great panic, which was brought about for our destruction, and has held our ranks so closely together during all our inside troubles that we feel we cannot do without his services another term, hence we by a unanimous vote have indorsed his administration and insist that he be elected at our next regular State meeting. We also hope and insist that our Erath County will vote for his re-election, first last and all the time.

C. J. Carter,
Secretary,
Stephenville, Texas.

The Gorman District Union, in session with the Jewell local on the 10 inst. passed fitting resolutions on the untimely death of Bro. J. W. Reynolds, of that district. Brother Reynolds' passing away was a severe shock to his numerous friends and fellow-unionists.

FAVOR COTTON BAGGING.

Resolved, That we, the McDade Local Union No. 3442, endorse the resolutions adopted by Union Hill Local No. 2684 relative to the manufacture of low grades of cotton into bagging by the State.

S. Tillman, President.
W. Z. Cottle, Sec'y.

July 18.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

The last of July finds the cotton market practically unchanged from that of the first of the month. Although sales of spot cotton have been meager and the demands of the mills have been fairly strong, favorable weather reports and good condition of the crop have been made up and used by the speculators to keep the prices hammered down. Trade in all lines has revived and there is an active demand for cotton goods and it is now conceded that the present supply, including the remnant of last year's crop now in the hands of the farmers, will not run the mills until the new crop comes in. It is also generally understood that the world will need a large crop for next year. In view of all these conditions there is no reason for cheap cotton. The holding of cotton early in the season last year, no doubt, prevented the price from breaking to pieces, but it is equally certain that a more sensible system of selling as the mills needed the staple would have made the price at least two cents higher than it has been for two months or more past. We are learning and improving our methods of marketing, and the world sees when it considers the steady advance of cotton, the farmers began organizing and we should not become discouraged because we have not brought about a complete change in so short a time.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

IRBY, PARKER COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

Having seen nothing in your valuable paper, in so long, from this part of the State I will drop you a few lines. Irby local met in regular session July 11 with all officers present. There were five applications for membership. Our local is growing fast and with the kind of men and women that mean what they say. We are all paid up members until Jan. 1 1909, as we get better attendance when all are paid up in advance.

Our district union meets the last Saturday in every month. It is composed of Irby, Baker, Balch and Harmony locals and has a membership of of 200 members and all give it highest praise in the advancement of our cause. All locals should organize in a district union and be sure and get all the ladies possible in, as they are the life of our meetings.

Irby Local.

DONT BE MISLED.

Editor Co-Operator:

We would like to have a few minutes to state the conditions in this section of the state.

Early cotton is very good, but the worms have about ruined the late cotton. However, we will still be in good condition as we have all kinds of feed stuffs and vegetables and fruits and a fine crop of hogs and corn enough to feed them on.

We belong to the Farmers Union down here and have reduced our cotton acreage at least 20 per cent, and a number of us are yet holding last year's crop. So you see we practice what we preach. If more of our members would live up to the aims of the order we would be much better off. I heard a man saying the other day that he had held his cotton and lost, and he said that he was a Union man, but I told him he was not, for a Union man would not talk that way, for if it had not been for the stand taken by the Union last year, cotton would have sold for five cents. Go back to the panic of '93 and see what you sold your cotton for. I sold cotton then as high as three cents. That was when the farmers were not organized. Now, brethren, think of your obligations to your family and compare your condition to that of the speculators and other classes and then see if you do not think it your duty to join your fellow farmers in their effort to improve these conditions. There is no such word as surrender, for we

have fought the hardest fight of our lives and held the prices of our products up through one of the greatest panics ever created by a lot of money sharks.

I believe if we had kept our prices to ourselves that we would have done even better than we did.

Let us have more confidence in each other and not be ready to find fault when we see our leaders criticised by flaming articles in the papers. Let us not be misled, for it is our enemies trying to destroy us. We have our fight for 15 cent cotton practically won and there is no use turning it loose for less. The acreage is already reduced and then the rains have destroyed more, and there is no surplus left over from last year's crop to frighten us with.

M. H. Simms
Ben Franklin, Texas.

LEON COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-Operator:

The Leon County Farmers Union met at Corinth, July 10-11. We had three speakers, and in the afternoon we elected the following officers: Brother Palmer, president; Brother McGill, vice-president; R. E. Smith, secretary; Pink Bailey, lecturer, K. M. Shepard, chaplain; D. C. Dove and T. Brown delegates to State Union.

Our speakers were B. F. Chapman, W. T. Loudermild, and Brother Waltom. Brother Loudermild made a fine talk and we enjoyed the speeches of all of them.

We would be glad to see the women and girls go in the Union and attend our meetings.

We should set our prices on our products and keep them secret and keep all our business secret from those on the outside.

My papa, mama, brothers and sisters belong to the Union, and I would, but they do not think I am old enough. I would like to hear from some of the rest of the girls and boys. I like to read their letters and think everybody ought to take the Co-Operator. I do not see how they can keep house without it.

Beatrice Webb,
Buffalo, Texas.

WORK, HUSTLE, TALK.

Editor Co-Operator:

As nothing appears from our local down in the Southern part of the State, we will say that some of us are still hanging on. Brethren, we are in the midst of the hardest fight, and now is the

time to stay and do your duty. Every man should be up and doing. There is no time to waste and this is no child's play.

We favor the cotton mill and more warehouses. We do not believe that it is a good idea to raise the dues as some have suggested unless absolutely necessary. A lecturer is needed very much in this section and we would like for headquarters to send us one if possible.

Attend your local, pay your dues, give your neighbors an invitation to join in with you and insist that they all read the Co-Operator. Reduce cotton acreage. Plant and raise more to eat at home. Cut out the mortgage. Advocate savings banks. Petition our law makers for such laws as would benefit the laboring class.

J. J. Upchurch, Pres.
Ezzell Local.

TAYLOR COUNTY UNION,

I am tonight in Abilene on my return home from the Taylor County Union which held its quarterly county meeting yesterday at Guion, 30 miles south of Abilene. Guion and Dewey Locals jointly entertained the county meeting. All of the business of the meeting was transacted yesterday and today a barbecue and basket dinner was spread for the public. My business at this meeting was in behalf of the Co-Operator and as a result the following brethren will read the paper from this on: G. G. Matthews, A. W. Hale, and V. R. Bagwell at Andra, Tex., F. M. Rountree, Sambo, Texas, T. C. Cox, Potosi, T. C. Tibbs, Guion, J. L. Orr, Drasco, and J. W. Sturman, Lawn, Texas.

I find Taylor county very much alive and the meeting just held certainly was full of the Union spirit and harmonious throughout.

It was just about 12 o'clock when I arrived at Guion yesterday and when I first hove in sight of the school house I began to think I had been directed to a big camp meeting, the buggies and wagons surrounding the building were so numerous, but it proved to be a real Farmers Union meeting.

Among the resolutions passed by the meeting were:

An indorsement of President D. J. Neill and the policy pursued by the administration in dealing with the affairs of the Union and also indorsed Bro. Neill for re-election.

A law demanding compulsory education.

A law by the 31st Legislature establishing two experiment stations in Central West Texas.

Raise in the Presidents salary to \$1500.

The next county Union will be held with the Trent Local the 2nd and 3rd of October.

As stated in the beginning of this letter, the business part of the meeting was held yesterday and today the Guion and Dewey Locals jointly entertained some two thousand people with an old fashion barbecue and basket dinner. Bro. Henry E. Webb, of Red Springs, Baylor County, was the orator of the day. Bro. Webb is one of West Texas' heavyweights and where he goes the Union never fails to be benefitted.

I feel that this splendid meeting and entertainment has accomplished much good and I know that all Union men felt that it was good to be there and are strengthened in the faith. The Union all over the State needs more of this kind of work and entertainment.

Taylor County has some of the very best farming lands to be found in the State and all along the 30 mile route from Abilene to Guion we see evidences of good farming, for most of the crops are in excellent condition and the prospects for an average cotton crop is good. One thing we noticed along the route with pride was a good feed crop already made. Let the Texas farmer raise plenty of feed and meat and he can do away with the mortgage.

It was my pleasure last night in company with Brethren T. C. Cox, F. S. Rountree, Ethridge, to be entertained at the home of Bro. J. L. Burford, who owns one of the choicest farms in Taylor county. Bro. Burford with his lovely wife and children and splendidly improved farm and home certainly ought to be happy and no doubt he is.

Down in that community most of the Union men are reading the Co-Operator and we found a live people among them. No Union man who desires to do his part and keep posted on Union matters can afford to do without the paper. Through its weekly visits we hear from the brethren from all parts of the country and in that way we get inspiration and courage to go forward in the good work. Let no man be a drone in the Union.

Lee Satterwhite,
Munday, Texas, July 17.

THEY ARE STICKERS.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have been a Union man for over four years and I desire to report to you from our Union.

We are "sticky" here and will stick till we can price our own products. I am an old man, but I love justice and I desire to see the coming generation lifted

above what we have had to contend with in my day.

It is strange to me that when labor goes to forming Unions, the commercial world begins to howl like a lost wolf in the wilderness, and to try to break it up by creating money panics and deceiving farmers. I wonder if they ever thought about our creating a panic. They all think that because we are poor we cannot do it, but we can. Suppose we should decide that we would not sell anything for six months, what would be the result?

Rev. W. J. Marshall,
Killeen, Texas.

ONE ISSUE WORTH THE PRICE.

The Rising Star District Union met with Salt Tank Union June 6. We had a good live meeting. Our locals are all in very good shape. Some have dropped out of late but we think when they get some money they will come back and stay. We have organized a District Union fair, in our district. A committee was appointed to get up rules to govern the same. We think it will be a good thing for us all, as it will make all try to get good seed of all kind and try to better corn and all other crops. Then it will be a good place to get the best seed of all kinds and we think we will make some take more interest in the Union. Our crops will be short this year.

I think the Co-Operator is a good paper. The issue of June 18 is worth at least half of the price. So many good letters in it. We should all read and think well on what we read.

I see a piece from Miss Annie Ennis, our District Secretary, on women belonging to the Union. I don't want to belong to anything that doesn't have women in it.

Mr. Editor, I hope the day will soon come when every union man will take your paper. Then we won't have so many backsliders. I'm a mighty poor hand to write, but my, my! how I love to talk. If you don't believe me ask D. J. Neill.

A. D. Hutton,
Rising Star, Texas.

FROM TYLER COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have not seen any letters in Co-Operator from this part of the country I will endeavor to write one.

We are away down here in the piney woods. There is more lumbering business down here than farming, although there are a few farmers down this way that are true Union men.

We have 70 members, of which 23 are women. We are a little lull at present; we need a lecturer mighty bad.

Now, Bro. Farmer, rally to the cause; it means much to us all if we will stick to it. It is the only way I see from the field to the school for Southern children, especially rural children. Imagine this scene, Bro. Farmer: The wife and children with tattered garments toiling in the field day in and day out helping to make the actual necessities of life and probably to raise a mortgage on the farm or crop.

The Southern farmers produce enough to provide all of the necessities and comforts of life if they could get the value the commercial world is due him for his products. I believe that our warehouse system is the thing to knock out Mr. Speculator and they have feasted on the farmer long enough. Bro. Farmer, rise in your might, power and wisdom and throw off this yoke of oppression brought on by thieves and robbers.

If we can get what the commercial world demands—a profit on our labor—for our products, we can leave the wife at the house, send the children to school and thereby build the Southern farmer up in intelligence and morality to where he will command a place in the business world. Brother, if we will stick to our Union, we will soon gain the victory of just and equal rights to all.

J. R. McInnis,
Fred, Texas.

LARGEST LOCAL IN TARRANT COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

Old Union No. 1166 of Tarrant County met in regular session July 2. There was a good attendance, as 13 ladies were initiated into the fold of Unionism. The Brothers of Old Union celebrated the event by serving ice cream and cake in abundance, which was enjoyed by all present.

After refreshments were served the regular order of business was resumed. Brother R. K. Grimes delivered a good talk which was well received. The election of officers was taken up and the following were elected to look after the interests of Old Union the coming year:

President, R. A. Turner; Vice, L. D. Lockett; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. M. Barager; Chaplain, J. C. Woods; Door Keeper, J. R. Harbison; Conductor, T. A. Roach; Executive Committee, J. P. Lowe, E. E. Higgins, W. J. Crowley.

The delegates to the County Union were instructed to vote for State President D. J. Neill.

Old Union is making rapid growth, as we have 94 members and working for the hundred mark. Bro. E. E. Higgins, retiring President, has worked un-

tiringly for the upbuilding of 1166 and he can point with pride to Old Union, as it is the largest local in the County. The sisters will help to increase the membership. Wake up, Tarrant County locals, and let us hear what you are doing through Co-Operator. Let's all get better acquainted with each other and work with a hearty will for the upbuilding of Unionism. With best wishes for the cause we are standing for and Co-Operator.

Mrs. Dora Barager,
Grapevine, Texas.

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING PUBLICITY.

Whereas; of all secret organizations the F. E. & C. U. of A. is the only one in all times that does secret work and then publishes it to the world; and

Whereas, it is believed that the publication of its purposes and plans, thereby informing the various interests of the world, is the main cause of the present combination of Cotton Exchanges, cotton gamblers and cotton Spinners to depress the price of cotton and so defeat the cotton grower in his demand for 15 cent cotton, Therefore be it

Resolved By Bexar Local Union, that we are unalterably opposed to publishing or telling anyone, any of the secret work of the Farmers Union, and especially the price placed on farm products; Be it further

Resolved, That these proceedings be sent to the National Co-Operator with the request that it publish the same.

J. A. Byrom,
E. S. Norris,
A. J. Rowe,
Committee.

The above was adopted by Bexar Local Union No. 4281, May 9.

Ira Douglass,
Bexar, Texas.

COLLINSWORTH COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-Operator:

On Saturday the 11th the County Union of Collinworth county which met with Buck Creek local, was called to order at 10 a. m. by the president, Brother Kirby. The committee on credentials reported delegates from six locals. Owing to extreme wet weather and foul crops, the attendance was not as large as it probably would have been under more favorable conditions. However, the meeting was of great interest and great good, will result.

New officers were elected for the ensuing year. Bro. John Aron, our past lecturer, delivered a rousing address. He advises the Union to stay with the warehouse plan; assist each other in business affairs, keep out of credit houses and banks, attend

the local meetings faithfully and don't neglect the Co-Operator. After brother Aron's speech your humble scribe tried to picture the objects of the Union in the true light of its mission to educate, to organize, to co-operate with that efficiency that will make the opposing sit up and take notice.

Brother editor, how I wish you and Brothers Neill and Hampton had been there. You would have thought that you were attending one of those old-time experience meetings.

Bro. T. T. Goodnight, of Clipper, put a burning question to the Union, a question that will have to be answered by thousands soon; namely, "What are we to do—our crops destroyed and our land notes coming due; financial matters tied up, no means of relief in sight, and many people in danger of losing their homes?" Brethren, take this question up and do some thinking, talking and acting.

R. Scott,
Rolla, Texas.

Bro. J. M. Cockran, a respected citizen and Union man of East Bernard, Texas, died on July 16 at the Houston Infirmary. He was vice-president of his local and a Christian man. He leaves a wife and three boys.

ATTENDANTS AT COTTON SCHOOL

The following have registered the present session for attendance at the Cotton School in this city: C. F. Watson, Gorman, Texas; F. D. Reynard, Killeen, Texas; H. L. Peak, Rosenberg, Texas; P. L. Anderson, Thornton, Texas; C. P. King, Gorman, Texas; T. Jones, Caldwell, Texas; Barney Westbrook, Hext, Texas; L. Bowen, Oak Grove, La.; A. J. Cantwell, Oak Grove, La.; F. A. Sanders, Killbourne, La.; C. O. Sevier, Goldthwaite, Texas; R. S. Brannon, Italy, Texas; F. A. Bowles, Caldwell, Texas; W. H. Oglvie, Coolidge, Texas; C. H. Cross, Baird, Texas; G. A. Hill, R. D. Miller, Hamby, Texas; R. L. Howe, McGregor, Texas; R. B. Hopkins, Dilley, Texas; J. P. Owens, Hubbard, Texas; M. E. Grady, Baywell, Texas; J. A. Cape, Britton, Texas; G. E. Little, Holland, Texas; J. H. Henaw, Milledale, Texas; Matt Wells; J. O. McClung, Graford, Texas; J. M. Gross, Bartlett, Texas; David Nelson, Lytle, Texas; Frank Allen, Kyle, Texas; J. P. Boothe, Crews, Texas; G. W. Jones, Atwell, Texas; Jesse James, Atwell, Texas; J. S. Fowler, Coleman, Texas; D. S. Watson, Bluffdale, Texas; Wattie Bolls, Gonzales, Texas; W. A. Will, Burkburnett, Texas; W. L. White, Bowie, Texas; T. P. Darby, Midlothian, Texas; P. S. Scott, Weatherford, Texas; T. A. Schultz, Fort Worth, Texas; M. A. Smith, Strawn, Texas; W. E. O'Keefe, Stamford, Texas; W. O. Houston, Wiley, Texas; J. H. Carlisle, New Waverly, Texas; E. W. Ammand, Big Springs, Texas; Fred Whitmire, Belton, Texas; W. S. Osborne, Kaufman, Texas; J. Wolverton, Stephenville, Texas; O. H. Stimms; A. C. Griffin, Holland, Texas; A. W. Bomar, Brownwood, Texas; J. R. Herndon, Shreveport, La.; T. B. Gay, Lillian, Texas; B. T. Sargent, Granbury, Texas.

Teachers: Messrs. Dolman and Dolman. Secretary-treasurer, C. M. Pyron.

REPLY TO ARTICLE IN DALLAS NEWS

Editor Co-operator: I see an article in the Dallas Semi-Weekly News of June 5, signed by John Hanselman and printed under the caption of "Farmers' Union." I wish to review that article a little, but in a friendly way. In some things I indorse his views, but in other things I differ with him.

Ours is a great organization and in a great many things there must necessarily be a considerable diversity of opinion, but for all of our differences, if we cultivate a proper fraternal spirit, keeping always in mind that our interests are identical and are best served by a free interchange of views, we can move along harmoniously toward greater achievements in education and co-operation.

What Brother Hanselman says about the management and the managers of our warehouses I heartily indorse and will say that we very nearly had his ideal manager in our warehouse at Haskell, Texas, the past season. Our manager could not grade our cotton according to the grading rules then in vogue, but he filled every other requirement. While the ability to grade cotton is of great importance it does not overshadow other business qualifications.

Brother Hanselman says he does not believe in reducing the acreage of cotton and he fears such a move will break down the Union. I think he is mistaken there. We are trying to work out an evolution in marketing our cotton. We have long known that the old system was ruinous to our interests and we have inaugurated a system of warehouses to enable us to hold the cotton out of the speculator's hands that we may be able to force the spinner to come to us for the cotton. This we can never do until we can create a short supply. However, this reduction of acreage has never been made mandatory, but the Union has only recommended to the membership the necessity of such reduction, leaving compliance entirely optional with each individual.

The next thing I wish to notice is that Brother Hanselman thinks we have too many officers and they cost us too much. He says he can name people that would join the Union but they say we have too many people employed and the cost will break up the Union. Now, Brother Hanselman writes a good letter, every line of which bristles with intelligence. Why is it he cannot show these skeptical farmers that this expense idea is purely imaginary. Our fee for membership is one dollar; our dues are 80 cents a year. Truly, sirs, does this look like bankruptcy? Show me a man in Texas who has raised one bale of cotton each year since the Union was organized who has not been benefited many times the cost, whether he be a Union man or not, and I will shut up like a clam. I very much fear Brother Hanselman does not read the Co-operator. If he reads the Co-operator I do not think he would have sent his article to the Dallas News.

Brother Hanselman says: "Some of our officers went to foreign countries to see for our interests and to make some agreements with the spinners. Can they show me where they accomplished anything? Of course they went at our expense."

Yes, to be sure, Brother Hanselman, they went at our expense, but had you been reading the Co-operator all along you would hardly have asked the above question, for it has steadfastly been

"showing" all along the benefits derived from such expense as you complain of.

To undertake to show the benefits already achieved and other possible resulting from that trip to Europe and other expenses of like character paid out of our miserably "chinchy" little dues of 80 cents a year, would fill quite a volume. Briefly stated our warehouse system, which I believe Brother Hanselman indorses, is a direct result of that trip to Europe.

Further, Brother Hanselman says again: "I think it would be better if we would put all our cotton in the warehouses, not have so many officers and be careful not to pay too much salary to the officers."

There he goes again after the officers and their salaries. Brother, please write us another article and tell us which offices you want discontinued and what offices carry too large a salary. Be fair and above board; be explicit. All kinds of people read the Dallas News. If you know an evil that should be corrected name it so that we can have a definite clew to work on in our investigation.

I have never held an office in the Union that had a salary attached to it. I am a poor man and under our present "chinchy" provisions for salaries of officers I could not afford to accept office if it were offered to me. Our officials have served us well, better than we deserved I think. We ought to be willing to give them a reasonable compensation commensurate with their duties and qualifications. I wish to indorse Brother Hanselman's suggestion in regard to creating a fund to insure our cotton in our warehouses and recommend him to read the Co-operator and contribute to its pages, and with this I will close my already too long article.

W. A. STRICKLAND.

Rochester, Tex., June 15.

FROM FANNIN COUNTY

I come again from Shady Grove. We are still in the fight, adding new names to our roll nearly every meeting. We are going to pull off a big union picnic at our local next Friday, the 24th. Brother N. C. Murray, our ex-state president; Brother McComack of Bowle county, and others will be with us. We would be glad to have Brother D. J. Neill and our editor. We think the paper is improving all the time.

W. W. SCOTT.

Dodd City, Texas.

STAND FIRM, BOYS!

Editor Co-operator: I am now casting my lot with the people of Jones county, Texas. I am a member of Prairie View Local No. 4770. Let me say to my old Limestone county friends and brothers: Stand firm; hold to your cotton for the minimum price. I am with you. I have all of my 1907 crop in the warehouse in Leon county.

Brother farmer, come out on the Lord's side and show to the world where you stand. There is no middle ground. You are taking sides with the speculator or the Union. Let's all march together and fight the great fight in the interest of our wives and dear little children.

Wake up! You have slept long enough. It is light. The F. E. and C. U. of A. is the light to every farmer if he will only come in to the light.

Let me say there are some as good union men in Jones county as there are in Texas. We need lecturing in Jones county. If we had old Brother

Tom Walton in West Texas or some one else, I think the people would wake up to a sense of their duty. Let's every local Union report to headquarters what percent of our cotton we can hold for the minimum price. Let's all attend our local Unions and read the grand old Co-operator.

W. G. STORY.

Anson, Texas, R. F. D. No. 2. Box 64.

MEXICAN FLEES DESTROY COTTON IN VICTORIA COUNTY

Editor Co-operator: Not seeing anything in the Co-operator from this part of the Sunny South since Uncle Sam Hampton's article, giving a brief description of the land in Victoria county as he saw it, and the generous hearted people as he found them, permit me to say that if anyone will journey this way they will exclaim, as did the Queen of Sheba when she returned from seeing the wisdom of Solomon, "The half was not told."

But as he only gave a description of the land and what it would produce under favorable circumstances, I want to tell Co-operator readers the prospects for a crop, especially cotton, are under adverse circumstances. Traveling upon the public highways, looking out over cotton fields here and there, a finer looking prospect no one need want to see, but, alas, only a few steps out in the field will convince you that it is like the fig tree that we read of. There is no fruit thereon.

Shortly after the cotton began to put on squares, you could hear the dreaded sound from nearly every one you met, "The boll weevil is ruining the cotton." But later on some close observers discovered that it was an insect. Some call it the Mexican flea.

Until a few days prior to the 20th of June the little black Mexican flea played havoc with the cotton, killing the fruit as fast as the weed could put it on. You can find hundreds of acres of cotton from two to three feet high that won't average three squares to the stalk. About the 15th of June the sun began sending its burning rays down with such force that the little Mexican began hunting a cooler climate by going down the stalk and seeking shelter in the shade.

But on the 20th we had a good soaking rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which will cool the atmosphere for a few days and give the little Mexican a chance to resume his work and finish up what he failed to get in during the few hot days of his lay-off.

But a better prospect for corn Victoria county never had. With early planting already made and a good season in the ground, which insures a good crop on all late planting. Hay and other feed crops are as good as could be wished for.

Now, brethren, with the Mexican flea in Southwest Texas, overflows and washouts in Central and North Texas, Oklahoma and other states, don't you believe if the little remnant of cotton that is being held by the farmers was in the hands of the speculator that in no less than thirty days he would say it was worth 20c? I hope every one who thinks of selling for less than the minimum price will place the words "I will" before the pass word.

Yours to win,

N. J. HUNNICUTT.

Victoria, Texas.

FIGURING ON WAREHOUSE

Editor Co-operator: Our lodge, Primitive Union No. 4670, is situated

about two and a half miles from the center of old Rains county. We have a membership of 24, all good union men and some of us are men who stood squarely with the Grange and Farmers' Alliance thru trials and hardships, and now are in the middle of the road for the F. E. and C. U. of A.

We believe that victory is inevitable.

We are figuring on building a union warehouse at this place, which, if we succeed, will add a great deal to the upbuilding of the Union at this place. We have no warehouse in this county at the present time. We think the principle of pricing our farm products is the greatest step toward liberty and to free the farmers from the credit and mortgage system ever before taken.

The Co-operator is a good paper and is doing a good work for the cause of justice.

Primitive local in its resolution heartily indorses our state officers and thinks that the Union of Texas could do no better than to re-elect them.

GEORGE W. COCHRAN, Sec'y.
Point, Texas.

GRAPEVINE DISTRICT UNION

Editor Co-operator: The Grapevine District Union met in Old Union school House July 11, 1908, in regular session. The annual election of officers was held and the following were elected to guide this district for another year: President, W. R. Buckner; vice president, E. E. Higgins; secretary-treasurer, George M. Barager; door-keeper, L. B. Pearce; conductor, Harve Throop; chaplain, J. C. Wood; lecturer, L. A. Estes; business agent, Mr. McDonald; executive committee, W. Estille, J. E. Brock and Brother McCain.

The district was well represented and as the Grapevine District Union comprises the northeast part of Tarrant county, and the southern part of Denton county, with a slice of Dallas county, you may know we had a rousing time.

Some of the business that came before the Union was the Fort Worth Labor Congress proposition; it was adopted unanimously.

This District Union meets every month, second Saturday of the month at 2 p. m. GEO. M. BARAGER,

Secretary.

Grapevine, Texas, July 11.

WAREHOUSE IN PROSPECT

Editor Co-operator: We have here at Goodrich a good local composed of about forty members. I don't remember a single failure to meet twice a month since our organization. It seems to me that our lodge is composed of the very best people of this county. We never have any trouble. We always have good meetings. Now we are making an effort to build a warehouse in this county.

The patriotic business citizens of the town of Livingston contributed the house and ground, so it will not be a very big effort on the part of the Union to get a warehouse.

Altho we will need a thousand dollars to equip and run this warehouse, our people are not subscribing stock very fast. Our board of directors meets the first Saturday in July to get our business in good shape.

I believe the Union should build factories as far as they are able and as fast as they can. I think it would be a fine thing for this county to make an effort to build a fertilizer factory. But boys, the thing for farm-

ers first to consider is hogs and corn, potatoes and molasses. If we will raise those things we will not need very much else. Our corn crops are very good here so far, but cotton—Mr. Boll Weevil has filed an injunction against the farmers making much of it here.

There is not much planted and Old Man Boll Weevil walks around and sticks his snout into every square before it can bloom.

Well, I am not very much of a farmer myself, notwithstanding it occurs to my mind that the first thing to be considered is our homes. We should grow plenty of corn and hogs, sugar cane and potatoes; then raise some cotton if we can. Keep out of the credit store. Respectfully,

J. R. EDMONDS, Secretary.
Goodrich, Texas, June 12.

JOE EDMONDSON A RAZORBACK

Editor Co-operator: We want the world to know that old Anderson county is a hotbed of organized labor.

In a previous issue of your paper we saw reference made to our own Joe Edmondson as a razorback. While under other circumstances we would denounce the statement as utterly out of harmony with the truth, for the present we will say that Joe Edmondson came out of the sticks where Governor Tom Campbell, Judge Gill and Judge McMeans, late of the criminal court of appeals, came from. Joe Edmondson is from the county that has more of its citizens in public office than any other county in the state of its population.

Our Joe a razorback! I must confess that the appellation in some respects fits our Joe. When the foe of organized labor assails our ranks our Joe can be depended on to "tails in and snouts out" and a fight to the finish. We have seen our Joe tried when the bankers were called on in mass meeting in Palestine to explain their somersault with the farmers. Our Joe led the fight.

Our Joe a razorback! Maybe so. We notice when there is some hard work to be done, for instance, in the county where my friend wrote from, they send for our Joe, and they call him a razorback! Write again, brother.

P. P. FUNDERBURK.

Palestine, Route 6.

IMPOSTERS ABROAD IN THE LAND

A letter from Oklahoma indicates that someone claiming to be a Texas union organizer is at work there and mixing his politics with his unionism. No such name appears on the list of Texas organizers. Brethren, be careful to call for the credentials of every stranger who comes to you as a union man.

TWO CURES OF ECZEMA

Baby had Severe Attack—Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Virulent Sores on Leg.

OWE RECOVERY TO CUTICURA

"In 1884, my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is today a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried many doctors to no purpose. Then I procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

Notes From the States
REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

FREEDOM OF PRESS AND CONSCIENCE IN DANGER

Editor Co-operator and Brethren: Are you asleep or are you awake to the fact that the government at Washington is forging a chain that will forever enslave the wealth producers of this country and take every vestige of political and religious liberty from them? There is no use to whimper or mince words, nor try to find excuses for the men who are pretending to represent us as a free people.

The case is too plain. Those who are posted will remember the defeat of the Penrose bill by the protest of the people. The bill never went before the house, but the scheming oligarchs were determined that the common herd should not awe them, so they surreptitiously put the dagger that was hidden in the Penrose bill in the post-office appropriation bill which not only makes the postmaster general but every postmaster in the United States an absolute autocrat. It is for your local postmaster to say what you shall read or not read, and any paper that is distasteful to them they can with impunity burn or destroy before our eyes as much as to say, "You dolts, you haven't sense enough to choose the proper kind of literature; you must and shall have a guardian, to say what you shall and shall not read."

O sleeper, awake! You editors of the American press who mould public sentiment, raise your voice in protest against this hellish outrage against a people whose liberty was bought with blood. Arouse, ye wage slaves of the mine, mill and farm, make bare your arm and breast and brush the veil of prejudice from your heart, and in the name of the Jehovah God let us redeem our blood bought constitution and force our representatives to respect the constitution of our fathers. Will the children of the fathers of 1776 degenerate into a set of imbeciles only fit for slaves and flunkies to cater to the bloated and wine-soaked, dissipated rich.

In the beginning of this letter I said that our religious liberty was in danger. There is and has been a set of religionists at Washington for some thirty years trying to advertise this as a Christian nation. I cannot go into details here, but listen: "All Catholics should do all in their power to cause the constitutions of states and legislation to be moulded on the principle of the true church, and all Catholic writers and journalists should never lose sight for an instant of the views of the above prescription."—Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, A. D. 1885.

To this end we are drifting. It has been the dream of the popes for years to move their seat of power to America. In my judgment the pope is making fast headway and with two-thirds of our supposed representatives in his favor and 20,000,000 population and 3,000,000 voters the pope should be very optimistic.

Gentle reader, let us go back to that unholy, unscrupulous, ungodly censorship of the press. This law is aimed first at the labor political press that will expose their dirty work. When they are out of the way then all unions will be disbanded and their official organs wiped out; then the religious books and papers will meet

their fate; your Bible that was purchased with blood will be denied you; then the image of the beast will be complete. Then we will be called on to receive a mark in our foreheads or in our hands and we will not be allowed to buy or sell until we comply with such a command. No doubt this sounds vague. Just a little while and we will, or at least some of us will, be put to that test. But this does not mean that it will be established. It will be brought about by the division of the people religiously and politically when the above command is given from Washington. The lines will be clearly drawn. Then labor will be mother church, so called, will clash. The reason I say the church and labor will clash is because all or nearly all the wealth will be centralized in that religious political organization. With the Dick militia law and a press censorship, what more do the monied lords want?

Fellow countrymen, what are you going to do about it?

Yours for liberty or death,

W. H. FITZPATRICK.

Antlers, Okla.

DO MORE--TALK LESS.

Editor Co-operator: I have been reading the Co-operator some and think it one of the best papers I ever saw. I am union from head to foot. Our local is small, but all seem to be in good spirits.

There is one thing I think the Union ought to be more careful about, and that is letting our secrets get out. There are lots of people who try every way possible to find them out. If they want our secrets, let them come in as members, like men, and pay their money, as we did.

Another thing: I think we ought to practice more—do more—and talk less. That is one great failing the most of us have. We talk too much and do not do enough. People ought to practice what they preach—try to raise more to eat and less to sell; raise corn, hogs, potatoes, molasses, tobacco and make everything at home. I long to see the day when the people will make even their own cloth at home; let the big merchant keep his goods and the speculator his money, and see how long they will get along without us. We can get along without them, but they can't get along without us.

If the farmers will stick together like they ought to, things will soon be coming their way.

UNION CRANK.

Nebo Local No. 1547, Abilene, Ark., June 24.

A UNION GIRL

Editor Co-operator: I am 16 years of age. I do not belong to the Union, but my father and mother do. They think it is grand. We had a nice picnic at our union local at Highland on July 4. The ladies prepared a nice dinner and there was good speaking in the afternoon.

We are making our living at home. Father is raising hogs to make his meat for another year. He has a nice sweet potato patch and a large cane patch. Corn is looking fine. I believe the farmers ought to join the Union and co-operate.

BESSIE BLACKMAN.

Clanton, Ala.

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Editor Co-operator: The F. E. and C. U. of A. is not dead yet in old Craighead county and especially not in the Brookland district. The district Union met with Greensboro local Saturday, June 27, eight locals being represented. It will meet with Lakeview local the fourth Saturday in July. Dawan, on the St. Francis river, is the garden spot of old Craighead county. We are gaining strength all the time. We have the material on the ground to build a warehouse at Brookland. We aim to commence work about the first of August, so we can take care of our own cotton and let our agent sell it for us.

J. M. CRAFT.

Claunch, Ark.

ALABAMIAN ON LAND QUESTION.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a brother in the Union, 57 years of age, once belonged to the Alliance, and am a Deacon of the Baptist church. I am a farmer, a worker in the Union and have been county secretary of Antanga county ever since they have had a county Union.

May God speed the day when our love for the organization and for our fellow men may be so great that we will stick to each other and to our obligation and be true. Then God, being our helper, victory in the end will be ours.

Dear brethren, out here in Alabama crops are somewhat short; we have suffered from drouth though we are now having rain. The most of us union boys out here are land renters. The land is owned by big land holders and they will not sell to a poor farmer in a way that he can ever pay for it, and the rent is so high that we can scarcely pay the rent. So you see that is a great hindrance in our work.

Brethren, is there not any way in which those big land holders can be forced to turn the land loose and let us poor farming class of people have a home? God in creating all things made this earth as free for one as for another, and it should be so divided up that each farmer can have

BARGAIN IN BLACK LAND

in the Artesian Belt in Southwest Texas.

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

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

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

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

W. Y. PENN,

320 Navarro St., San Antonio TEXAS.

some one will say, "that can never be done." But I say it can be done, and that by taxation. Allow him a homestead of a quarter section and all over and above that make him pay tax on according to the way he values it, and by so doing he will be glad to turn it loose, and then the poor farmer may stand a chance to get him a home, for I will tell you that as long as we have to pay such heavy rents on land it will be a long time before we will accomplish much good. Brethren, I want you all to think on this subject and talk it over. This is something demanding our attention; the farming class of people must have some land to cultivate; it is time we are up and doing.

The speculator is at work and so must we be. Let us stick to each other. Let us stick to our obligation. Let us demand fair prices. Let us raise our supplies at home, and if anything to spare is left over let our brother have it instead of the merchant. Fraternally,

J. D. HAND,
County Secretary.

Deatsville, Ala.

THE NECESSITY OF CO-OPERATION

Editor Co-Operator:

A few years ago we might have stood appalled as we watched the organized world do business. We might watch the work and admire, without experiencing the good the other labor organizations were doing; but today we see ourselves, "The Sons of Toil," united in one grand coalition, keeping step with the march of social and intellectual progress with the full determination that our right and privileges shall not be infringed upon.

Years ago, in the days of the stage coach and the spinning wheel, there was no need of labor organizations. Then the great masses of the people owned the great mass of the country's wealth, but today less than 10 per cent of the population owns 90 per cent of the wealth of the nation. Is it then a wonder that labor suffers when the wealth of the country is controlled by a class of men who are actuated by no principle beyond an insatiate lust for gain? The thirty pieces of silver that tempted Judas Iscariot, the same unmanly instinct that induced Dives to turn Lazarus away unfeeling, holds a predominating influence over the body and souls of the Wall street financiers and others of their stamp to the present day. Devout worshippers of mammon themselves, their only thought of the laboring man is to sacrifice him on the altar of greed, thereby increasing their pile of ill-gotten wealth.

I do not mean to insinuate that it is a crime to be rich, any more than it is a reflection on a man to be poor, for every one is justly entitled to enjoy his labors if they be honestly obtained. But I do claim that it is a nefarious crime for any man to enrich himself by base and unfair dealings with the public, and by availing himself of the defenseless state of the poor to thrust scanty wages or starvation upon them. Such conduct is nothing short of villainy and should be measured from the same standard and classed in the same catalogue. The Farmers' Union has ever acted as a check on these avatars of greed. Its voice has ever been the voice of the common people. It has used its best efforts to discourage vice and immorality, to promote brotherhood, good will and fellowship—and to cast a

radiance around that most inestimable jewel of mankind, a happy home.

The question is now asked, "Will the Union succeed?" How can it do otherwise, considering the good it is doing? For instance, the farmers of one part of our country wished to sell their wheat. A meeting of their local was accordingly called, a price was agreed upon and a committee was appointed to make arrangements with a neighboring milling company for the disposal of the grain. The price offered by the milling company was 90 cents per bushel. The farmers asked \$1.04. After some haggling the milling company agreed to give the required price if the farmers would furnish them 2,000 bushels of wheat. The latter came around with 2,800 bushels, so by this transaction cleared \$332 above the regular price. Of course without organization and unity this would have been impossible. A few disparaging stories without foundation and actuated by prejudice and malice, which have been spread against this order will be treated by the people with scorn and indignation they merit. And while our order hasn't yet reached the zenith of its glory it has at least had an auspicious beginning. Let us then hope that the earnest efforts of every member will be exerted for the benefit of the common cause and that the principles founded on equity, fraternity and brotherly love shall endure to the pride of mankind, the admiration of humanity.

VEST MYERS,

President Local No. 467.

Buchanan, Mo.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY IN ALABAMA

Editor Co-Operator:

I came to the reunion of the old United Confederate Veterans at Birmingham early in June, am water-bound at my old home and have not been able to get back to dear old Texas yet. Have been putting in my time to the best advantage for the F. E. & C. U. of A., that I could and I believe that I have succeeded to a limited extent.

I found our farmer brothers too busy fighting General Green to pay much attention to their duties to the union. Now that they have about defeated old General Green, they are massing and marshalling their forces and getting ready to commence their fall campaign against General Price, and the horde of speculators who are entrenched between us and the consumers of our products, especially the cotton exchanges, which are arrayed against us in great force, the greatest enemy of all. However, I am sorry to say that the union here is short on the best ammunition, speakers and lecturers. But they must certainly be supplied in some way. The people are awakening to the fact and will make great efforts to secure speakers. They are also in need of good wholesome educational literature and I am confident that the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal is just the thing to fill the bill.

Many good wishes to dear old paper.
Yours truly,

C. A. CRIBBS.

A COUNTY MEETING IN MISSOURI

Editor Co-Operator:

By your permission I will give you a sketch of our Union rally which we had at Mount Gilead on the 10th. It was by far the largest gathering I have seen together for some time. It was estimated that there were at least

2,000 people on the ground. It was in a lovely grove and every one seemed to enjoy themselves. Nothing occurred to mar the feelings of any one.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the vice president of the Northern District Union, Borthor H. C. O'Brien called the meeting to order, after which there was music by the string band. Then Brother O'Brien introduced Brother Bob Whitker, who made the welcome address and to say he did well would be putting it mildly. Then Brother O'Brien introduced A. L. Oakes, who was to make the response, but Oakes was too sharp and he brought Brother John L. Batten to the rostrum, who responded in a way that made everyone feel like they were at home. Then Brother O'Brien introduced Brother C. W. S. Turner, who made an elegant talk, which was listened to with pleasure; after which dinner was announced and the meeting was closed until 2 o'clock. Promptly at 2 o'clock Vice President O'Brien called the meeting to order and introduced Brother Nailor of Texas, who for over an hour held that vast audience spell-bound with his oratory and eloquence, dishing out unionism right and left, showing the non-union man what kind of a man his pants were on, and that he ought to go home, put on a mother-hubbard dress, send his wife to the Union Local, turn over the business of the farm to her and if he couldn't cook (which you know he can't) for her to get rid of him, for he wasn't any good anyway.

Then our County Organizer, Brother Green, gave us a thirty-minute talk. Brother Green was sick, but all the same he did justice to the subject. Brother O'Brien introduced Brother John Owens of Stoddard county, who made a good talk. Next Brother Elder gave a good ten-minute talk; next Miss Ida Kimbell read some very appropriate poetry; next County President A. L. Oakes made a short talk, advising the locals and members to keep politics out of our noble order and stand firm to the principles of unionism.

The last, and by no means the least, speech was the closing speech of Brother J. L. Batten of Clarkton. At the close of Brother Batten's speech every one left that beautiful grove better men, better women, better neighbors, better friends, better union men and women.

A. L. OAKES,

FLAYS NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Editor Co-operator, Fort Worth, Texas.—Dear Sir: I read with much pleasure your plan of financing the cotton crop. It seems to me that if this plan should be carried out the farmer, even if he were in debt, would be in a position to hold his cotton for the minimum price.

But would this system meet with success? I fancy it would bring forth a volume of denunciation and ridicule from the bankers, manufacturers and cotton gamblers. Money based on cotton ought to be just as good as that based on United States bonds, and much better than that based on watered railroad securities.

Strictly speaking, the creating of money is purely a governmental function. Our forefathers, in framing the constitution, declared that the government must be clothed with authority to create money, to levy taxes, to declare war.

In the establishment of national banks, the governmental prerogative of creating money has been delegated

to individuals; and until the government takes back this authority we will be at the mercy of six thousand national bankers.

Jackson fought the national banking system to a finish. Jefferson exclaimed in thunder tones, which reverberated thruout the length and breadth of this nation: "National banks are of deadly hostility to our American institutions."

But it seems that we have forgotten Jackson and Jefferson, and that we are willing to tamely submit to anything the bankers and corporations require of us.

If I am a banker and want to issue money on fictitious railroad securities, that money is safe, sound and all right. But if I am a farmer and want to issue money on my cotton, oh, my, how they hoot and howl!

I do not profess to be a politician, but I can convince any reasonable man that the national banking system is wrong—morally wrong and ought to be abolished.

Suppose Mr. A desires to set up a national bank. First, he will deposit with the government the amount of money he wishes to start with, which cannot be less than \$25,000. The government at once issues \$25,000 in United States bonds, which are deposited in the safety vaults at Washington. Of course the taxpayers pay the expenses of printing the bonds and also the salary of the custodian who takes charge of the bonds. The government (the taxpayers) pays Mr. A a stipulated rate of interest on his bonds. This interest is paid in advance.

The government also prints, at the expense of the taxpayers, \$25,000 of paper currency, called bank notes, which is turned over to Mr. A. The government charges one half of one per cent interest for the bank notes. Mr. A lends out these bank notes at from 12 to 15 per cent.

The government also deposits with Mr. A huge sums of our tax money, free of cost. When the people borrow this money they are actually borrowing their own money and paying a high rate of interest to get it. Great favor shown Mr. A, is it not?

There is another great favor shown Mr. A. When he goes into the banking business he puts his money where it pays no taxes, state, county or municipal.

Thus we see that Mr. A gets interest twice on the same sum at the same time; he gets interest on \$25,000 represented by United States bonds and on the \$25,000 in bank notes which he lends the people. He pays no taxes. He gets free use of huge sums of our tax money. We (the people) furnish the credit upon which his bank notes are based.

It would be hard to conceive of a more one-sided system, or a more specially favored set of individuals than our national bankers. Yet they are continually clamoring for more.

If religion teaches me anything, it teaches me that it is wrong to build up one class of people at the expense of another class. This very principle, unless it is put under foot, will at some future time bring on a revolution that will make the French revolution look like "a tempest in a tea pot."

The insatiable desire to get money, at all hazards is dragging men to the level of brutes; is putting wealth into the pockets of one class and bringing poverty and dissipation to ten thousand homes of another class. O greed, how long wilt thou continue to debase

EUROPEAN
CAFE
MEALS 25C

When in Ft. Worth take your meals with Mrs. Domke who has had 20 years experience in feeding the people; 3/4 blocks from Union Headquarters.

407 MAIN ST.
 Don't forget the place when in Ft. Worth.

Business Announcements
 Wants — For Sale — Exchanges

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

- HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS**
- QUICK SERVICE and good things to eat at O K Restaurant; 1/4 block from City Hall, 908 Houston st. F. M. Allen, Prop. 8-6
- O K RESTAURANT for good 25c meals. 908 Houston st., next Western National Bank. F. M. Allen, Proprietor, 8-6
- MEET US at Wall St. Restaurant, 113 W. Weatherford street, 1/2 block west of Union Headquarters. 7-30
- STATE Convention Headquarters at meal time; close to City Hall; O K Restaurant, 908 Houston st. F. M. Allen, Prop. 8-6

- 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.

REAL ESTATE

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

FOR SALE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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—Address of some one who has the dish-face registered Berkshire hogs. J. L. Harrington, El Dorado Texas. 7-30x

JUNE CORN and Squaw Corn—\$2.50 per bushel. Drumm Seed & Floral Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAREHOUSE MANAGER WANTED—Reliable, honest man, capable of running a cotton warehouse and grading cotton, wanted at Yorkum, De Witt county, Texas, August 1, 1908. Good salary—\$60.00 per month for four months and a decrease as work slackens up. Reasonable salary for rest of year. Write for particulars at once as your services are required August 1, 1908. Address, P. R. Witte, Yorkum, Texas, R. F. D. 1. 7-30x

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

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

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and degrade our fair sons and daughters?

If I never work another day on the farm, I will be the happiest man alive if the farmer ever does obtain justice—for that is all he wants. He does not stand before Uncle Sam begging for class legislation and special privilege.

By our infernal system of indirect taxation the farmer pays more than three-fourths of the national taxes. Does he represent three-fourths of the national wealth? No sane man will say he does.

When we understand that the capital of our six thousand national bankers is free from taxation then we can understand how it is that the farmer has to bear the burden of taxation.

Wishing the Farmers' Union unlimited success, and trusting that every farmer will study these vital problems for himself, I am very truly yours,
 A. W. STONE.
 Talladega, Ala.

ARKANSAS APPLES

Last Legislature Placed Restriction on Their Importation — Arkansan Thinks Law Should Be Repealed.

Editor Co-Operator:
 The last state legislature of Texas passed a bill prohibiting any one from shipping apples into Texas in car lots and then having them peddled out over the country or town. It was gotten up by the retail grocers and fruit vendors of Texas, so that when a man shipped a car of apples to Texas he would be forced to sell to the merchants at just what ever they pleased

to give him, and when they, the merchants, get the grower and shipper out of the way then they can put the pieces up to suit themselves. In 1906 the fruit growers of Arkansas and Missouri shipped apples all over Texas to the small towns as well as the large and sold them out from the car to the people and the people got them cheaper than ever before. It would help the union fruit growers here and the union fruit growers in Texas to have that law repealed by the next State Legislature and we would like for the next State Union of Texas to get up a directory of all the county secretaries and let their names and addresses be published in the Co-Operator so when we wanted to sell our evaporated apples we could write to a county secretary and get the names and addresses of all the local secretaries

his county, and could send them our apples at wholesale prices. I have been sending apples to the Union at wholesale this spring and saving them 6 cents on the pound. I still have over 400 pounds on hand to sell direct to the Union. We want to build up a trade and you will get no watered stock.
 GEORGE DEVORE,
 Winslow, Ark.

A brother who signs himself J. E. C. writes from Jinesville, La., that his local, Swamp Lillie No. 240, is "still up and doing. We have a warehouse in Trinity and are talking of building a factory to use our own cotton. Then we won't have to look to Mr. Speculator to buy our cotton or sell us goods. We are attending to our own business and letting the other fellow do the same."

TO FRESHEN SUMMER DRESSES

A nice organdie or thin muslin often becomes wrinkled and flimsy, but not soiled enough to be washed, and it can be made to look almost like new by dampening on the wrong side with thin gum arabic water and then pressing carefully, and in laundering lawns and thin muslins gum arabic should be added to the starch. Get the fine white gum arabic and dissolve it in boiling water and add one tablespoonful to starch made in the ordinary way.

White garments that have turned yellow from lying too long or from careless washing may often be restored to their original whiteness by dipping in boiling water in which some cream of tartar is dissolved; then they must be thoroughly rinsed and several hours of strong sunshine will make them white and clean. Little cotton and muslin dresses often become faded and outgrown while they are still quite good and they can be pieced out to make them large enough, then they can be colored any solid color with the diamond dye for cotton, and the dye for wool can be used for renewing the light colored summer wool skirts that have faded, and the new

light woolen dress skirts worn in summer often become faded long before the summer is over. A tablespoonful of sal-soda in a gallon of cold rinsing water will brighten blue and purple lawns, while a teacup of vinegar to a gallon of water will improve green and pink shades.

Clean black and navy blue lawns by washing in hot suds containing a cup of salt; rinse in very blue water and dry in the shade; then dip in very blue and thin starch, and when nearly dry iron with a moderately warm iron on the wrong side, and the garment will come thru the cleaning looking fresh and new.
 M. A. T.

As a result of an attack on car bearing nonunion workmen, by the striking miners of Alabama, Saturday at Birmingham, one officer was fatally wounded and a dozen other persons seriously injured.

Baron Karoly Tomasomawzky de Ferenczy, widely known in Europe and this country as a maker of violins and credited by experts with having rediscovered the cremonese varnish, is dead at Far Rockaway from diabetes.

Louis Prussing, the 13-year-old daughter of a well-known Chicago lawyer, who so mysteriously disappeared a few days ago, was found Thursday in an unconscious condition in a clump of bushes in Lincoln Park, that city.

Threatened race strife between Italians and Americans was averted Thursday by the hasty flight of about 150 Italians, composing nearly the entire foreign population of Nattabury, La.

The school board of Fort Worth is advertising for bids for the construction of an eight-room up-to-date school house. This is the first of the series of new buildings to be erected.

At Waxahachie Saturday triplets, two boys and a girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown.

Fire of unknown origin at 11 a. m. Wednesday almost wiped out the little town of High Banks, Falls County, thirty miles north of Valley Junction.

Chas. H. Rogers and Angelo Laudiero were electrocuted at Sing Sing prison Monday. Two contacts were given in each case.

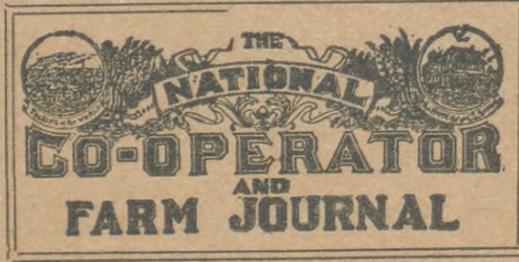
The interstate commerce commission will be appealed to by the manufacturers' association in an effort to prevent the proposed increase in freight rates.

It is reported that unless the concerns engaged in thrashing grain in Oklahoma reduce their price, which is ten cents per bushel, the farmer furnishing everything, the old fashioned flail will be resorted to by the farmers of that state.

The Gans-Nelson fight scheduled for Labor Day at Ely, Nevada, has been called off by the promoter, "Tex" Rickard. He says that he is unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the railroads from Utah and California points.

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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Samuel W. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and perhaps the greatest labor leader the world has ever produced, has indicated the probability of his visiting Fort Worth during the national convention of the Farmers' Union in September. If he does, it goes without saying that he will meet with the most royal reception ever accorded him.

If the farmers undertake to finance their cotton thru a certificate plan their greatest opposition may be expected from the bankers, who can issue bank scrip based on their promise to pay, or banknote currency based on watered railroad stocks and bonds. But the merchant who accepted bank scrip last year will find himself hard pressed to give any good reason for not accepting cotton scrip this year.

It has got to be a common notion (and the commoner practice) that the state should guarantee to the railroads and other public-service corporations a good big healthy dividend on their capitalized valuation—water and all—regardless of their contempt of law, regardless of their corrupt meddling in politics, regardless of hard times and panics. It makes no difference who starves, Shylock demands and gets his pound of flesh. Suppose some fool congressman should introduce a bill guaranteeing the farmers 25 cents for every pound of cotton and \$5 per day wages for every laborer willing to work. That would be paternalism or something just as bad.

One of the chief advantages of the warehouse certificate plan of financing cotton is that it will not depend upon universal adoption for its success. Of course, the more general it would be the more readily would the certificated be accepted by the business world. Let one county adopt it and the business interests of the adjoining counties will be compelled to do so,

too, in order to secure their part of the trade. In this manner it should spread from county to county until the entire South is covered by the system. However, if it should not be adopted in one section or county, that would not necessarily prevent its successful operation in another, for the security behind the certificates is the very best there is.

At the Hodges picnic last Saturday a large number of farmers were interviewed with regard to a cotton mill proposition, and it was gratifying to note the unanimous sentiment in favor of such factories. A number stated freely that they would subscribe stock in such an enterprise, ranging in amounts from the value of one bale of cotton to four and five, while Mr. William Cranston, one of the leading farmers and land owners of that section, said "Put me down for \$1,000 when you get ready to start a cotton mill, and I regard it as the most important move the farmers could take."—Abilene Reporter.

Commissioner O. B. Colquitt of the Texas Railroad Commission has announced his opinion that the state commission can interfere in the proposed advance in freight rates from other states. He quotes the statutes, showing that interstate rates are to be considered in fixing local state rates and shows that in this way the state commission can make its influence felt. However, Commissioner Colquitt seems to be standing alone, so far as the Texas commission is concerned, and the chances are that there will be no interference from this source. At the same time, there is a rumor to the effect that the United States government may take a hand by filing prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act. In the meantime the people will go deeper into their shallow pockets to pay bigger dividends on watered stock railroads.

THE COMING STATE UNION.

Next week the representatives of the wealth producers of Texas will meet in Fort Worth to discuss their interests. Other class organizations have met and planned, with no golden motto before them, but with a view to their own selfish interests alone. It remained for the farmers, the real producers of all wealth, to found their organization upon "Justice, Equity and the Golden Rule," and in their deliberations nothing will be asked for or undertaken that does not measure up to this standard. No legitimate or honest business which gives a hundred cents' value for every dollar it receives need worry about being hurt by the Farmers' Union. No politician who wants the "greatest good to the greatest number" and "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" need trouble himself about the Farmers' Union going into politics. What this great organization of farmers may seek to accomplish will be for the good of Texas as a whole and for the welfare of all the people. Let each delegate who comes to the state meeting come with this one desire in his heart and let the spirit of it extend to his fellow member as well as to those outside the organization, and let us have the greatest meeting in the history of the Union.

THE STANDARD OIL VICTORY.

The judgment of Circuit Judge Landis, which assessed a fine of \$29,240,000 against the Standard Oil Company, at Chicago last winter, has just been reversed by the United States court of appeals and a new trial ordered.

It will be remembered that the oil company was tried and convicted of accepting freight rebates from the Chicago and Alton railroad, over which it had shipped several hundred cars of oil.

The main point on which the higher court reversed the case was the question of knowledge by the shipping agent of the defendant company that the rate given him was below the regular rate of the railroad company. Judge Landis held that the defendant company had constructive knowledge, but the higher court read him a lecture that would make a corporation tool quake in his boots, but which will never move Judge Landis, and held that the defendant's shipping agent must have actual knowledge of the rebate before the defendant can be convicted.

If this decision should be upheld as the law, it would be impossible to ever convict a corporation for violating this law. No corporation would be fool enough to let the man who knew the rates do the shipping.

The decision of the higher court was so manifestly rotten that President Roosevelt has issued a public statement denouncing it as a "miscarriage of justice," and saying that punishment would have unquestionably been meted out to a weaker defendant. The president also requested prompt and vigorous action on the part of the government's attorneys in further prosecuting the case.

THE MASSES VICTORIOUS

The result of last Saturday's primary election, in so far as state issues were concerned, shows that the farmers and laborers of Texas know and appreciate their friends. Never was a more subtle, more ingeniously contrived plot laid to mislead the masses and turn their votes against themselves than was put forward this time.

The railroads and corporations have managed in the past to evade payment of their share of the expenses of the state government, until since the laws passed under the present administration have gone into effect. Being forced to carry more nearly their share of the burden, they set about to encompass the defeat of those who brought it about. They selected a happy slogan, "Fewer Laws and Better Laws" and went to the shop to find a candidate. It has ever been thus with the enemies of the people; they never fight in the open. This time, however, the farmers and laborers were not fooled—at least a majority of them were not—but they have learned more about the tricks of the interests. It remains to be seen what their movement accomplished in the way of electing a legislature, but it was a disastrous failure in defeating or discrediting the men who made the laws which were distasteful to the interests.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN AMERICA.

Several of our correspondents have recently called attention to the growing tyranny of the National Government as displayed in its zeal to abridge the freedom of the press.

There is sufficient cause for alarm when an irresponsible aristocracy, drunk with power, complacently sets at naught the dearly-bought rights, liberties and traditions of the citizenship of this republic. Sadly enough, the men who are supposed to be the people's servants—watchmen and protectors of public freedom—men whom the voters have honored with their confidence—are themselves the willing instruments by which the oligarchy of wealth executes its will. What though our forefathers bled and died through successive generations for centuries that we might claim the inestimable boon of thinking and worshipping as we please, and of propagating the truth, as we see it, freely? The plutocrats have discovered that all that blood was shed in vain; that those heroes, martyrs and statesmen were weak visionary enthusiasts; that what seemed a sound principle at the founding of the republic is in reality a delusion and a snare; it interferes with plunder. So the White House clown and his fellow-jesters bellow forth the edict: "Let there be darkness."

No, they do not pester the safe and sane publications. It is only those virile, dauntless, unorthodox, unafraid papers that dare to look conditions in the face and TELL THE TRUTH—only those which do not bend the knee to Mammon; those which do not cry, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace; those who expose the unblushing audacity and depravity of the nation's despoilers and call on the exploited millions to demand their own—it is only these who are persecuted and denied the use of the mails. And this in the interest of morality! These papers which cry aloud for justice are obscene, incendiary! There is a comic paper published in Rome, Italy, the seat of the Catholic church, which happens to be socialistic in politics. The Catholic oligarchy hates socialism as the devil is reputed to hate holy water. The Pope exerted his influence to have the paper excluded from the Italian mails—downtrodden Italy. Nothing doing. The paper continues to circulate in the mails of the Kingdom of Italy. The same paper has some circulation in America. The Pope represented to the powers that be in this free land that the paper was objectionable to his holiness, and it was promptly excluded.

Is there an explanation? All thoughtful people admit that affairs in this country at the present time represent the culmination—the harvest—of a long riot of injustice, plunder, exploitation (the many have labored, the few have reaped)—a condition which cannot last unless the victims are denied the light and are lulled into contentment. Therefore the beneficiaries of a wicked order say to the citizenship: "You do not know what is good for you to read. We do. You have a vulgar taste for obscene and coarse reading matter that will make you unpatriotic and revolutionary. We regret it, but in your own interest we must deny you certain undesirable literature."

Self-preservation, we are told, is the first law of nature. Shouldn't that law work with the slaves as well as with the masters? If they say we shan't have what we want, shall not we say, with all the more determination, we WILL have it? The truth is, the people can and do get whatever they INTELLIGENTLY DEMAND.

Furthermore, censorship or no censorship, persecution or no persecution, the American people are going to know the truth, and are going to break their chains. They will do this because the right is eternal and the wrong cannot but fall.

THE FAVORITISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"They will tell you that banks discriminate in favor of the government; that the government exacts security for its deposits and that it should see that every widow and orphan has as good security as it has. This is all buncombe; you could rake Texas with a fine tooth comb and you could not find a widow, orphan or anybody else that would be fool enough to permit us to discriminate in their favor the same as we do for the government. Suppose a man walked into your bank and said: 'Here is \$50,000 I want to deposit, but I want you to buy government bonds with it and hand me the bonds to hold as security for my deposit, which will remain indefinitely, and you can have the interest on the bonds.' Wouldn't you have some doubt about that fellow's sanity? Because if he had a thimblefull of sense it would occur to him that if he is to furnish the money to buy the bonds and be the custodian of the bonds he might as well buy them himself and draw the interest himself."

The above is not the idle talk of a non-thinking man, illiterate and inconsiderate, nor is it the mouthings of a blatant demagogue to array class against class and catch the votes of the unwary and unthoughtful.

This is the utterance of a level-headed, successful banker, Mr. Pondrom of Texarkana, Texas, and was made in an address before the last meeting of the Texas Bankers' Association at Fort Worth. More than this, it was made deliberately—even written down in his address, and no one in all that convention rose up to deny the statement.

It used to be that when a farmer or laborer challenged the right of the government to single out a class of non-producers and actually pay them interest to use the government's credit for the purpose of issuing money to loan to the people for more interest—we say that once when this right was challenged, our bankers, our congressmen and our political orators all chimed in to show us the beneficence of this great system. Now, the plain, unvarnished truth is admitted by a gentleman in the banking business, whose sanity is not questioned and whose business success is well known.

Let us repeat his summing up: "If he (the government) had a thimblefull of sense, it would occur to him (the government) that if he is to furnish the money to buy the bonds and be the custodian of the bonds, he might as well buy them himself and draw the interest himself."

And yet, with a law so devoid of jus-

tice and reason, made to give a class of manipulators the power to create panics or give prosperity, according as their stock gambling interests demand, the last congress even went further and allowed the banks to use the watered bonds of corporations as a basis for banknote circulation. We cannot help wondering how long the patience of the American people will endure this kind of legislation by those who have been elected to serve them.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE WISE ONES

It is not often that the Literary Digest goes far wrong in its summing up of conditions or measures, but, like some other able and conservative journals, when it does publish false conclusions, the result is all the more harmful. The following from a recent issue of the Digest has gone the rounds of some of the papers and is calculated to convey the idea of failure upon the part of the organized farmers, which is wholly the reverse of the facts. It says:

"Because cotton leads all crops in our export trade and brings back to this country more money than any other one commodity, interest in the government reports is not confined to the 'cotton belt.' According to the first estimates for the year, as issued last week by the department of agriculture, the condition of the crop on May 25 was 9.2 per cent better than that revealed on the same date a year ago, and the number of acres under cultivation had increased by 21,000. While the increase in acreage is very slight—about one-tenth of one per cent—it at least shows, as a number of papers point out, that the recent campaign for a 25 per cent reduction in acreage in order to increase the price of cotton did not make many converts among the farmers."

Taking the government's estimate as correct, which all deny who are familiar with conditions in the South, and the natural increase in cultivated lands is not at all taken into account. In the entire South there was, according to the estimate, 21,000 acres increase in cotton acreage. There is no accurate data at hand, but it is a conservative estimate that Texas alone increased her acreage in cultivated lands this year not less than ten times this amount. Oklahoma was not far behind, and there was some increase in all the states. Had this increase in acreage been proportioned between cotton and other crops, as it has been until the past three years, the increase in acreage would have been between ten and twenty per cent, instead of one-tenth of 1 per cent. So, instead of there being a reduction in the cotton acreage of somewhere between ten and twenty per cent, and the "campaign for a twenty-five per cent reduction in acreage" was not a failure. The spinners know this and the speculators know it, but as long as the business world generally is kept in ignorance of it, that long will it be easier to separate the staple from the farmers at less than cost of production. Hence it is all the more unfortunate that great magazines will take such a superficial view of conditions and then make up their judgment with absolute certainty and yet as surely incorrect.

Books and Education

AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The matter of teaching some of the rudiments of agriculture in the public schools is just now beginning to command some attention from the public and we have thought it would be interesting to have a series of articles upon the subject for the Co-operator. Therefore, we have secured some well written papers by Professor S. A. Minear of Fort Stockton, Texas. Mr. Minear is a graduate of A. and M. College and has taught in the public schools of San Antonio, where he made practical and successful application of most of the theories he stands for. It is said that as a result of his year's work in San Antonio there were 1,000 vegetable and flower gardens in the city attended and studied by the children. We begin the series with the following preliminary article:

Preliminary Remarks

School gardening is presented with the elements of permanency inherited in itself, for Europe has over a hundred thousand school gardens today, which have become a feature of the educational field.

In Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, in Philadelphia and Kansas City, it has raised adjoining real estate, and in the city of San Antonio, Texas, it has raised the value of lots where children worked with the soil and growing plants.

This work is comparatively new to Texas, but it is not, however, in an experimental stage, for in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, New York and other states it has been conducted with various results.

On the other hand, there are many educators who look upon this work as a fad, but they are stimulated by political movements, which will eventually fade away.

Agriculture in a broad sense is the primary basis of wealth in this country, and we should do all in our power to bring early to the mind of the child facts which will point out the necessity and importance of such work conducted on a systematic and scientific basis.

It is well known by all who have the opportunity of being connected with the public schools, that the public school education causes us to forget our relationship to the soil and points to the farmer as being a man without a future. To allow such to continue is a sad mistake and will no doubt injure the child.

The work in a city may be entirely different from what it should be in a rural district. In the city the main ideas should be to combine moral and physical training, to throw off the class room restraints and to give the child an opportunity to stretch its limbs. To accomplish such, it should be done thru some form of manual training, and there is no form better than the school garden.

In the rural districts the point of view should not be to maintain common methods used at home. The mental strain does not exist in these schools as in the city, because the average country boy brings about the equilibrium between the mental and physical functions therefore it would be wise to teach an elementary principle of agriculture in such schools, and have a garden where it could be conducted in a manner which would eventually effect the industrial devel-

opment of this state.

No attempt heretofore has been made to present the methods for this state in a written form and I hope these chapters will help lead the way to better things. Conditions existing at San Antonio, Texas, have been constantly kept in mind in preparing this work; therefore, what is said will vary according to the locality.

Community and Individual System

The community system of gardening is where the children take care of the garden in general. This system does not strongly develop the idea of individual responsibility, and a boy has a tendency to care little for the plants which others have shared in producing. This brings about lack of interest and many boys will shirk responsibility.

The individual system is where each boy possesses a small plot of ground for a garden. Each boy performs every operation of preparation, planting and general care of the plants grown in his garden. This system furnishes a basis of valuable knowledge and is superior to any system yet tested.

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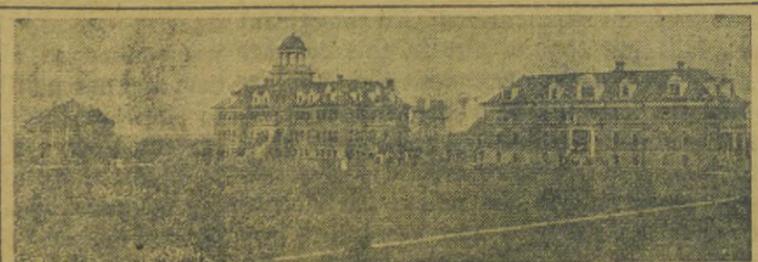
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College Opens September 24, 1908. For catalogue, illustrated by photograph, write **REV. HENRY C. EVANS, A. M., D. D., President, MILFORD, TEXAS.**

CONDITIONS AT A. AND M. COLLEGE

At a meeting of the patrons of the A. and M. College, held in Dallas July 13, the following resolutions were passed and adopted:

Be it resolved by the patrons of the A. and M. College that we view with intense regret the conditions there and the situation in which we find ourselves in regard to that institution. We have always felt a pride in it and it has been one of our fondest hopes to have our sons educated there. We want to do nothing which would in the least injure A. and M. College. We do not want to appear officious, but we consider that not only is the literary and industrial education of our boys involved, but we consider those things which build character and make manly men, are also involved. Since our boys first went to A. & M. college we have supported and stood by the representatives of authority. After the strike we induced our boys to return to work and submit to proper authority. We realized the danger then of sending them back to the college under the conditions existing there, but we felt that it was absolutely necessary to do so in order to save this great institution. Since the strike we have lived in constant dread that under the relations existing between the President and student body all moral restraint practically gone, our boys might commit some act which would ruin their lives. What are we to do? Have we the right as parents to place our boys for another year under these influences. Have we the right to subject them for another year

to the dangers there? Have we the right to subject their mothers to the anxiety suffered by them last year? Can we hope that a man whom our boys honestly distrust, for whom they have no respect and toward whom there is a feeling of intense enmity, who has lost control of the situation, can inspire them to the proper intellectual efforts, can properly control them, can fashion them into honest, noble, manly citizens of Texas? We cannot reasonably hope for such things. We believe it is unfair and unnecessary for the parents and patrons to be placed in this attitude. We feel that it is unwise to longer subject this great state institution to the dangers arising out of this situation and we respectfully urge upon the board of directors and the governor to relieve the situation as soon as possible to the end that we and prospective patrons may know what to expect another year.

After adopting the foregoing, the meeting went into executive session and among other things, the following resolutions were adopted:

First. We hereby endorse the action of the Farmers' Congress in passing the Jackson resolution with reference as to who shall be eligible to serve on the board of directors of A. & M. college.

Second. That we commend the patriotic and devoted service rendered by the members of Alumni Association and ex-students of the A. & M. college for their efforts in attempting to restore the A. & M. college to its former state of usefulness to the young men of Texas and to the state itself and look with sadness and sorrow upon the result of their efforts, their efforts.

Third. Be it resolved that a committee of five be appointed with power to act to carry out the will of this meeting with reference to other matters in executive session expressed.

In view of the foregoing resolution the following committee was appointed:

- C. W. NUGENT, Conroe, Tex.,
- W. B. YEARY, Farmersville, Tex.,
- W. S. M'GRAW, Dallas, Tex.,
- W. S. JOBSON, Mesquite, Tex.,
- J. H. FURNEAUX, Dallas, Tex.

DIVIDED THEY VOTE

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place
To toll for the world at a death-dealing pace.
Each movement is skillful, each brain is alert.
While they patiently work in the factory dirt.
Just look at that picture and then make a note,
That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting are still
And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill.
A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed
To stand by his mates till their claims are allowed.
'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fail to note
That united they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes along
In holiday raiment the Labor Day throng
Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best—
"Labor omnia vincit," the banners attest,
Yes, labor may conquer, but never, please note,
While united they march, but divided they vote. —Ellis O. Jones.

Look around you and note how you and your neighbors divided your votes recently and then compare this with the solidity of the votes of the "interests."



Copyright: 1907: by Byron Williams.

She "Didn't Care."
I recall when Arthur Whitson cum a proselytin' 'round
With a grip-sack full o' neckties and a Good Book, leather bound—
Cum t' lead th' young folks meetin' and t' sell sum bonds and stock
Thet wuz safe as Gibraltair, or a New York City block!
He wuz dapper as a preacher and as neat as any cat
In his Sunday-go-t-meetin's an' his shiny stove-pipe hat.
Next thing I remember, he wuz cuttin' quite a dash
Seemed t' be sum weak on preachin', but a screamer on th' mash!
It was whispered that, sub rosy, he wuz sorter shy of, means
'Bout th' time he met May Higgins who wuz scassley in her teens.
Say! Th' Jedge he stormed and threatened, cussin' up th' limpid air,
But Miss May wuz kinda heady an' she swore "she didn't care!"

And her ma she wept and pleaded, but it wa'n't no earthly use—
When a gal is bent on lovin' she kin play th' very deuce—
In a week they'd skipped t' Cleveland an' th' Jedge broke down an' cried
While her ma tuk sick with grievin', an' gist yesterday she died!
They hed hardly left th' village 'fore a wire cum siffin' in
To arrest an' hold Art. Whitson on a charge er forgerin'!
He'd a wife and sev'ral children back in Kansas, so they say—
They's a sad and weepin' woman up t' Higginses t'day!
She's cum home t' tend th' funeral an' t' kiss th' cold, cold lips
Of th' womern who is layin' with th' folded finger tips—
Folks thet's seen her says she's diffrunt, thet they's siver in th' hair
Of th' gal whose heart is broken gist bec'us "she didn't care!"

Which reminds me that th' devil allus likes t' meet a miss
Who is sorter free and easy an' not ever hard t' kiss.
He is kinda hangin' waitin' at th' entrance to his lair
Fer a pretty gal who's wilful and who sez "she doesn't care!"
She's th' flame that feeds th' passions of th' pyre of human woe
In th' pit of black perdition, in Inferno, down below!

Side Remarks.

Great men have large brains, but it does not necessarily follow that they should have the big head.
The worst fate I could wish for my enemy is that he be made to lie awake just one night and listen to himself snore.
The trouble with a good many men is that they are standing around inviting temptation to come and do its worst.
There must be a family of cannibals out in Iowa. At any rate, I read in a Hawkeye exchange that "Mr. and Mrs. Dove had a scrumptious dinner Sunday including Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, of Howard."
The turkey that escaped Thanksgiving has two more Rubicons to cross before he can rejoice the second day of January. The wise turk will regulate his meals accordingly.
When I moved into my new house a few days ago, I found that I had

been preceded by a tenant who had taken up his abode in the basement. For the first few nights I heard strange noises and after circumnavigating the various halls and stairways in my robe-de-nuit in the middle of the night, I discovered that the aforesaid tenant was a chipmunk. Mr. Munk had installed himself in a big pile of kindling wood and was helping himself to the store of nuts I gathered off the place last winter. I had a heart-to-heart talk with him and we are very good friends at this writing. He takes the nuts that I leave by the furnace door and hides them away in his stomach or his nest and frisks about as thankfully as he knows how. If the nuts hold out and he is not forced to eat nut coal before spring, he will undoubtedly come through the winter in fine form.

The funniest thing about a little man is that he usually has a big wife. Some men could lose their mind without any noticeable disturbance in their ballast.

When is a policeman a laundryman? When he collars and cuffs an offender. Thompson, the poet, is said to have written his beautiful poem, "Sunrise" at 10 o'clock in the morning while he was still in bed. It makes a man think beautiful thoughts to be allowed to sleep until that time in the morning.

The word juggler now and then drops one. That is what, in literature, is known as making a slip.

Many a man is keeping a \$400 lock of hair in his writing desk as his sole remnant of a young and beautiful girl who cost him that amount and then went away and married another man—and usually, he is glad of it. Time changes all things, even our loves.

Johnny was asked to tell the names of the meals of a day. He replied: "Supper, dinner, breakfast and oatmeal!"

Wants Some More Pie.

Gee, but the editor of The Silver City (Ia.) Times is working a smooth game out in his town. Read this from his paper of last week:

Wonder how many of our women readers tried that pumpkin pie recipe we published last week. Mrs. E. Perkins tried it and sent the editor a piece of the pie just to show how much his opinion amounted to in the culinary line. The pie was immense, honest, it was. Either the recipe is an extraordinary good one or Mrs. Perkins is an extraordinary good pie baker—or maybe both. Hunt up last week's paper and cut out the pumpkin pie recipe on page four.

Byron Williams

NOTICE

Contract your coal, bagging and ties now and save money. I extend you a cordial invitation to my office especially during the State meeting. Call on the farmer's friend.

A. S. LOGSDON,
Room 411 Wheat Bldg.



It Was Originated in Texas

It's Home is in Texas

It contains no caffeine or any other stimulant

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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

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Military Training and Discipline.

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S. E. ANDREWS, Secretary,
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FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY.

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

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

A WORD ABOUT OUR FRIENDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continental Bank and Trust Company, Seventh and Houston streets.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank, corner Seventh and Main.

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

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

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

Innan Hotel, two blocks south of state headquarters.

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

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

Mansion Hotel, Fourth and Rusk streets, near headquarters.

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

Drumm Seed and Floral Company, 507 Houston street.

Tandy's Depot College, for telegraphy.

Nelson and Draughon Business College.

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

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

Campbell Machinery Co., 1711 Calhoun street.

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

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

SOUTH TEXAS TRUCK GROWERS

BROWNVILLE, Texas, July 17.—A hundred truck growers from all points the region between Houston, San Antonio and Brownsville assembled in old Fort Brown this morning to attend the annual congress of the South Texas Gardeners' Association.

Mayor Combe of Brownsville welcomed them. He said the Rio Grande Valley will grow anything and that the present need is an effective organization to sell the produce profitably.

At Manila, Thursday, a pleasure launch, bearing 75 passengers, was caught in a typhoon and wrecked and 25 persons, including three Americans, were drowned.

A great excitement was created at Galveston Saturday when a monster devil fish came within ten feet of the bathers in the gulf. He was killed and weighed 1800 pounds.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

Frank Bennett, 18 years old, was drowned in the Brazos river near Waco Saturday.

There seems to be some prospect that oil or gas will be struck in paying quantities in or near Marshall in the near future.

Ed Terrell, a negro about 35 years of age, was assaulted and badly hurt Friday night, the weapon of the assailant being an ax.

News has been received of the death at Los Angeles, Cal., of George Bordeaux, for many years a prominent citizen of Palestine, Texas.

At Boston, Thursday, two men were killed and several injured by an explosion which occurred on the wharf, in a locker containing fireworks.

A 14-year-old boy named Cadell was fatally shot Thursday near Sparks, five miles south of Temple. Bracken Lewis, a farmer, is under arrest.

Dannie Mitchell, a young man, residing at Iredell, shot and killed himself Tuesday, a 44-calibre pistol being used. No motive is known for the act.

In a runaway R. L. Moody, 40 years of age, who lived near Josephine, was instantly killed, but his little son, who was on the wagon at the time, escaped injury.

The 3-year-old son of Ran Boreing of Bowle, Friday morning strangled to death by swallowing a button. Physicians were summoned, but were too late to save the child.

The pope of Rome Thursday received in private audience the Rt. Rev. John A. Foster, bishop of San Antonio, Texas, who greeted the pontiff on the occasion of his jubilee.

Joe Pitts, a negro of Tioga and a well-to-do farmer, was killed by lightning Friday. Pitts was working in the field at the time, and the team which he was using to a plow was also killed.

Dr. J. R. Holly of Copeville, who was assaulted Thursday, his skull being crushed, died Friday morning. Dutch Nowlin, a well known farmer of that community, is charged with the killing.

The management of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad has authorized the building of a new passenger station at Waxahachie. The station, it is said, will be in keeping with the growing business of the Ellis County capital.

The body of Philip Hans, who Thursday shot and killed Arthur Kraft and badly wounded Mrs. Kraft, was found Friday morning lying near the highway, a mile from St. Matthews, a suburb of Louisville, Ky. Hans shot himself through the head.

A freight train was wrecked Thursday on the Mineola branch of the Katy, seven miles from Greenville. The train was going up grade in a deep cut, when a wheel under one of the cars broke causing six cars loaded with coal to be piled up in the wreck.

A motion in the city council of Waco offered by Alderman L. Stoete that a reward be authorized to be paid out of the city treasury for rats killed within the city limits was lost, but will be renewed and the idea is gaining in favor.

The work train on the Sherman-Dallas interurban took out one hundred extra negroes Friday morning for the purpose of putting the roadbed in first class condition as rapidly as possible.

Within the next few days a petition signed by well night every business man in Sherman, will be sent to the headquarters of the Cotton Belt railroad, asking the company to put on motor cars between that city and Whitewright.

Harry Douglas Hammond, the fourteen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hammond swallowed carbolic acid in the home of his parents at Dallas Friday and died in a few minutes thereafter.

Albert McNeary of Goldwalthe, aged 18 years, died Wednesday from a gun shot wound. He was fishing and hunting on Colorado river and when taking a shot gun from the boat it was accidentally discharged, severing the femoral artery.

Hester Moore, a young negro woman living at Sherman, was placed in the county jail Wednesday on a charge of murder, in connection with the death of a 14-day-old boy found in a well in that city recently.

By the explosion of an acetylene tank in a plant in use at the home of W. A. Hobbs at Gunter Wednesday two young men, Hugh Hobbs and Abe Perry, each about 17 years of age, were blown through an open doorway and seriously injured.

Beginning August 11 the Red Men Reunion association of North Texas will begin a two days' reunion and picnic in Sherman.

Lieutenant Guy Burr who was wounded July 10 in an attack on outlaws at Cota on the island of Mindanao, P. I., has died of his wound.

At West Point eight cadets in the United States military academy were Tuesday sent to their homes as a result of hazing members of the fourth class.

The report comes from Waco that a number of crooks have been operating in that city for some time, there being many cases of theft reported to the officers.

In a wreck Friday on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Greenwich, Conn., one woman was killed, one fatally hurt and many injured.

At a depth of 150 feet a strong flow of gas was struck in the Malone well at Brownwood, Thursday. The gas could be heard escaping a considerable distance.

SHOOTING AT COMANCHE

SHOOTING OCCURRED AT WOODMAN PICNIC.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILS

Both Men Were Candidates for Representative from Comanche County—Been Warm Friends.

Comanche, Texas, July 24.—Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a difficulty occurred between E. C. Gaines, State Representative, and J. W. Reese, District Clerk in which Mr. Reese received a pistol wound which pronounced by the surgeons as mortal, the ball entering just above the right nipple and ranging downward coming out below the sixth rib, badly lacerating the lung. A complaint charging assault with intent to murder was made against Mr. Gaines, under which he was arrested and released on \$2000 bond this afternoon.

Yesterday was the last day of the Woodman picnic here and a very large crowd was in town and the excitement ran very high, and it seemed for a while that other trouble among friends of the parties was imminent, but sober counsel prevailed and everything is quiet now.

In the conflicting statements regarding the difficulty the following facts seem to be more nearly supported than any other. Mr. Reese and Mr. Gaines are rival candidates for the Democratic nomination for Representative from this county and the campaign that has been waged has been at times very bitter. Yesterday some circulars purporting to be signed by J. W. Reese were distributed among the crowd at the picnic and in town, which circulars contained statements which Mr. Gaines asserts reflected upon his character and integrity. As Mr. Reese was coming down town Mr. Gaines in his buggy met him, and getting out of his buggy, accosted him about the authorship of said circulars and the reason for the same. In the difficulty which ensued Mr. Reese received a shot which took effect as above stated. Immediately after the shooting Mr. Reese was carried to his home, where surgeons promptly attended his wounds, but they hold out very slight hopes for his recovery. Mr. Gaines is the present Representative from this county in the Thirtieth Legislature and has a wife. Mr. Reese is the present district clerk and has a wife and six children.

The Ideal Canning Apparatus

Invented and patented by a member of the Texas Farmers Congress after four years hard study of what was confronting the Fruit and Truck Growers of the Southern and Middle States.

Simple and complete in construction. Does perfect work. Capacity 8,000 to 10,000 cans of fruit daily. Cans all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.

It is a patent that every community needs. It can be put up at a low cost, and makes a canning factory within the reach of all.

It does the work of a canning factory that costs several times as much. It costs \$200 to \$450 to put up in first-class order.

The quality of fruits it puts up is unsurpassed. It is the same to the fruit and truck grower as a sorghum mill is to the cane raiser.

Ask for Folder B. JOHN T. GARNER, Dallas, Tex., 243 Commerce St.

DR. J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, SPECIALIST

RECTAL AND PRIVATE DISEASES cured by the latest improved methods without the knife or chloroform. Our appliances are unsurpassed and always get results. Consultation invited—FREE.

Offices: 207-208 Moore Building, Corner Tenth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Phone 4883.

Hog Department

Profitable Care of Pigs

If you wish your pigs to do well, clean out the sow's pen about three times the first week and after that twice a week until your pigs are 6 or 7 weeks old. At that age we fix a feeder so that they can get in and we feed the pigs slop and corn, giving the sow only corn and water. At 10 weeks old we wean them and sometimes younger. This depends on how well the sow looks. After the pigs are weaned we shut the sow in a dry yard and give her water and a little corn for a few days until she is properly dried up. If we intend to keep her over, we turn her out on grass, feeding her two ears of corn twice a day and plenty of fresh water. If we discard the sow, we keep her in the dry yard and give her all the corn and slop she will clean up for about six weeks and then she is ready for the market. We aim to keep our pigs growing from the time they are farrowed until they are sold. We feed a good thick slop of middlings and corn. We feed one pound of middlings to three pounds of corn. We keep them growing this way until we get green corn, commencing with it very light and increasing it until they are used to it, and then we feed more corn and less slop. When they get plenty of green corn, they don't care for much slop.—C. A. Henniger.

Cotton Meal for Hogs

For a long time there appeared to be an impression among producers of cotton seed products that the department of agriculture at Washington was hostile to the industry, or at least negligent of its interests and unconcerned as to its advancement. This has applied especially to the development of various forms of cotton seed products as food for live stock, and some of the more enthusiastic have even gone so far as to charge government experts with open hostility to cotton seed meal as a feedstuff for certain animals, says the National Provisioner.

It must be confessed that when one looks back over the mass of literature emanating from government sources concerning our various manufacturing and agricultural industries, the attention given to cotton seed products has been pitifully small. But if the government has been slow to realize the immense possibilities of this field, it may also be said that the producers themselves must plead guilty to the same indictment. Now, however, both appear to be wide awake to the situa-

tion. If cottonseed products people have talked bitterly in the past concerning the inattention of the government, they certainly cannot find ground for such complaints at this time, and we do not think they wish to do so.

There still appears to linger, however, more or less of a feeling that government experts are hostile to the use of cotton seed meal as a feed for certain classes of live stock, particularly hogs. Some very unkind things have been said of the government experts in this connection by zealous advocates of cotton seed meal as a feed for hogs. It is possible they have misunderstood the attitude of these experts. The latter profess to be open-minded and ready to be convinced, but they insist that it is their duty to withhold their indorsement so long as they are not definitely satisfied of the safety, as well as the practicability in other particulars, of cotton meal as a hog feed.

On this point there seems to have been a misunderstanding of the government attitude. The experts of the agricultural department have made extensive tests in feeding meal to hogs, and they have insisted that a certain toxic element exists in the meal which makes it dangerous to hogs. They admit that they have not located this element definitely, and until they satisfy themselves thoroughly as to its existence or non-existence they are not ready to give unqualified indorsement to the use of cotton meal in this way.

They do admit, however, that cottonseed meal is an admirable constituent of hog feeding rations, and it is believed that the more they experiment the nearer they come to complete conversion on this point. They are ready to give their support to the advocacy of the use of cotton seed meal in feeding hogs, but they insist that it must be done intelligently, and that if it is not so handled it becomes dangerous. Cotton meal men will reply at once that intelligent feeding is always a prerequisite to success, and that if simple directions are followed there can be no danger.

So the argument goes on, but there should be good feeling on both sides, and a realization that both are working for the same end, the welfare of the producing and consuming interests of the country as a whole. Theory and practice must go together to achieve lasting results.—Breeder's Special.

as many members as possible should also take it, as it would pay them its cost on helping to sell one bale of cotton. We would like to hear from local secretaries and presidents on the subject and if there seems to be any demand for it, we will submit a proposition.

THE COTTON SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

Practical Fashions

LADIES' KIMONO NIGHT-GOWN.



Paris Pattern No. 2427, All Seams Allowed.—Nainsook or jaconet are the best materials for the development of this dainty little night-robe, which is slipped on over the head. Four tucks on the shoulders at the front and back stitched to nearly the bust-line give sufficient fullness to the garment around the foot. The square Dutch neck and kimono armholes are trimmed with English embroidery insertion. The pattern is in four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the night-gown requires 5½ yards of material 36 inches wide, or 4½ yards 42 inches wide; 2½ yards of insertion.

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

NO. 2427. SIZE.....
 NAME.....
 TOWN.....
 STREET AND NO.....
 STATE.....

Practical Fashions

LADIES' COMBINATION CORSET-COVER, DRAWERS AND SHORT PETTICOAT.



Paris Pattern No. 2448, All Seams Allowed.—Nainsook, jaconet, Persian lawn or thin cambric may be used

for this useful little under-garment, which combines three pieces in one; making it delightful for wearing during the warm summer weather. A ribbon-run beading hides the joining of the corset-cover and drawers, which are formed by an extra width of the material being set in under the petticoat at the front. The low round neck is also trimmed with ribbon-run beading which regulates the fullness, and is finished with an edging of narrow lace. Similar edging is used to trim the armholes. The pattern is in eight sizes—32 to 46 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the garment requires 4½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3½ yards 36 inches wide; 2½ yards of beading, five yards of ribbon, four yards of insertion, six yards of wide edging and 4½ yards of narrow edging.

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

NO. 2448. SIZE.....
 NAME.....
 TOWN.....
 STREET AND NO.....
 STATE.....

Force Still to Be Reckoned With.

The English workingman is said to be opposed to woman suffrage and in consequence his apathy in the matter may amount to animosity when it becomes apparent that the women are likely to win. The attitude of the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, on the subject is said to be very satisfactory to the leaders of the woman movement, Lady Carlisle and Miss Margaret Ashton.

GROWING BASKET WILLOWS

Among the many experiments which the forest service of the department of agriculture is conducting is one of special interest to growers of basket willow. A plot was set out near Arlington, Va., several years ago for the purpose of ascertaining the best way of planting willows for the production of commercial rods. The experiment is being conducted on twenty-eight plots located on a sloping river bank six feet above water level. The variety used is that known as American green willow, technically called *Salix amygdalina*—a variety that is commonly grown in Europe for high-class wicker work.

The results so far obtained indicate that the willows should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart in the rows and the rows from 18 to 36 inches apart, the 9 by 12 inches are the distances that have been found most economically. Willows planted 6 by 18 inches apart produce 44.3 pounds peeled rods per square rod; those planted 9 by 20 inches, 49.4 pounds; and those planted 12 by 36 inches, 38.7 pounds of peeled rods. Thus at 5c per pound, which we understand to be the average price for a good quality of peeled willow rods, the value of an acre of willow planted 6 by 18 inches apart amounts to \$354.40. Planted 9 by 20 inches apart the value of the product of an acre is \$395.20; and planted 12 by 36 inches apart the value of an acre of rods is \$309.60.

Up to the present we have been getting our best quality of willow rods from France and Germany, since those produced at home have been of a comparatively low grade. The experience of the forest service now indicates that we can grow as good willows as home as we can import from Europe. So successful have the experiments been that many acres of land that have heretofore been considered worthless are now planted to willows with indications of large profits.

The forest service has also demonstrated that willow bark contains a considerable amount of tannin and is endeavoring to find means of making use of the bark for tanning purposes.

A CHAT WITH THE PUBLISHERS.

Considering the plans being set on foot for marketing cotton thru local warehouses with the aid of state headquarters or a central selling agency, it has occurred to us that a daily edition of the Co-operator might be a very valuable help in keeping the membership posted on markets, demands, etc. A four-page daily could be printed every evening, except Sunday, at a cost of about \$3 a year to each subscriber or local, and it would reach every part of Texas where cotton is produced the morning after publication. The value of such a paper would depend upon whether it should reach all, or nearly all, the locals in the cotton counties. Where there are country telephones, one paper to the local secretary or president would be sufficient. Where there are no telephones, the paper could be left with the ginnee or some union man at the gin. As a rule, one paper for each local would be sufficient and this could be paid for out of the local treasury. However,

Dairy Department

WHAT CERTIFIED MILK IS

Growing Demand Is Shown for Product in Cities

In the larger cities there is a constantly increasing demand for certified milk for which higher prices are paid. The word "certified" has been registered in the United States patent office and can legally be used on milk only by what is known as the city's medical milk commission. There are now twenty-five of these commissions in this country. A veterinarian examines the cows to see that they are in perfect health. Samples of the milk are tested by a chemist and must be free from foreign matter and contain a certain percentage of butter fat. A bacteriologist examines samples for any trace of disease-producing bacteria and for the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria of any sort. Representatives of the commission make personal inspections of the dairy to insure that the milk is handled under strictly sanitary conditions. Only in case all these reports are satisfactory does the commission certify to the milk.

The certified product is used mostly for feeding babies and invalids. The inducement offered the dairyman is the increased price, which varies with the locality from 8 to 20 cents a quart to the consumer, the price of market milk varying from 5 to 10 cents. The growth of the industry has warranted the issuance of a bulletin on the subject by Clarence B. Lane, assistant chief of the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry. This is designated as bulletin No. 104 of the bureau of animal industry and may be had by addressing a request for it to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Dairy Woman's Ideas

When thru separating the milk, and the can and washable parts are taken off, wipe well every part of the separator. Leave no drop of milk or spatter of any kind on the machine, says Mrs. Frederick C. Johnson in Nebraska Dairyman. Wipe the oil caps and have no surplus oil dripping. In this way one can keep the separator like new. I have seen a separator after only three days' use look old and dingy. A little care every day makes a vast difference in the look. The same may be said of all dairy utensils.

A barrel churn washed and scalded well inside while the sappers of cream and buttermilk are left outside from time to time make it a filthy looking object. I found the best way to leave a barrel churn after washing it is to turn it bottom side up, thus giving a chance for air to circulate thru it and yet not collect dirt.

The greatest trouble with some dairymen is that they keep in the old ruts. Ask them to take a dairy paper and their reply will be generally: "I get plenty of dairy reading in my agricultural paper; more than I need, in fact."

Take a dentist, a physician or any of the professions, they have their periodicals devoted expressly to their calling, and no up-to-date practitioner would think of going without one or more special journals.

The world moves. The man behind

the cow must keep up in the procession.

We are never too old to learn. When I hear people remark that they can make good butter and know all about dairying and that they do not have to take papers to teach them, I think, "Poor soul, you are in your own light." We all should be learners. Perfection is not reached by anyone, but we should have for our motto, "The best that can be made."

SPUR FARM LANDS OPENING

From the time when it first became evident that the final destiny of the big cattle ranches in west Texas was agriculture, every man who has seen them, has been anxious to know when the Spur Ranch lands would be opened to sale as farms. To such, and to homeseekers everywhere, it will be good news to know that the first of these lands will be sold beginning Aug. 17, 1908, in not less than 160-acre tracts, at prices approximating \$15 per acre on the average.

There will be a selling office on the lands, and sale contracts made there. There will be hotel accommodations where people who come to inspect the lands can be comfortably cared for.

Portions of the famous Duck Creek and Dockum Valley lands will be included in the first offerings, and as fast as the first tract apportioned for sale is exhausted, additional blocks will be opened to sale until the entire holdings of 430,000 acres are sold.

The lands are chiefly in Dickens and Kent counties, and are all in reliable cotton producing territory, absolutely free from boll weevil. This extensive tract will become a wonderful agricultural district, as no land is richer or in finer climate. The elevation is approximately 2,000 feet, lying under the breaks of the plains, and farmers in surrounding country, and in the tract itself, in scattered instances, are raising fine crops of cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa, feed stuffs, and a great variety of other farm products, and there is room in this splendid new region for hundreds upon hundreds of farm homes.

It is claimed by the owners that the productiveness of these lands has been fully established, as there have been no total crop failures since the land in this neighborhood was first cultivated.

There has been no more important land opening in Texas in recent years. The chances of securing good farm homes in Texas or elsewhere, are lessening every day, and the farmer will do well who secures one now.

The Stamford and Northwestern railway has been surveyed into these lands from Stamford, and its construction will cause rapid advances in farm land values. This line will connect at Stamford with the Texas Central and the Wichita Valley railroads. This road has been financed, and its early construction is expected.

The nearest railroad points at this time are Stamford, on the Texas Central and the Wichita Valley; Rotan, on the Texas Central; Benjamin, on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient; Plainview, on the Santa Fe; Childress, on the Fort Worth and Denver, and Snyder on the Texas and Pacific.

Elsewhere in this paper is an advertisement showing how those interested may secure full information.

THE FARMERS' UNION COTTON SCHOOL.

The Union Cotton Grading School at Fort Worth, Texas, has fifty scholars enrolled. They are coming from Oklahoma, Tennessee, Louisiana and every cotton growing state. Our school has a national reputation and we are prepared to give everyone who comes the closest attention. We realize that a great many are yet busy in the fields who will be able to attend school later. Our school will be open to Sept. 1 and scholars can come any day up to Aug.

15. We will not take any new scholars after the 15th. If you wish to know how to class cotton by competent teachers the Union now offers you a chance to attend the best school ever held by them. The fee of \$15 will be charged for full course. Old scholars will be charged \$1.

H. H. ALLISON, President.
W. W. Kyle, Vice President.
R. M. PYRON, Secretary.

TITUS COUNTY SPEAKING DATES

E. B. Davis will speak at the following times and places in the interest of the Farmers' Union:

Benton School House, Friday, July 31, at 8:30 p. m.

Winfield, Saturday, August 1, at 2:30 p. m.

Mount Sylvia, Monday, August 3, at 8:30 p. m.

Oak Grove, Tuesday, August 4, at 8:30 p. m.

Farmers' Academy, Wednesday, August 5, at 8:30 p. m.

Our motto is "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule."

These meetings announced in your midst are for the interest of every farmer and it is hoped that you will make it convenient to hear this special representative of the Farmers' Union. Hear him before you pass your judgment. The farmers' financial success is the success of the land. Hence this organization should have the good will of every class.

L. E. CULVER,
Secretary and Treasurer Titus County Farmers, Union.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS.

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

A. H. O'Keeffe
Business Agent.

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Valuable Buggy Book FREE

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

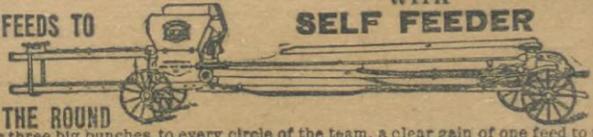


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Bales three big bunches to every circle of the team, a clear gain of one feed to the round. This third feed costs you nothing. It keeps piling up every minute and in a season's run will pay for the press. Three feeds to the round means two profits in hay baling. Again, the Admiral has a successful self feeder which does away with deadly and dangerous foot feeding. Made of steel and malleable iron, so strong that it cannot get out of fix. The horses work the feeder, which forces down three big feeds to every round. It saves time, labor and endless trouble. It means nice, smooth bales and highest market price.

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SPUR FARM LAND.

GREATEST AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA.

Sales begin August 17th, 1908, of the farm lands of the famous Spur Ranch in Dickens, Kent, Crosby and Garza Counties, Texas. 430,000 acres containing the finest agricultural lands in West Texas; all reliable cotton producing, absolutely free from boll weevil. For full particulars, address

Charles A. Jones, Manager for S. M. Swenson & Sons,
Espuela, Dickens County, Texas.

East Texas Yellow Pine Lumber.

Direct from mill to consumer, and at enormous saving of middlemen's profits. All grades in stock; 700,000 feet now on hand and prompt shipment can be made. Individual buyers can beat the dealers' prices who buy from the trust. For prices and freight rates, write

A. H. O'KEEFE,
State Purchasing and Sales Agent, F. E. & C. U. of Texas,
Fort Worth Texas.

Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,

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

North Texas' Reliable Specialist

20 years' experience five of which have been here. My proposition has always been

Your Money Back If Not Cured.

I offer not only the banks and business firms of this city, but 5000 cured people as reference. I HIRE NO INEXPERIENCED DOCTORS. Each patient is examined and treated personally, and if a cure is promised you will get it.

CONSULTATION FREE.

If you live out of town, write

DR. Y. M. MILAM,

Sixth and Houston Streets, (Over Bradford Brothers.) Ft. Worth, Tex.



THE WEEK'S EPITOME

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

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

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

The Texas and Pacific railroad will begin replacing the Lake Everman dam that was washed away about ten days ago at Big Sandy.

Jessie Cadell, the 14-year-old son of Mr. Cadell of Sparks, died Thursday from the effect of gunshot wounds inflicted yesterday evening.

Carl, the 7-year-old son of George Hamlin of Palmer fell from a barn loft and fractured his skull. He is in a precarious condition.

Near Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, a clash occurred between negro miners and officers, in which one negro was killed and two deputies were wounded.

Drinking, even out of one's own flask on railroad passenger trains in Louisiana constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

As a result of an automobile being struck by a passenger train, at Columbia City, Ind., Monday, six persons, riding in the auto, were instantly killed.

J. W. Wade of Paris, Texas, was seriously injured Wednesday and an automobile belonging to E. F. Judkins, president of the Judkins Company in Chicago.

The action of the Rock Island lines in declaring in favor of merchants' rates in the North below the 2c basis has aroused interest among passenger men everywhere.

51 thousand head of cattle grazing in Greenwood, Chase, Martin and Butler counties, have been quarantined by Federal Inspector R. B. Grimes of Emporia, Kan.

Jacques de Ville, an aged Frenchman, residing near Buffalo Gap, Sunday poured kerosene oil over himself and set the oil on fire, which resulted in his death.

Tuesday morning the east bound local freight on the Katy was wrecked four miles east of Farmersville when a derailment occurred that resulted in nine box cars jumping the rails and being smashed into kindling wood.

UNION ORGANIZERS

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

- J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.
- F. R. McEstridge, Brookston, Lamar county.
- J. L. Armstrong, Buda, Hays county.
- Tom B. Taylor, Gouldbusk, Coleman county.
- F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.
- Byron Barber, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county.
- F. M. Goodman, Granbury, route No. 3, Hood county.
- J. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Cass county.
- Steve Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.
- S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.
- W. B. Nicholson, Scurry, route No. 1, Kaufman county.
- H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
- W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.
- O. F. Dornblaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.
- R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.
- A. M. Nabors, Kosse, Limestone county.
- W. W. Scott, Dodd City, Fannin county.
- A. A. C. Williams, Alvord, Wise county.
- O. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.
- W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.
- W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.
- J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.
- G. J. Woodruff, Cooper, route No. 3, Delta county.
- W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.
- J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
- J. S. Airhart, Ander, Goliad county.
- L. M. Reed, Longworth, Fisher county.
- George E. Courtney, Haskell, Haskell county.
- Jesse B. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.
- J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.
- J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.
- Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.
- W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.
- J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Bell county.
- R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.
- W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146, Jeffords, secretary, Elgin, Okla.; W. S. Miller, Lake Creek, Texas; I. N. McCollister, Many, La.; S. L. Wilson, Eden, Miss.
- N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.
- F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.
- G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.
- J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.
- H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.
- J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.
- F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.
- William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.
- E. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.
- J. H. Carlile, New Waverly, Walker county.
- A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.
- G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.
- Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.
- J. T. Grice, Sparsburg, Dawson county.
- R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.
- W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.
- A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.
- H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.
- W. L. Wood, Toler, Hood county.
- W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.
- B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.
- J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.
- J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.
- Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.
- Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.
- Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.
- Joe E. Edmondson, Slocum, Anderson county.
- J. T. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.
- T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.
- M. C. Caylor, Anna, Route No. 2, Collin county.
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- J. R. Sturdivant, Elbert, Throckmorton county.
- L. E. Culver, Cookville, Titus county.

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

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- C. S. Barrett, president, Union City, Ga.
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- George W. Smith, doorkeeper, Washington.
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- N. H. Summitt, vice president and lecturer, Bertrand.
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