

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR

AND FARM JOURNAL

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STATE COTTON BAGGING MILL

**Author of Resolution in Favor of State Mill
Defends Measure and Endorses
Co-operation.**

Editor Co-Operator:

In your issue of August 23, 1908, I read with interest Honorable C. W. Woodman's article taking issue with the resolution adopted by the Farmers Union of Texas, at the State Convention, the resolution demanding that the State should manufacture in the penitentiaries, by convict labor, cotton bagging.

I also read your very able editorial reply to Mr. Woodman's position. As I am credited with the authorship of the resolution I desire to make this statement in justice to myself and the Farmers Union, and herein submit to the readers of your valuable paper, the following statement of the number of convicts in the Texas state penitentiary;

On August 31st, 1908 the report from J. A. Herring, Superintendent, shows the number to be 3,466, of which number 1095 are white, 1937 are black, 385 are Mexicans and two Indians. They are employed as follows: Confined at Huntsville are 418; confined in the Rusk prison are 235; the Wynne Consumption farm 51; on other State farms 1013; on the Shear Farms 317 are employed; while the contract forces on farm number 1277. The railroad forces, two in number, have 143 employed; State insane asylum 12. There are 2395 male and 71 females on hand. This makes a total of 2658 on the farms including the consumptive farm. 653 are confined in the walls of the two penitentiaries. This includes cripples and those

who are unable to do manual work.

So you can readily see that a very small proportion of the convict labor comes in competition with Union labor. Really, I believe that an investigation would show that those who come in competition with Union labor do not manufacture enough to supply the penitentiary demands; while on the other hand the 2658 produce an enormous amount of agricultural products that come directly in competition with the producer on the farm. The number of bales of cotton that these convicts produce each year are directly in competition with the prices of the cotton that farms produce.

Now, in view of the fact of the very able and patriotic utterances of Mr. Gompers in his address before the Farmers National Union, in which he declared that the Union Labor Organizations of the country were striving with the Farmers Union for a common good and whose words of advice were applauded by the Farmers Union and in a great manner heeded by our Union, in giving preference in our purchases of all Union products, we do not think that the objections to the resolution to manufacture by convict labor a certain proportion of cotton into cotton bagging, should or will meet with a serious objection by the Union labor organizations of the country.

The convict burden is one that we must all assume our proportional part of, and the above fig-

ures show that the farmers of the country are certainly assuming more than their proportional burden, and we do not think that the continued efforts of the farmer to secure the manufacture of cotton bagging in the State penitentiary will meet with severe criticism, especially as most of the work would be done by female convicts who are certainly unfit for the heavy manual labor required of the convict farm.

Very respectfully,
N. A. (Gus) Shaw.

MID-WINTER MEETING OF THE TEXAS CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 3, '08.

Prof. A. M. Ferguson, secretary of the Texas Corn Grower's Association has sent out a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at Dallas at 10 a. m. October 21st., in the parlors of the Dallas Commercial Club.

This meeting of the Executive Committee is for the purpose of selecting a place and date for the mid-winter meeting of the Texas Corn Growers Association and to make arrangements for the Texas Corn show held under the auspices of the association.

The Texas Corn Growers Association has, from its organization, been one of the largest and most influential agricultural associations in the state. It has held meetings in Dallas, Waco, Terrell, and at College Station, in connection with the Farmers Congress. Its meetings have largely been attended by farmers and business men from various parts of the state and is looked upon as a progressive and wide-awake association. Through the co-operation of the business interests of Dallas, Denton, Ft. Worth, Denison and other cities, besides the places in which meetings have been held, it has been

able to distribute over \$1200 in cash and merchandise premiums for meritorious exhibits of seed corn. Besides these regular premiums the association will, this year award the magnificent Holland Trophy Cup, offered by the Texas Farm & Ranch, and the gold medal known as the Denison Board of Trade Medal, offered by the Denison Board of Trade as an inducement to stimulate seed improvement by Texas corn growers.

A number of Texas towns have already informed secretary Ferguson that they will ask for the meeting of the association and no doubt other town, will have representatives on hand at the meeting of the Executive Committee to extend invitations.

The members of the executive committee are as follows:

Thos. A. Galliard, president, Garza, Texas, J. H. Hornbeak, vice president, Corsicana, Texas, A. M. Ferguson, Secretary and treasurer, Sherman Texas, John Gorham, Waco, Texas, M. B. Young Weatherford, Texas, John H. Garrett, Forney, Texas, J. E. Quicksall, Waco, Texas, and Prof. C. H. Alvord, Texas A. & M. College.

The officers of the association plan to have the greatest meeting that they have ever held next January. The officers and executive committee of the Texas Seed Breeders have been invited to meet with the executive committee of the Corn Growers Association.

PROLIFIC USE OF THE SOIL.

There is an old story to the effect that there was once a very foolish man who decided that he would train his horse to work without eating. He thought that he would feed fewer oats each day until finally he would require none at all. The result of this system he said, was that the horse had

reached the point where he could get along on only one straw a day he died. Of course this man was denounced as being very foolish, but as absurd as his idea was it is not so very different from that of the man who takes from his land each year certain elements of the soil which are required for the production of a certain crop which he plants on his land year after year without giving it a rest by planting it to some other crop or by allowing it to lie fallow a season or two. Science has demonstrated beyond peradventure that unless a system of rotation of crops is followed or the soil is supplied in some other way with the elements taken from it by one certain crop being produced on it year after year it will soon be exhausted.

As showing the results that are sure to follow the suicidal system of single cropping, a writer in the Craftsman says that in the closing decade of the last century the land values of Ohio shrank \$60,000,000. In Minnesota the great wheat state the average yield has dropped a bushel an acre in the last five years. In Kansas the retrogression is even more marked. The census report gives the average annual product an acre of all the farms in the United States as worth \$11.38. This figure, poor as it is, must owe a great deal to the newly opened territories, for the great agricultural states of Minnesota and Illinois fell considerably below it.

The writer above referred to shows the advantage to be gained by attention to proper rotation and fertilization. He says;

"With the most fertile land in the world we are producing much less than other peoples extract from lands of poorer quality and longer subjection to tilth. During the ten years ending with 1906 we raised 13 5-10 bushels of wheat to the acre. In Austria and Hungary the average was 17 bushels, in France it was 19 8-10 in Germany 27 6-10 and in the United Kingdom 32 2-10 bushels. The figures for barley, oats and other crops show the same contrast. As an illustration of what can be done here under intensive farming it may be stated that in Yellowstone County, Montana, the following yields an acre have been secured; Wheat 53 bushels, oats 163 bushels and potatoes 1,213 bushels while 1420 tons of alfalfa have been grown on 200 acres.

His statement can not successfully be disputed when he says that the impoverishment of our lands has been brought about in the main by single-cropping and the neglect of fertilization. Almost everywhere in the country it has been the practice of the

farmers to select the crop which promised the best immediate return and to plant their fields in it year after year without rest or change and in spite of the protests of scientists and the demonstration of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Whereas, arable land should under proper treatment grow richer and more bountiful year by year, our agricultural acres are deteriorating so fast that the owner derives from them an annual income equal to no more than what would be a moderate rental if they were in ordinary condition and properly cultivated.

The facts here stated are the more remarkable when it is remembered that the agents of the Department of Agriculture and other scientists including the instructors at the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges throughout the country, have been warning the farmers against the one-crop system for years past. The most progressive and successful farmers have also demonstrated by their own work that crop rotation is an essential to the preservation of soil fertility and they have shown how easy it is to maintain the fertility of the soil by the planting of certain legumes and other plants which have the effect of giving to it the properties of which it is deficient.

The fact that cultivable land is becoming scarcer from year to year is only the more reason for conserving to the utmost the fertility of the soil.—Dallas News.

NOTICE TO COUNTY UNIONS OF TEXAS.

There are many calls coming to headquarters for speakers for County Unions and the most of these calls are from the 1st to the 15th of October. Sometimes 15 or 20 county unions will meet the same day and all want good speakers. Therefore it is impossible for us to supply the speakers. But if the State Officials could set the dates of meeting of the county unions we could more effectually meet these demands and at much less expense. If we were allowed to set dates for the meeting of county Unions, we could assign speakers to the different districts and arrange dates consecutively so that the speaker could go from county to county and serve many more county Unions at much less traveling expense.

The State Executive Committee will meet in Ft. Worth Nov. 10th and I will ask all County Unions that are willing for the committee to set the date of meeting of their Union to so inform Bro. C. Smith State Secretary between now and Nov. 10. Now brethren, all that are willing to this please act promptly because if you don't send in by Nov. 10 your County Union will be left out of the arrangement of these appointments.

Joe E. Edmondson,
State Lect. and Organizer.

NOTICE TO FARMERS We Solicit Your Cotton Shipments

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

We solicit your patronage. Write us for further particulars

H. KEMPNER, Cotton Factor, Galveston, Texas.

NATIONAL GRANGE FOR GOOD ROADS

Report and resolutions of the committee on public highways of the National Grange, at its annual meeting Nov. 12-21, 1907, and unanimously adopted:

Your committee on public highways has had under consideration, not only the broad question involved in the improvement of the public highways, but it has given special attention to the plans of the executive and legislative committee to make the Grange campaign, in favor of federal aid, effective. That plan is approved by the committee and the large amount of work already accomplished, in preparation for a vigorous campaign in support of the Grange plan, is in the highest degree commendable and reflects great credit on our executive and legislative committee, who have perfected arrangements to bring to the support of the Grange campaign, to secure the enactment of the necessary legislation by congress, the aid of the large industrial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country.

In addition to this, arrangements are perfected to prosecute the campaign vigorously among the farmers in all unorganized sections of the country and, through farm organizations not affiliated with the Grange,

The plans are so perfect and comprehensive that a vigorous prosecution of the campaign all along the line is assured, and one that we may well feel confident will bring early success.

Your committee, therefore, unanimously approve the recommendations of the Worthy Master and the executive committee.

The resolutions referred to this committee are in harmony with the plan and are hereby approved and incorporated in the following—which, if approved, will become the platform, as it were, on which the Grange campaign will be fought:

Whereas, The improvement of the highways of the country is a matter of general public concern, and should properly receive the attention and assistance of the national government, and

Whereas, The revenue raised by taxes paid by the people of the country as a whole should be devoted as far as possible to purposes which will benefit the greater number of the taxpayers in all sections of the country, and

Whereas, No argument can be advanced in favor of the annual appropriations by congress on behalf of river and harbor improvements that does not apply even more strongly to the improvement of our public roads; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Grange favors a general policy of good roads construction by the various municipalities, counties and states, and

Resolved, That we favor the imme-

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mediate enactment of legislation by congress making liberal federal appropriations for the improvement of the public highways of the country, these appropriations to be expended in such manner as congress may prescribe.

Arrangements are made for giving these resolutions wide circulation in the press and in circular form. We therefore ask your unanimous endorsement. Fraternally submitted,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

OLIVER WILSON, Chairman.

SAW WOOD

Have you wood to saw? Posts? Poles? Have you any sawing of any kind, including the sawing down of trees of good size in the woods?

If you have, let us tell you that the Folding Sawing Machine advertised elsewhere in this paper is a mighty valuable thing for you. Read through this paper until you find the little advertisement and read it. Then write to the makers and give them a chance to tell you about it—what it is, what it does, how much labor it saves, how easily it is handled, how easy it is to carry about from place to place, etc.

The advertising is just started in our paper. We welcome it because the Folding Sawing Machine is something every man with wood sawing to do ought to have. Don't fail to look up the ad and then write to the Folding Sawing Machine Co., Chicago, and let them tell you about the machine.

CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—
Hands in Dreadful State—Dis-
ease Defied Treatment for 7 Years

PERMANENT CURE IN CUTICURA.

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate pencil in one of the cracks and a rule placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I kept using remedy after remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of soap were used. I now keep them on hand for sunburn, etc., and use Cuticura Soap for shaving. W. H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 28, 1907."

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

OVER TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS ADDED

Editor Co-Operator: Here comes another report from old Titus county. I am just back home from our County Union meeting and it was the best county meeting I ever had the pleasure of attending. We met with Liberty Hill local and I must say they know how to entertain the delegates who visit them.

At the night session, which was an open meeting, the Liberty string band, which is one of the best in northeast Texas, gave us some most excellent music. They entertained us for about thirty minutes and then Brother L. E. Culver spoke forty minutes on "The Business of the Order." With a ten-minute intermission of music your writer followed and spoke for an hour on "The Principles of the Order." We had a great crowd and the very best attention throughout. After I had finished speaking, while listening to sweet strains of music, four of the brethren who had been appointed by our county president, solicited new members and in thirty minutes they reported twenty-five names for enrollment in the great cause of the Farmers' Union. I then asked all who were ready to join now to meet me in the church just a few steps away and I and about twenty of the Union brothers and sisters had the honor of initiating fifteen new members into our beloved order, while the orchestra kept the rest of the audience entertained at the school house.

The business session the next day was the best we have ever had in Titus county. Arrangements were made to sell our ribbon cane syrup, sweet potatoes and Spanish peanuts through our business agent, L. E. Culver, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and if any Union brother wants any of these supplies it would be well enough for him to write to him. We indorsed the cotton movement at Galveston which Bro. D. J. Neill and the executive committee arranged for us and we congratulate them for their good and faithful work. The night session closed with some most excellent singing by the Duncan brothers. At this meeting I called for subscribers to The Co-Operator and herewith inclose list of subscribers.

I know Liberty Hill local will be one of the best in the county. I organized them July 15, with nine members, and now they have fifty-five good working members and we hope they will have the county Union meet with them again. This makes over two hundred members that I have initiated since July 5, and there are ten more to be initiated at Liberty Hill at the next meeting. Brethren, if you don't think we are in the Union cause in earnest, just come over and meet with us in one of our county meetings. We meet the last Friday and Saturday in each month and we will meet next time at Farmers' Academy, Oct. 30 and 31. Brother organizers, let us keep up the great work for our work is doing much good for the order. Yours for the cause of humanity and the homes of our great Southland.

E. C. DAVIS, Lecturer.

Enclosed find money order for which please continue my paper. As a farmer I find I can't do without it.

A. LANKFORD, Lorena, Tex.

COST OF GROWING COTTON

Editor Co-operator:

I was pleased to see recently in the Co-operator some discussion as to the cost of growing cotton. It is a remarkable fact, but I do not believe there is a farmer now growing cotton that can tell accurately how much it actually costs to produce cotton on an average. If it is true, that such ignorance obtains, it is not strange that when we go to sell that we take whatever price may be offered us. Every other class of business people know exactly what is the cost of that which they produce or trade in. A merchant adds up first cost, freight, rent, insurance, wear and tear interest, clerk hire, and every other item of expense, then puts on his profit and keeps his goods until some one pays his price.

We plant cotton, work our families and ourselves to cultivate and pick it, use up all the feed we grow for our teams, keep no account of the amount of labor we put in, the feed we use, the interest on our farms, wear and tear on houses fences, land, teams, implements, taxes or any other item of expense, to inform ourselves as to what it does cost us to grow the stuff.

I think it vitally important that we do inform ourselves on these points in order that we know what wages we are getting.

I do not believe that any of us would be willing to work at 50 cents per day for a man's labor and nothing for the wages of our wives and children, if we know it; but I boldly assert that it is my firm belief that the average cotton growing farmer does not realize as much as 50 cents per day, net, for his labor in a five-year period of growing cotton, unless he gets more than 10 cents per pound for his crops.

Evidently, if this is true, and known to us, it will be a great incentive to abandon the growing of cotton unless we can secure a better price.

When we realize that it costs at least 15 cents to grow it—and it costs more than that—if we allow a dollar per day, for labor—we will be much more reluctant to sell it for 8½ cents, which I am sorry to see done by my neighbors daily.

I suggest that each of our local Unions take up this matter of actual cost and urge as many members as possible to keep accurate accounts for next season in order to know how much it does cost, so that if we are only getting paid 50 cents per day we may keep what we grow until we get a better price, or quit growing it and look for a better paying job.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES B. METCALFE.

Glenmore Farm, San Angelo, Texas.

I HAVEN'T GOT TIME

Editor Co-operator:

I have been thinking for some time I would write and give the readers of your paper some of the news from this country, but I haven't had time.

I know I ought to brake my land this fall, get in in good shape, plant plenty of corn, peas and all kinds of feed stuff so I can raise plenty of hogs for my meat and some to sell and everything that I can sell in my local market, but I haven't got time.

Now I know I ought to attend all meetings of my local, district and

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

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county Unions, do all I can for the union—but I haven't got time.

Now, why is it that the farmers of today haven't got time to do as they did fifteen or twenty years ago in this country? If it is not because we as farmers are trying to raise too much cotton I don't know why it is.

Can we make a living raising cotton at the present price and buy all that we eat? I say no; all can do as they please, but I have this year cut my cotton crop down and next year will make another cut on it.

I have this year sixty acres of land that I'm working myself; twenty-four in corn, four of oats, three in sorghum, three in peas and goobers, one in potatoes, and twenty-five in cotton. Will make plenty of everything to do me but cotton. The worms and dry weather cut it off; will make about one-third bale per acre.

A. D. HUTTON.

Rising Star, Texas.

A BOY ECONOMIST

National Co-operator and Farm Journal: I am a small boy, 12 years old. My father and mother both belong to the Union. My father is president and my mother secretary of Frank's Branch Local No. 3216. There are about forty-two members, including the ladies. Although I am a small boy, I like the grand order and hope it will stand through the hardest panic that ever visited our fair land and country, and I hope the day will not be long when our land shall be freed from this wage bondage and the ever-cunning speculator that has robbed our grandfathers and our fathers of their hard-earned product. I am union in belief from head to foot—

F. CANNON

COMMISSION CO.,

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and hope some day to be a man to fight for the cause of the oppressed and see every one get the value of his toil, when every man can own a home, and perhaps then I will have an equal show. As it is today, I cannot go to school on account of being unable to buy books and clothes. It seems hard, indeed, to see so many children with all the necessities of life and I with only enough to eat to barely exist, and just rags enough to keep out only part of the sun. But, then, I can look around and see the sad surrounding of scores of little children in like circumstances; but nevertheless there is to be a change some time and the sooner the better. So wishing the union a long life and much success to the editor of The Co-operator, I will close.

ANDY VAN WINKLE.

Fred, Texas, Sept. 26.

WOULD ABOLISH STATE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

Editor Co-operator:

In The Co-operator of the 17th inst. is a letter from Brother J. F. Hinson with regard to crop statistics, which I fully approve. As the chief function of the agricultural department at Austin seems to be to expose the farmers' business, about the best thing to do with it is to abolish it. If this department has ever given out one iota of information that would tend to enable the farmer to arrive at the true value of his cotton I have never seen it. The farmers passed upon the establishment of this department in one of the proposed constitutional amendments, and I believe voted almost unanimously against it. We should

demand that the next legislature abolish it.

We already have a sufficient crop reporting curse in the crop reporting bureau of the department of agriculture at Washington. The reports of this bureau here cost the cotton producer of the South many, many millions of dollars. When the cotton season opened in 1903 it was selling at about 10½ cents, and under the natural law of demand and supply it steadily advanced till on September 1 it reached 11½ cents per pound. Every bale was being eagerly taken as fast as it rolled out of the press at that price up to 11 o'clock September 3, when the bureau report on condition was published. In two weeks after the report was published cotton was selling on the streets of San Antonio at \$7-16 cents per pound. Up to the publication of that report the world believed the crop was short, and was paying the price justified by that belief. As soon as the cotton was pretty well out of the farmers' hands it began to advance, and steadily advanced till in the following February it reached 16 cents.

Again, for two solid weeks, and up to the hour of the publication of the bureau report on condition in September last year, cotton sold, without varying as much as 1-4 cent, at 13½ cents per pound, and exactly one week later 11 cents per pound was offered for the same class of cotton.

Now in stating that the crop reporting bureau at Washington is a curse to the cotton farmer, I mean no reflection on the department of agriculture, nor on its head, Secretary Wilson, who stands head and shoulders above any other man that ever occupied that position. Neither the department nor Mr. Wilson has any discretion in the matter, as they are compelled by a law of congress to tabulate and publish to the world as facts the fake reports that are sent to them.

The lawyer-politicians of congress, like the lawyer-politicians of the Texas legislature, thought that they knew better what was good for the farmer than he did himself. These bureau reports should be abolished altogether, or they should at least be based entirely upon the reports of the department's own agents, and the department should be held responsible for them. Fraternally,

W. F. Miller,
San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 22.

MEETINGS WITH FARMERS

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 3.—The fourth of the series of agricultural institute meetings being held at country school houses under the auspices of the Board of Trade was held at Cashlon last night, addresses being delivered by Professor D. A. Saunders and T. W. Larkin.

Professor Saunders, who is engaged in corn and cotton propagation work for Texas soils, spoke on seed selection and soil preparation in corn culture, advocating careful selection of seed corn in the field and early fall plowing as a first step in soil preparation, to be followed by winter harrowing and early spring breaking. The speaker discussed the requirements of corn plant from a botanical standpoint, and made clear the importance of providing the inherent qualities and the plan foods needed in the making of a crop. He stated that his experience in testing plats near Denison had revealed the possibilities for increasing the yield and improving the quality of both corn and cotton in this section.

Mr. Larkin discussed general agricultural conditions and possibilities, reviewing the farming experience of the year and anticipating future operations. He again discussed bur clover, and urged its planting in a small way in the orchards and as a cover and winter pasture crop.

JUDGE WILLIAMS ON GIN COMPRESSION.

The following letter is self-explanatory.

Hon. W. S. Miller, Lake Creek, Texas.—My Dear Sir and Friend: Writing you as the Texas member of the National Farmers' Union standing committee on gin compression, I call to mind our conversation at the Imperial hotel, Dallas, in the summer of 1906, as to the round bale and also my efforts to have the Farmers' Union form and express a matured opinion as to the best bale.

This subject of the round bale and that of perfecting a cotton warehousing system overshadows all other economic questions bearing upon the prosperity of the South.

May I ask whether the members of your committee intend to investigate the round bale further? I sincerely trust so, as its savings of \$6.69 on each 500 pounds of line cotton over the same weight of lint cotton in the farmers' old box press square bale and \$1.97 on each 500 pounds of lint cotton over the same weight of cotton in the gin compressed square bale shows the round bale saves more than twice as much over the gin compressed square bale as the latter saves over the old box press square bale. The following figures illustrate the above statement:

Savings on 500 pounds line in the round bale	\$6.69
Savings on 500 pounds line in the gin compressed square bale....	1.97

Saved by the round bale over the gin compressed square bale....\$4.72

I have so often and so earnestly presented these facts that a man who could be discouraged would have long since felt so. But I know the subject is an immense one and the Union is an immense body of conservative men, so that it will take time and persistence to have the facts impress themselves on the union.

These figures mean on a 12,000,000-bale crop a saving on the entire crop if put in the round bale of about \$80,000,000 over the old box press square bale and of about \$56,000,000 over the new gin compressed square bale, whilst the new gin compressed square bale would save less than \$25,000,000 over the old box press square bale.

Otherwise expressed, if the Union should adopt the gin compressed square bale instead of the round bale there would be lost each year over twice as much in having failed to adopt the round bale as the gin compressed square bale would have over the old box press square bale.

Again, otherwise expressed, the gin compressed square bale prevents only one-third of the losses of the old box press square bale, that is, it saves \$1.97 of these losses, whereas the round bale prevents all these losses; that is, it saves \$6.69 on each 500 pounds of lint cotton.

May I ask that you call the attention of Messrs. J. W. Boatwright of Mississippi, chairman, and C. A. Billingsly of Arkansas, your associate members of the standing national committee on gin compression, to the above facts.

For the present I am compelled to lay aside the round bale.

I write this letter to bring the subject to your attention, that it may not be lost sight of, since the round bale has proven its merits and the Farmers' Union can do more to effect a reform in the baling of cotton, thereby saving annually about \$80,000,000 to the South, than any other influence.

Your committee is charged with a great responsibility, next to that of the standing committee on warehouses, with kindest regards, I am, very truly your friend,

EUGENE WILLIAMS.

A SPLENDID IDEA.

We are in receipt of eleven three-month subscriptions from the secretary of Blossom local, paid out of the local treasury by vote of the members present. It seems to us that this is a capital plan to get the membership interested. If you have a brother who is not posted, or a nonunion man whom you wish to become interested, we know of no better way to get them in working order than by having them read what is really being accomplished and done by others. We predict that the Blossom local will become one of the liveliest and most active locals in the State.

MONTAGUE COUNTY UNION

Montague County Union will meet with Oak Bluff Union Friday, Sept. 9, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. Open session the night before. All locals are earnestly requested to be sure to be represented at County Union, as business of importance is to be transacted.

H. A. TAGE, Secy.

TARRANT COUNTY MEETING

Tarrant County Union will meet in Fort Worth, Friday, October 9, 1908, at 10 a. m. All locals are requested to send delegates. The executive committee will meet Thursday night, October 8, at state headquarters, Bushong building, Third and Main streets. Business of importance.

W. R. BUCKNER, President.

KAUFMAN COUNTY UNION

Kaufman County Union will meet with Cobbs' Switch Local, October 9 and 10. I want every union man and woman in the county to be there if they can, for there will be lots of business to attend to. All who want to be at the trial come on Friday. We want to have some good speakers both days.

LEWIS L. DALRYMPLE,
President.

DALLAS COUNTY UNION

Dallas County Union will meet in Dallas, Texas, Oct. 17, in Commercial Club rooms.

KAUFMAN COUNTY UNION

The Kaufman County Farmers' Union will meet in regular quarterly session on Oct. 9 and 10.

ROBERTSON COUNTY UNION

Robertson County Union will meet with West Boon Union, ten miles north of Franklin, Texas, Oct. 9 and 10, 1908.

N. J. WHITLEY.

FOREIGN SPINNER ADVISES FARMERS TO SELL COTTON

It matters not how good a man one may be or how intelligent in some branches, he may do untold harm when he gets out of his sphere. The following letter from a Belgium spinner to former Commissioner R. T. Milner was published by Judge Kone, present commissioner of agriculture of Texas, who may be a good lawyer, but who is a very poor friend to the farmer, if he thinks this will benefit Texas:

AUSTIN, Sept. 14.—The following letter was received today at the agricultural department:

Antwerp, Belgium. Hon. R. T. Milner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin—Dear Sir: In reply to your recent letters giving estimate of cost of cotton producing and asking for information regarding present conditions and sentiments in the European cotton markets, I have to say: Am informed that cotton mills are not running on full time because orders at hand do not justify them doing so. However, prospects for the immediate future are said to be very good because the usual orders have been withheld on the expectation of a large crop and low prices. For this reason cotton men generally expect the principal demand during the next two or three months, and it would therefore seem good policy for those planters who are in need of funds to avail themselves of this opportunity to dispose of their product at a fair price. The more fortunate ones who have no obligations to meet might demonstrate their public spirit and patriotism by holding until spring, thereby averting all pressure upon the market and a consequent recession of prices.

While Liverpool has 400,000 bales less on hand at this time last year, the trade does not look for much higher prices in spring unless conditions improve materially or the crop should turn out to be less than 12,000,0000 bales.

In view of the elimination of public speculation in the South, it would seem that this season's prices will most likely be governed principally by supply and demand. I remain, sir, yours truly,

N. C. SCHLEMMER.

WHEN YOU ARE IN FT. WORTH FOR AMUSEMENT VISIT

Majestic Theatre

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

8 HIGH-CLASS ACTS 8

TWICE DAILY—2:30 AND 8:30

BILL CHANGED EVERY MONDAY

WRITE OR TELEGRAPH US TO RESERVE SEATS IN ADVANCE

PRICES Matinee, 15, 25, 35c.
Evening, 10, 20, 30, 50, 75c

\$100.00 Cash for Three Ears of Corn

Will be given away by the American Seed Co., 209 West Weatherford St., Ft. Worth, Texas. Open to every farmer of Texas and Oklahoma, who will produce the best three ears of corn raised this year, to be sent to us, either by postage or express prepaid, or delivered in person. CAUTION—In sending the corn, securely wrap in cotton, so that the grains will not be shelled off or bruised.

First Prize, \$50.00 Second Prize \$30.00 Third Prize \$20.00

We will have a corn expert of national reputation, to judge, who will also give a free lecture on diversification. Date of lecture and prizes awarded on corn will be published in the leading newspapers.

The American Seed Co., Ft. Worth, Texas. Contest Dept.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

WALTON COUNTY ON THE BAGGING QUESTION.

The Walton County Farmers Union believes that since thirty pounds are deducted from every bale of cotton, for the weight of the bagging and ties, in the price that is always quoted, that the farmers are entitled to put on exactly that number of pounds of bagging and ties. Yet, if the farmer puts over six yards of bagging and five ties on a bale, the cotton buyer knocks off fifty cents on the bale every time. Yes, knocks off, for that is his only authority.

In 1902 the Cotton Buyers' Association passed a resolution that they would not accept a bale of cotton that had nine yards of bagging on it, without deducting fifty cents in the price. This is the only authority there is. There is no law compelling the number of yards of bagging to be limited to six. They have stuck to it, and many farmers in Walton county can tell how it went against the grain, when they lost fifty cents on every bale that was covered with nine yards of bagging. However, some wealthy classes of planters in the county, who were independent of the cotton buyers, made 400-pound bales and covered them with nine yards of bagging. They refused to have the 50 cents knocked off, and, it is stated on authority that the cotton buyer broke his resolution by buying the then extra yards at the prevailing prices of cotton. This is what the little farmers propose to do, and we farmers of Walton county call on all farmers of the state and all who read the Farmers' Union News to do the same thing.

We contend that if thirty pounds of tare is deducted in quoted prices at Liverpool, that we are entitled to use that much covering. The street cotton buyer, Arthur Brisbane, and the devil to the contrary, notwithstanding. Of course, everybody knows that it takes nine yards of the heaviest bagging on the market, together with the usual number of ties to make 29 pounds. All farmers who have to pay 50 cents for the three extra yards being on are simply being cheated out of that much. We think that the cotton is ours when we make it, and that the man who buys it has nothing by rights to say what we cover it with, or how much we put on, just so we don't put on over thirty pounds.

There is a method of putting on the bagging that completely covers the cotton and no bagging is doubled back. It's this way:

Cut the nine yards into three lengths of three yards each. Put one in the bottom of the press. When ready to press, take the two remaining lengths and put in top of press, letting the edges lap a little so as to cover completely the cotton. This is much more satisfactory than doubling the ends. Some of our members are very enthusiastic over this new decision of the farmer. Every one has been opposed all the time to knocking off the 50 cents, but doing business singly they were powerless. Now that the farmers can act in co-operation with each other, it is believed that the cotton buyers will take the cotton with nine yards on it just the same as they would with six, when it is offered to them, if the farmers will

insist that they wrap cotton in no other way.

GRADY CARLTON.

In Farmers' Union News.

A CURE FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES.

Editor Co-Operator:

Dear Sir, I have been reading "Uncle Sam Hampton's" discourse on "The Disease and the Remedy," and I believe if every Union man would read it there would be no more failing to pay dues or laying out from locals.

I think the Co-Operator is the best paper I ever read. If we would all read it we would be better informed upon the working of the Union and, therefore, we could work more effectively.

We need better organization. It requires organized force to meet organized opposition. We must be more thoroughly organized before we can ever win. I have been a member of the Union for nearly a year and the more I study the principles of the organization the more interest I have in the work. Let every member of the order get to work and do something for this grand cause. If we would make a success we must have a deep interest in the work and right in the local is the place to arouse this interest.

If you want a good, lively local you must get all of the members to attend and to talk when they are there.

L. B. TIDWELL.

Protem, Mo.

A CORRECTION

In our issue of Sept. 24 the type made it appear that one of the speakers at the Brownwood meeting was "W. R. Ward," when it should have read W. L. Wood. We regret this very much, because Brother Wood was

EBONY PAINT A strictly pure mineral product; does not crack or scale; wears long and evenly. Will positively stop leaks as well as preserve metal, shingles, paper, or other material. For boilers or any exposed metal it has no equal. Sold under positive guarantee; your money back if not satisfied. Delivered any point east of Rockies for \$9 per barrel. Better than you pay 50c gallon for.

W. W. MARMADUKE, Washington, Ind.

NORTH TELEPHONES specially adapted to farm lines. Sold direct from factory. Book of instructions how to organize farmers and build line free. Write for Bulletin No. 524. The North Electric Co., Cleveland, O. Kansas City, Mo. Dallas, Tex.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed | **\$14.00 Galvanized**
Grinder. | **Steel Wind Mill.**
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

3 CORDS in 10 HOURS
RUNS EASY No Backache
SAWS DOWN TREES
weights only 41 lbs.
EASILY CARRIED

BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocket knife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw more timber with it than 2 men in any other way, and do it easier. Send for FREE illustrated catalog, showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order receives agency. Address **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,** 350-164 E. Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois.


known to some of his friends elsewhere to have been there and they naturally thought strange of his absence from the program.

Another error in the same report was in reading Brother Lewis Gaines as "Gaines."

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain.

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. "Station 34"



THE STANDARD EXPRESS SULKY

Compactly constructed, Simplicity Emphasized, Draft Minimized

12-inch PLOW 14-inch 16-inch

Strong and Safe

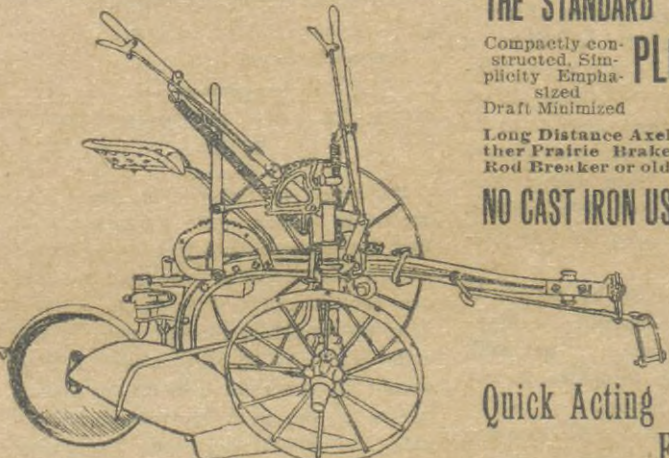
Long Distance Axles furnished with either Prairie Braker, Middle Braker, Rod Braker or old Ground Bottoms.

NO CAST IRON USED IN THIS PLOW

Quick Acting Furrow Wheels.

EMERSON MF. CO., Dallas, Tex.

When writing advertisers please mention the Co-Operator.



The Success Sulky Plow

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

It Is Beam Hitch

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

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

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



Ask Your Dealer

To Show You the

"Rock Island" Special Sulky

And

"Rock Island" Chief Planter

Before you buy your Breaking Plows and Riding Planters. A card from you will get cuts of same.

Southern Rock Island Plow Company
Dallas, Texas.

SHIPPING COTTON TO ENGLAND

Instructions for Making Consignments to Manchester

The Farmers' Union Cotton Company of Memphis has issued the following instructions:

When desirous of selling cotton on terms of cost, freight and insurance and 6 per cent express samples (representing every bale and graded) should be sent to Manchester office in lots of not less than fifty to 100 bales. Each lot should bear a distinctive reference number and the (four letter) mark under which the cotton is to be shipped. On arrival of samples in Manchester, offers from either side could be cabled, Myers' 39th edition, Atlantic Code being used for this purpose.

Care should be taken by sellers in calculating prices to reckon the Manchester office commission of 1 per cent, also the 1 per cent franchise in respect of weight guarantee.

Write and send by express samples to Manchester office, or cable the number of bales with average grade and staple and the amount of advance required per bale. Manchester office will then arrange and cable reply, giving name of bank upon which you are to draw for the advance.

Care should be taken to insure all cotton in transit to foreign ports and to its destination) and insurance certificate in all cases should be attached to bill of lading. Consignments of cotton to be held or sold in Europe should be shipped to Liverpool in preference to Manchester. Nothing below Liverpool low middling should be shipped to England unless sold before shipped.

Copies of shipping documents should be sent to Manchester office, 12 Exchange street.

The reversible code word, "Facoun," should be registered as a cable address with the Western Union and other cable companies.

Form of Consignment Note

Consignment of.....bales (arranged for on.....1908) for account and risk of ourselves, shipped to Liverpool, per rail and by steamer, via port of.....per.....steamer line, consigned to order. Notify the Farmers' Union Cotton Company, 12 Exchange street, Manchester. (Qualify as per express samples or cable.)

Marine insurance affected with....
.....for.....
Marks and Numbers, Weight.
1-100, 100Bs..... 50,000 lbs. gross.
Less 6 per cent.... 3,030

Total46,970 lbs. net.
Our 60 d-6 draft on Bank of.....
for advance of per bale,
amounting to

(This consignment advice to be signed by shippers, with actual date and plate of interior shipment.)

Form of Invoice

Invoice of.....bales of.....for
.....(which includes 10 per cent
over gross invoice value).
Marks and Numbers,
(Fido.) Weight.
1-250, 250Bs 126,250 lbs. gross.
(Gold.)
251-500 250 126,250
.....
252,500
Less 6 per cent.. 15,150
237,350
At 6d per lb..... 5,933.15
Less freight on 252,350 lbs.,
at 30d per 100 lbs..... 315.12 .6

5,828.10.10

Reimbursed by our 60 d-s draft on Bank of

(This invoice to be signed by shippers, with actual date and place of interior shipment.)

In conclusion, permit us to say that you should take counsel of practical common sense, and investigate us fully through intelligent channels, and use us if we can be of service.

FARMERS' UNION COTTON CO.,
By B. G. West, Gen'l Manager,
R. L. Jones, Office Manager.
Memphis, Tenn.

EFFECTS OF MANCHESTER STRIKE

So much is being said about the strike in cotton mills in Lancashire, and its immediate effect on price of cotton, that we wish to remind the cotton raisers and the public in general that the result of this stoppage of the mills can have no other effect than to create an abnormal demand for cotton goods on the part of jobbers, wholesale and retail merchants. If every cotton mill in the world was to close on the same day it would not stop the people from buying cotton goods until the supply on hand was completely exhausted. It is a fact beyond controversy that the consumption of cotton goods by those who buy across the counters of the retail merchants throughout the world in every nation and among every kindred tongue and people, is where the demand for cotton is determined and this demand remains constant throughout the year, independent of sporadic labor troubles among the operatives of any mill center.

market, incident to a few thousand operatives quitting work, to stampede us, to break the market by rapid selling regardless of the immediate demand is worse than folly—it is a financial suicide to the South.

We wish to say a word to those who held cotton last year and had to finally sell for less than those who sold in the fall: It is admitted by all honest people that the holding of cotton created a market for those who sold. There has not been a time during the most depressed periods of the cotton market last season that it did not sell for more than it would have brought last fall in the face of the financial panic had there been no holding movement. Therefore you have lost nothing by holding, while those who sold made by your holding.

You are face to face with this sea-

son's proposition. Must we again create a market for those who are determined to sell or shall we all rush to the market at once and force the crop into the hands of speculators on a demoralized market, thus defeating the purpose of the organization that we have done so much to build up and support?

There has never been a reformation in all the history of the world that some did not bear more of the burden of the conflict than others. We who have held cotton at an apparent sacrifice should remember that we have really lost nothing as a body of loyal members but have benefited the entire South and others more than ourselves. Let us ask ourselves if this is a thing we regret. If we do ourselves no harm and help others should we be ashamed of it? But some of you say, "There were those who deprived themselves of the necessities of life in order to be loyal and waited in vain to obtain the minimum price." Yes, and there were those during the revolution that bore the brunt of the battle and got no more benefit when the war was over than the contemptible Tory who staid at home—but whom today do we honor and whom do we despise?

FARMERS' UNION NATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

BOWEN BUYS ANOTHER PAPER

CAMERON, Texas, Sept. 30.—1908. —A few days ago the Arlington Printing Company, with a paid-up stock of \$7,500, was chartered. The plant is equipped with latest presses, costliest Mergenthaler linotype machine and other printing machinery for turning out the old Arlington Journal (which will be added to and improved and reach out for outside readers and business) they propose, being half-way between Dallas and Fort Worth, to get surplus work from these cities now sent away. The meeting of the board of directors was held at the Commercial Club rooms at Arlington, Sept. 23, and an organization perfected as follows: Wm. A. Bowen, president; James Ditto, cashier Arlington National Bank, vice president; John Nichols, who has been in charge of the old Journal plant, secretary-treasurer. In addition to the above Colonel Thos. Spruance, president of the Citizens' National Bank, and Jesse S. McKinley, a leading hardware merchant, are the directors. Mr. Wm. A. Bowen, who is well known in journalism in the southwest (having been a

BUY DIRECT.

Save Retailer's Profit.

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

Sewing Machines from \$16.61 to \$81.06. Guaranteed from 10 to 20 years.

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

Six octaves and nicer finish, from \$62.00 to \$76.40.

Pianos from \$188.66 up.

These instruments have every feature of construction to insure perfect style, tone, finish, volume and ease of touch. They sell by dealers from \$250.00 up. Above are delivered prices.

Let us save you money on your Wagon and Buggy. Write today for prices, mentioning the Co-Operator.

JOHN T. GARNER,
248 Beta St. Dallas, Texas.

member of the first Texas Press Association), will retain the Cameron Herald in connection with Mr. G. L. Henry, one of the best printers in the south, whom he has taken into partnership in the Herald. Mr. Bowen will edit both papers.

Negroes Sunday shot and killed Charles Jones, a member of their own race, who Saturday killed a white man and two negroes at Eden Station, Miss.

It is stated on excellent authority that the Department of Justice is investigating the question as to whether it is a violation of law for a member of Congress, who became such after the Government had leased from him a building to be used as a post office, to continue to receive rental for the building.

The United States Postoffice Department Monday inaugurated its first ocean mail route by steamer out of Galveston. The steamer Livingston sailed for Frontera with bags collected at points centering in Texas and Arkansas. The service will be regular twice a month.

Pains All Over

"For Ten Years"

writes Mrs. Luzania Morgan, of Sneedville, Tenn., "I suffered with the turn of life, and tried many remedies without obtaining relief. I had pains all over my body and at times I could not sit up. At last I took Cardui and now I can do my housework. I cheerfully recommend Cardui to all sick women."

You cannot afford to experiment with your health. When sick, or ail-

ing, from any of the troubles peculiar to women, take the well-known remedy, Cardui, the woman's remedy, about which you have so often heard; the medicine of real, scientific merit, endorsed by thousands, and pronounced "the best medicine for female troubles."

Sold everywhere. Try it.

FREE BOOK FOR LADIES

Write for Free 64-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercise, etc. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Take CARDUI

MONEY SAVER

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

JOHN SWARTZ,

Photographer,
705½ Main St. Ft. Worth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ATTORNEYS

W. D. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
Wheat Building, Fort 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.

FALTON W. SUMMERS, Attorney at
Law, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—In the next 30 days 320 acres as fine farming land as Wilbarger county contains; 250 in cultivation, balance in fine mesquite grass; good improvements and good water. Located 4 miles north and 2 west of Harrold, Texas. Improved 20 years; no Johnson grass. Price \$45. For further particulars and terms write me, Albert Mason, Vernon, Texas, Route 1. 10-1p

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Men to take order for enlarged portraits; good pay. Joseph Martin, Henry, N. C. 10-15x

FOR SALE or exchange, 2-year-old Jersey bull for sheep. Charley Neger, Thurber, Texas. 10-8p

ABNER HYDEN, County surveyor and abstractor and Land Agent, Groesbeck, Limestone county, Texas. 10-8p

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

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

WANTED—Active solicitors and local organizers in every locality adapted to fruit and truck growing. For terms write B. M. Anderson, state organizer Texas Home Cannery Association, Palestine, Texas. tf

SOUVENIR POST CARDS.

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

MANAGERS and agents wanted for the celebrated Flood City and Tubular Washers, best on earth, for light fabrics, such as lace curtains, ladies' waists, etc. For terms and particulars address Dept. 216, the Flood City Washer Co., Ltd., Curwensville, Pa. tf-p

AGENTS—Make \$103.50 per month selling wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery! V. E. Gleason sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made \$13; you can do it; we show how. Free outfit. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Fourth street, Dayton, Ohio. tf-p

AGENTS—\$300 every month sure selling our wonderful eight-piece kitchen set; send for sworn statement of \$12 daily profit; outfit free. Thomas Mfg. Co., 511 Jefferson street, Dayton, Ohio. tf-p

START A TRUST scheme, mail order business at home. Easily operated and a money maker for the beginner in M. O. work. Catalogues, circulars, etc., free. Royal Novelty Co., 101 Park street, Attleboro, Mass.

WE WILL put you into business, supply the goods and help you start: \$1 invested brings you \$2. Goods sell on sight. Norub Co., Div. 4, St. Louis, Mo. tf-p

\$10 DAILY—No better money-maker for live agents than the well-known, widely advertised Kilfyre. Write for special terms. Monarch, 247-249 Pearl street, New York.

BUTTONS—At the national meeting, the F. E. and C. U. of A. passed a resolution to adopt as their official emblem a button with Newt Gresham's portrait in the center. This button is sold exclusively by the daughter of Newt Gresham, at 25c each. Miss Bly Gresham, Point, Texas. 10-29-tf

FOR SALE—The Texas brand of home canned goods; inspected and guaranteed by the Texas Home Cannery Association; best goods; prices right. Try them. B. M. Anderson, Secretary, Palestine, Texas. tfp

RE/L ESTATE

3,314 ACRES, ½ tillable, 275 tilled, 6 sets improvements, 8 miles market; a fine ranch and farm; price \$8,500. Goldthwaite Land Company, Goldthwaite, Texas.

SEVEN HUNDRED-acre farm ranch, 200 in farm; plenty water; fine improvements; \$15 per acre; easy time. E. B. Henley & Co., Brownwood, Tex. p

825 ACRES, three miles of Archer City; good two-story house; place well improved; 700 acres tillable, with 100 acres in cultivation; good terms; \$17 per acre; best proposition in Texas. W. C. Young & Co., Archer City, Texas. p

IMPROVED Red River County Lands. Tracts to suit; close to railroad station; raises everything; cheap; easy terms. Address for particulars, T. U. Cole, Sherman, Texas. p

WANTED—1,000 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 copyrighted by the United States, and endorsed by the executive committee of the White Farmers' Union of Texas. For further particulars address, J. E. A. Banger, Linden, Texas. 1-1-9

270 ACRES of excellent farming land, part sandy loam, part black waxy; about eighty acres cultivated; will grow corn, cotton and all kinds of fruit and vegetables; is not subject to overflow; two houses on the tract, which has plenty of timber and water; four miles from Rosser and about twelve miles from Kaufman; \$15 per acre on easy terms. J. A. McAleer & Co., 525 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Tex. p

HARDEMAN COUNTY lands are best for general farming; rich soil, fine climate, good crops and splendid markets. Write W. M. Norman, Chillicothe, Texas. p

FOR SALE—800 acres sandy land in Colorado river valley, all in one body, in Scurry county; 300 acres in cultivation. For particulars address J. C. Martin, Ira, Texas.

MILLS COUNTY, in heart of Texas, altitude 1,400 feet; stock farmers are very prosperous; cotton, corn, wheat and oats. Anderson & Clements, land agents, Goldthwaite, Texas. p

CLUB RANCH—40,000 acres, Archer county, Texas, blocked into farms; rich, producing land; \$12 to \$20. Come or write to Englehart & Silver, general sales agents, Archer City, Texas. p

IRRIGABLE ALFALFA LAND—600 acres, only one mile from Brownwood; also adapted to cotton, grain, etc.; 300 acres can be irrigated; fine dairy farm; will cut into small tracts; price low, terms reasonable. Sweet & Zimmermann, Brownwood, Texas. n

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Sixty acres one mile from Clyde, the noted fruit region in Callahan county; elevation and soil just right for apples; price \$1,500 for improvements; no charge for land. Philip Payne, Clyde, Texas. p

Main & Akard

Imperial Hotel

Dallas Texas

Best in Texas for the Price

All Outside Rooms - - - \$1.00
Rooms with Private Bath \$1.50, 2.00

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

AGENTS—\$75 monthly, combination rolling pin; nine articles combined; lightning seller; sample free. Forshee Mfg. Co., Box 289, Dayton, Ohio.

AFTER Oct. 20 I can supply my strictly pure Ribbon Cane Syrup to all who want the BEST at a LIVING PRICE. No middle-man's profit. No adulteration; straight from the cane plantation to the consumer. Order now or write for Syrup Booklet. J. E. McGuire, Pledger, Texas. 10-8tf

Richelieu Hotel

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

greatly advance the price before the first of December.

Try it in your local. Send all the members The Co-operator until January 15 and a dozen to non-union men, and if you do not make better members and more members before the time is out write to us and let us return the money and send funeral notices and a tombstone for your local.

Roy E. Burnett of Fort Worth, has purchased the ranch of the Delaware Cattle Company located in the eastern part of El Paso County for a consideration of \$112,000. The ranch includes 150,000 acres and is one of the best in the county.

Five hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton were marketed in Taylor Saturday, making the total wagon receipts of cotton at Taylor this season since August 7 not including concentrations by rail, 12,936 bales.

It is announced that the convention of the Red River Improvement Association will be held in Denison on November 5 and 6, these dates being most convenient for some of the foremost workers in the interest of navigation.

Brownwood marketed her first bale of new cotton Monday. The farmer who brought it in received a big price and a handsome premium. Brownwood compresses expect to handle 250,000 bales this year.

A Novel Bread Knife.

Among the exhibits at the Jamestown exposition was a powerful paper cutter—such as is used to clamp down magazines and trim the edges. And one domestically inclined visitor, her mind more on her home and her kitchen than on the Graphic Arts, remarked as she looked at it: "John, I do wish you'd buy me that cutter; it would come in so handy for cuttin' bread at harvest time."

To Reduce Waist Measure.

Deep breathing will help reduce the waist measure and enlarge the bust. The stretching exercises, too, are splendid as waist depleters. Raise the arms high above the head; then, holding the knees straight, try to touch the floor with the fingertips. Stand erect, place hands on hips, bend from waist as far as possible to the right, then to the left.

Continental Bank & Trust Co.

HEAD OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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

ALL GOOD BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

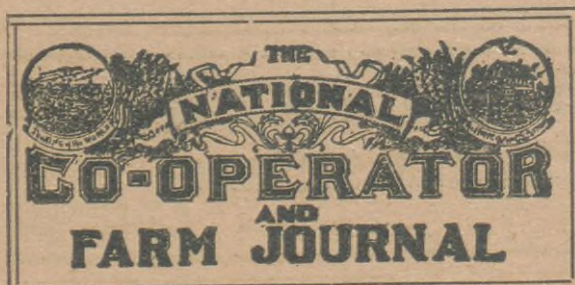
Farmers & Mechanics National Bank

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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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.

Sometimes the politician gets hit, but don't know who hit him.

The time has come when brawn and brains must be recognized. These are now organized and are able to take care of themselves.

Capitalism is getting very restless under what they call labor aggression. Move up, men, and crowd them; they will run like cowards.

Does the farmer contemplate surrender under the present circumstances? No, wake up, brethren, and let the Farmers' Union make more history.

The farmer used to be a soft snap and rich picking for the empty-headed dude; but not now. The Farmers' Union school has taught him how to unload.

Attend your meetings, brethren, now is the most opportune time to learn what your organization is doing and how to offset the efforts of the enemy.

Watch the merchant that advises against the shipment of cotton. He has sold your cotton and must dissuade you from shipping or else lose out.

The increase in knowledge among the farmers has been marvelous in the extreme. A few more years and the farmer will be able to correct the abuses that have laid as burdens upon him that were grievous to bear.

Judgment has come to earth again. Labor organizations have taught the laborers a way to protect themselves and they are doing it, to the discomfiture of trust magnates. Whoop 'em up, boys, the old ship was tardy but she will sail into port just the same.

How long, how long will the farmer continue to sell cotton on the streets? Just as long as the little pig-headed heeler can buy it. Who gives the heeler the power to buy? The farmer. Then, farmer, take away that power and your heeler is dead, with three Ds on his box and face downward.

Onward! Onward! Let the battle cry go down the line, "A solid phalanx, all at once." What an army, what strength, what power, what influence! Did you hear?

The farmer used to work and not think, but lo! now, he mixes his brain and muscle.

Look how the little shyster is fighting the shipment of cotton; it is getting into his business.

The Farmers' Union plan of handling cotton at Galveston is the most feasible that has been offered the farmers for years. Try it and leave the little street heeler alone.

Equity, justice and the golden rule! Great Caesar! What weapons of warfare, what leverage! Can the farmer stand still? Up, fellows, and take the world. It is yours.

NIGHT RIDERS VS. DAY RIDERS.

Night rider is a term applied to those violators of the law who go about the country under cover of darkness and commit acts of violence against persons who will not subscribe to their ideas. Day rider appears to be a term coined to denote those criminals who are open and above-board in their defiance of all law; who corrupt courts, purchase congress and the legislatures and distort public sentiment through subsidized newspapers and magazines. Some one has thus contrasted night riders and day riders:

The night rider goes out and intimidates people in the night time, threatening to burn gins, etc. The day rider is a little cuss that belongs to a system that has blotted out competition and created a monopoly for itself. The night rider is a criminal; the day rider is a thief. The night rider should be abated and the day rider put out of business.

The night rider operates only here and there; the day rider everywhere. Which is the worse? The night riders do much harm, while the day rider has an open field. Who is to blame? Is the poor deluded cuss more to blame for his lawlessness than the government that fosters the day rider? Why does the government permit day riding and only seek to punish night riding? Night riding started in Arkansas, where just a few days before the great day-riding railroads refused to obey the 2-cent rate law and went day-riding into a distant state for an injunction, and the law is virtually annulled and the will of the people is trampled in the dust. Did anybody write up these day riders until they were made odious before the public? No, that would not do.

Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi all have anti-bucketshop laws that should be ample protection to the people. Are they enforced? No; blind tiger gambling is going on just the same.

THE OBJECT OF THE GALVESTON PLAN.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension concerning the objects of the Galveston plan adopted by the Farmers' Union for facilitating the handling of cotton direct for the farmers. This misunderstanding seems to prevail, not only among business men and the press, but also among a great many members of the Farmers' Union. It was never expected by the warehouse managers and the officials of the Farmers' Union that this plan would bring that immediate price for cotton set by the Farmers' Union, nor was it expected that all of the members should ship their cotton to Galveston or any other port. It was merely adopted as one of the means by which all farmers may begin to come in direct touch with the spinners or agents and that those who may be unable to hold their cotton until a satisfactory price can be obtained, may have an opportunity to do so without regard to local conditions. It was never intended that the acceptance of this plan by any member or his rejection of it should be a test of his loyalty to the Farmers' Union. It was realized, however, that in many localities it would be impossible for those who need assistance in carrying their cotton until the price shall advance, to secure the same from local bankers or business men, and in order to provide these a method by which they could keep their cotton off the market and thereby assist in the advance in price, this plan was proposed and consummated. It is also well known that there is little or no competition among interior buyers and to afford relief to this condition, this plan of concentration offered many advantages. Reports from various sections of the state wherein it is shown that cotton has sold at better prices or as good as could have been obtained in Galveston, after deducting freight charges, fully demonstrate the ability of this plan to bring about at least some competition.

We repeat then, that the objects of this plan were, first, to open a channel through which the grower may sell direct to the spinner; second, to bring about more competition among the buyers, and less competition among the growers; and, third, to enable those who are not able to hold otherwise, to borrow money at a low rate of interest until they are ready to sell. Scarcely a month has elapsed since the details of the plan were sent out, and yet the wisdom of it is being made manifest every day for it is clearly accomplishing all of these objects. The fact that some interior buyers are paying the full market price and that in most localities money can be borrowed on cotton in the local warehouses, does not lessen the value of the plan but proves beyond doubt it is a success. As long as these conditions prevail any Union man is not expected to ship his cotton to the port. When he must sell, if he can obtain the top of the market at home, he is not asked to ship, nor is he asked to do so if he merely wants to borrow money and can secure it of his local bankers or money lenders. With the objects clearly understood, there ought not to be any confusion in the ranks of the Farmers' Union concerning this plan and it ought to have the hearty endorsement

and commendation of every member, whether it is necessary for such member to use the plan or not.

THE COTTON TRUST.

The people are daily fed with stories about the oil trust, the lumber trust, the steel trust, but not a line is ever written about the cotton trust that today is the most damaging and damnable in existence. This trust has destroyed all competition and has taken out all actual speculation; still it is a respectable trust and no official deems it his duty to investigate, although it affects all classes of trade.

Every little town has its trust operator in the person of a street heeler, who buys cotton upon the street. This little operator is in the employ of a large cotton dealer who sells the people's cotton upon the New York and New Orleans exchanges. The exchange systems are employed and the territory is parcelled out. Each dealer has his own especial territory and all competitors are by an agreement kept away. These little street operators get options from their masters and their masters, in turn, get quotations from exchanges; a price that is entirely fictitious is made by fictitious sales upon contracts, some upon exchanges, with no intention to ever deliver a bale of cotton sold.

The farmer is at the mercy of these shysters and this most infamous system of handling cotton. These men cheat and steal what they can; they are, in fact, as natural to the exchanges as fleas are to dogs. The exchanges would have no power to harm our people were it not for these propagators. The systems of exchange would die were it not for these men.

CONVICT VS. FREE LABOR.

Hon. Gus Shaw of Texarkana, Texas, contributes a very able article in this issue of the Co-Operator upon the working of state convicts in the manufacture of cotton bagging from low grade cotton. The importance of this question to the farmers of Texas has been emphasized by the recent report of the penitentiary commissioners in which they recommend working more of the convicts upon the farms. It appears that for the past year there were 2,658 convicts employed on the farms, in competition with the free and honest farmer, while only 653, or about one-fourth, were divided out in competition with the various other classes of labor. This is so manifestly unjust to the farmer that it is a source of wonder that any other class should oppose the establishment of a cotton bagging mill, which would take a few of them out of competition with the farmer and put them in competition with you persuade him to cast his lot with you?

one of the trusts which is daily robbing every cotton grower. The National Co-Operator is opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor, but it has become utterly disgusted with the pretended friendship of the fellowship of the fellow who will fold his hands and say nothing when three-fourths of all the convicts are employed on the farms and then rise up in defense of free labor only when a proposition is made to transfer a small fraction of the number to competition with the trust instead of the farmer.

"Perhaps the exhibition of the products of the country and the implements for their cultivation and harvesting have not been the greatest educational features of the Dallas fair," says the Dallas News in a recent issue. Perhaps not. When the management of a supposedly agricultural fair devote more time to securing demoralizing side shows and fake amusements than to securing attractive exhibits it can hardly expect the agricultural part of the show to be much of an "educational feature."

Boys, don't you pity the non-union farmer as he plods his weary way? Can't you persuade him to cast his lot with you?

IDLERS NOT NECESSARY TO THE INDUSTRIES.

Here comes the whole herd headlong down the steep place again, in proof of the fact that the result was not the same as the case with the swine in olden time.

Now, Brother Cobb, fair play; please sit up and take notice; but first let me congratulate you in carrying out my predictions in my letter of May 11. I said after some serious thought you would at least modify your statement. So in your letter of Sept. 17 you say you thank God there are honest, reliable God-loving and God-serving merchants and truly as thankful you can say the same for farmers.

Listen; you say in your letter of May 28 after twenty-five years' dealing with farmers you find them about the crookedest lot of people you ever had to deal with. Farther on in your article you say: "Some may say, these are rare cases. You are mistaken, brother. Their name is legion, and many of them in the union. Now to array such a class (note the assertion, 'such a class' of people," etc. Now, Bro. Cobb, just pull yourself together and listen for a moment. Did you realize the mighty strain which the farmers were undergoing at the time you made this spell, and did you not know at the date of this issue, May 28, that our union, and especially our union leaders, were exerting themselves to their utmost, both physically and mentally in an effort to save the farmers from being submerged completely by the very class you were upholding—the speculative class? In the name of fair play, when at that juncture our valiant officials needed all the encouragement possible at our hand, to assist them in their untiring effort to break the shackles placed about us by a set of profit takers and gamblers!

Do you seem to prefer questions put in light. Now please tell me, what is the solution? Is it not a scheme for Is not profits no more nor unearned increments? Did our union or profit ever add any-

thing to the world's wealth? If not, why uphold either?

Oh, Brother Cobb, this old foggy idea that the more idle consumers we have the more prosperous the farmers will be belongs to the past, and the farmers are throwing off the old grave clothes of yesterday and donning themselves with enlightenment and understanding. In my own experience I have five not able to support themselves, who are looking to me for support. It would be folly for me to contend that if I had five more it would lighten the burden on me. But according to your argument the more drones we have the lighter the burden on us farmers.

Bosh, Brother Cobb. "Corn or no corn," you need not take any such snuff as that for us to sneeze from. We are past the sneezing point on that proposition. We are aware of the fact that speculators and profit mongers have reduced our standard of living to its minimum and increased our hours of work to its maximum. Not only that, but instead of kissing our wives as we leave for the field to "jerk a line over old Beck," as "Fair Play" says, many of us take our wives to the field, and whilst we use the line she pulls the hoe, and instead of our children being in school they are in the cotton field, and as a result many of our children are growing up in ignorance to become slaves to that class of freebooters who absolutely refuse to bear the burden of their own existence.

What is all of this for? In order to produce over and above a mere subsistence for ourselves an abundance of the good things of this life for the idlers, or in other words—speculators.

He says that hundreds of merchants are financial failures. To this I agree, and many of them that survive don't make a profit over and above a small salary, but that is only proof that many of them at least are absolutely unnecessary and become a drag on society.

Now, Brother Cobb, I don't think it worth while for you or me to worry over the merchant. There is an

economic law that will govern this matter, and when the retail merchant becomes unprofitable to the real rulers, they will see to them. The fittest under the conditions will survive in this fight, as you will observe if you will note the signs of the times. So don't worry, Brother Cobb, and come another step or two and you will be in line with the farmers.

Note in your article of May 28: "Please understand this is general and not personal."

I for one would rather it had been personal, especially in the case of the rotten eggs, stale butter, sour berries, diseased chickens, etc. Now, brethren of the Farmers' Union, I do not desire to question any man's Christian religion, neither do I want to reduce his avoirdupois under that of 200 pounds, but I ask you all to go back to the issue of May 28 of The Co-Operator and read the article signed "Fair Play" and see how Brother Cobb spoke of the farmers in general and how absurd he seemed to think it was for such a "class" to array themselves against the good merchants of the country, then notice the issue of June 11, and see if you think that the whole herd tumbled headlong down a steep place.

The Farmers' Union doesn't make the conflicting economic interest between the farmers and the merchant; they have been trying to pull it out and go along in harmony. They are like the boy was when his mother told him to quit pulling the cat's tail. "I'm not pulling it's tail," responded the laid; "I am only holding on to it and the cat is doing the pulling."

So, if Brother Cobb is on the side of the merchant he becomes the cat and does all the pulling, and if he selects the right time as he did in May, 1908, with his 200 barrels, he can do some queer old hauling. G. HERD.

Frisco, Texas, Sept. 26.

O. C. Essey, while working in his gin at Melvin Thursday was struck by a lever in the press and badly hurt.

AGRICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In a recent letter to The Co-Operator, referring to his work in the interest of industrial education and especially in reference to the Braley amendment to the bill providing for agricultural instruction in the public schools, Hon. V. W. Grubbs of Greenville says:

Referring to the act of the legislature for the incorporation of elementary agriculture in the public free schools, I desire to say that the idea of forcing it into the schools regardless of local conditions and interests contemplated by what is termed as the Braley amendment by the legislative committee of the Farmers' Union was not favored by the leading educators of the state. That the Braley amendment forcing the teaching of elementary agriculture in the public free schools with some unreasonable exceptions was inspired by the school book interests, represented at Austin by a paid lobby. I do not hesitate to say its purpose was to force several hundred thousand text-books on the subject upon the unsuspecting farmers of Texas. I favored a flexible system, adjustable to local conditions, persuasion rather than mandatory and energized by a sufficient appropriation to enable the state department of education to carry it into practical and successful operation.

But the lobby was too strong for me and the Braley amendment triumphed. But as promised the interests at the bottom of it were completely knocked out by the text-book bill board, which adopted the excellent work of Mr. Wellborn, prepared especially for the purpose.

The act of the legislature has thus far accomplished nothing toward the teaching of agriculture in the public free schools, but that the Thirty-first legislature will do something eminently

in that line I have no doubt. Again thanking you for courtesies extended me in the past, I am very respectfully,
V. W. GRUBBS.

THE MARKETS.

The reports given below are made up on Tuesday morning of each week from the daily market reports:

Stock Prices.

Fort Worth, top beef steers, \$3.90; stockers and feeders, \$3; hogs, best car-lot prices, \$6.50; fancy cows, \$2@2.65; medium cows, \$1.50@2; calves, \$2@4; sheep, lambs, \$3.50@4; choice wethers, \$3.50@4; medium wethers, \$2.50@3; ewes, \$2@3.50.

Cotton—Spots.

The tendency of cotton the past week has been continually downward. Good weather conditions were reported everywhere, receipts were heavy at all ports and the ginner's report showed a large increase over last year. All these combined were too much against even a strong demand, and the bear speculators succeeded during the week in lowering the price seven-sixteenths of a cent.

Quotations for spot cotton, basis middling, Sept. 23: Galveston, 9c; Houston, 9c; New Orleans, 9 1/16c; New York, 8 3/4c; Liverpool, 5.02d.

Fort Worth Prices.

Cotton Seed Products.—Oil, prime crude, new crop, September to December, 30@30 1/2c; cake, choice September, \$27; first half of October, \$26.50; November and December, \$25.50, delivered Galveston; prime, 50c@51 per ton lower.

Country Produce.—Prices paid, less commission: Hens, 9 1/2c per lb.; roosters, \$1.50@2 per doz.; springs, small and medium, 16c per lb.; broilers of about 1 lb. each, 16c; stags, 12c; eggs (candled), 20c; guineas, \$1.50 per doz.; turkeys, 19c; geese, \$5 per doz.; ducks, \$4.50 per doz.

Seeds.—To retailers: Alfalfa, per 100 lbs., fancy, \$16@18; choice, \$14@16; true Turkestan, \$16.50@17. Rape, Dwarf Essex, \$8 per 100 lbs. Barley, \$1.25 per bu. Oats, Winter turf, \$1 bu.; Texas Red Rust, 75c per bu. Wheat, \$1.50 per bu. Rye, \$1.40 per bu. Winter Vetches, \$3.50 per 100.

Wools, Hides, Etc.—Prices paid in Fort Worth: Hides, dry flints, beef, 16 lbs. and up, 13 1/2c; light beef, 11 1/2c; dry fallen, heavy, 12 1/2c; light, 11c; dry salts, heavy, 10c; lights, 9c; dry culls, 7c; green salts, heavy, 7 1/2c; lights, 6 1/2c; damaged, 5c; bull, 5c; dead green butchers heavy, 40 lbs. and up, 6 1/2c; light, 6c; damaged, 4c; horse, green salted, \$1@1.50; dry flint, 50@75c. Skins, sheep, full wool, 30@40c; lambs, 25@35c; shearings, 10@15c; hog, 5@15c; goat, 10@25c. Tallow, No. 1, 4 1/2c; No. 2, 3 1/2c. Beeswax, 20@25c per lb. Wool, medium, full clip, 13@15c; 6 to 8 months, 11@12c; burry, 5@8c.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE NON-UNION MAN.

Editor Co-Operator: I want to say to the non-union man and woman and to the indifferent Union man, you may stand back out of the union and play cold shouldered because you or some of your neighbors held cotton last year for the Union price and did not get it. You may say that the Union is of no good, but, Brother Farmer, stop and think; because we fall one time must we sit down and not try any more? Brethren, do you teach your children that way? If you do you had better go to your county judge and have him appoint a guardian over your children.

But don't teach them that way. You teach them that if they don't first do their task to try again. It is the same

way with you in this Union question. If we don't at first do our task, let's get up another way and go to work. This is common judgment, reasonable sense and practicable work. Now, brethren, if you make a failure on your crop, do you sit down the next year and say that there is no use trying to make another crop? No, you don't. You go to studying and planning for another year. That is the way on the Union question. Let's get to work and plan for the Union next year like we did to make our crop this year.

Now, many illustrations like that can be brought up to show the most stubborn non-union man his way through the Union principles and why he should be a Union man and work to that end. Brother Farmer, we must walk step to step and hand in hand, and if we do this the world's gamblers and all theirimps can't budge us, but if we commence pulling against one another it will be an easy matter to destroy us and the Union.

Stop and think what you are doing by overworking your wife and daughters! Have you got no heart in you, or is it a flint rock you have for a heart? Have you no sympathy for anybody but yourself, or do you feel and sympathize with your wife and daughters and your neighbors' wives and daughters? If you do, step into the ranks and help fight for their rights.

Had you ever thought of the doctor's bills you have had to pay for your wife's having to overwork herself? The man who fights for his rights is looked upon by the brainy and business people of the world as the most honorable and honest farmer. Step in and fight for you and your family's rights.

R. B. TISDALE.

Van Alstyne, Texas, Sept. 27.

For headache Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

NO "IF" IN UNIONISM

We have only been organized since the 23d of July, and have only twenty-one members, but we are getting new ones at almost every meeting. We have a good territory here, and expect before long to have the largest local in this county; almost everybody seems to be falling into line. While nearly every community has its kickers, we, of course, have a few on the outside that say they think the Union is a good thing if everybody will stick — (if).

Let me tell you, brethren, there is no if in Union, for when a man joins it with the determination to stick, adhere to its principles, puts his shoulder to the wheel and begins to help remove the load of oppression under which he now labors, the beauties of Unionism will stretch out before him in such gorgeous colors that he will not only stick, but will look with pity on the poor little fellows whose back bones are so weak that (if) it were not for the law of gravitation they could not sit straight up on the earth. There are some good men, however, who belong to the Union, that don't get all the benefits that they should get, simply because they stay at home or go fishing instead of attending their meetings and saying or doing something that would help or encourage some one else.

Brethren, let us attend our meetings regularly and if we can't do or say something, we can at least show to the outside world which side we are on.

I will say in conclusion that if we will only sit steady in the boat, pull in Union and be guided by our superior officers, who are laboring so faithfully at the wheel we will, ere

long, override the great billows of speculation and oppression and anchor our boat safely in the harbor of justice.

Fraternally, W. L. HORN.
—Exchange.

BIG MONEY FOR CORN GROWERS OF THE SOUTHWEST

Prizes Aggregating \$100 for Three Ears of Corn from Texas or Oklahoma

Three enterprising and ambitious Texas or Oklahoma farmers have it in their power to make good money on a little corn. They can get \$50 for one ear, if it is the best. If second best, \$30, and \$20 for the third best.

These liberal offers for the encouragement of corn raisers in Texas and Oklahoma are made by the American Seed Company of Fort Worth. That company, knowing the possibilities of Texas and Oklahoma land when intelligently cultivated, purposes a campaign for corn growing that shall make the rest of the world sit up and take notice. It is a movement, too, in the direction of diversification, for if our farmers can be turned more to corn raising, the natural connection between corn and hogs will not raise so much cotton.

Contestants for these prizes should send their corn in the ear to the American Seed Company, Fort Worth, Texas, by mail or express, securely wrapped in cotton, so that the grains will not be shelled off or bruised. Charges must be prepaid.

Mr. A. E. Bell, manager of this company, says: "We are doing this to encourage diversification and to show what this part of the world can do with corn. When a sufficient number of samples have been received, from all parts of Texas and Oklahoma, we will have an exhibition hall provided where this corn will be displayed to the best advantage. Announcement will be made in this paper of the date of the judging to select the winning ears. Contestants will be invited to attend.

Negotiations are under way looking to the regular navigation of the Trinity river from Dallas to Galveston, and it is the intention of those interested to have boats in operation before the first of the year.

EDUCATIONAL

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A complete guide to judicious marketing and profitable prices. Giving the plan to unite the farmers and win success. A veritable revelation and a message of glad tidings to all farmers. Containing the pooling agreements and pledging contracts that will make the farmers speak as one man, and act in concert.

This little Manual will be ready for delivery about the first of October and should be in the hands of every member of the Union, and every farmer in the land. It converts whole neighborhoods. Get your local Union to send for one dozen copies. Price 10 cents each. Given with the Co-Operator as a premium. Order today from

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

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The Magazine of the Twentieth Century

The Jeffersonian Magazine

The Jeffersonians

Fruit, Truck and Canning Dept.

By B. M. ANDERSON, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

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

HOW PEOPLE CAN SUPPORT THE HOME CANNING INDUSTRY.

In view of the fact that a good many people who are disposed to encourage and support this industry with their patronage do not fully understand the situation nor realize the importance of giving their support to the organization that is developing and promoting this home industry, we desire to make a brief statement of facts:

First. Without organization and co-operation this industry would never have reached the advanced stage of development it has now attained. Organized co-operation is therefore essential to its success, and should be sustained.

Second. The organization known as the Home Canners' Association by its unceasing efforts to place reliable and practical information into the hands of the people pertaining to home canning, giving a maximum of benefits and advantages at a minimum of cost, has made it possible for every farmer to engage in this new industry and put up a practically uniform high-grade and superior quality of home canned products, both for home use and for market.

Third. The association has adopted a neat, attractive, special design label called "The Texas Brand," and guarantees the product put up under this label to be clean, pure, wholesome and honestly hand packed by the Texas Home Canners' Association, hence it is important that the goods be handled by the association which inspects the grades before being sold, and protects the purchaser with its guarantee.

Fourth. Persons buying home canned goods not handled by the association are not giving their support to the home canning industry, but are working against the association without knowing it.

Fifth. The association has some distressed canned goods, consisting principally of two and three-pound tomatoes, which should be sold within the next thirty days, and it is important that all people who desire to encourage and patronize the home canning industry give their headquarters at the Board of Trade rooms.

Sixth. As an inducement for the people to relieve the situation they are offered better grades and better values for their money than they can get elsewhere. If one thousand families would buy one dollar's worth of our home canned goods a month or five hundred families two dollars worth a month it would put this worthy home industry on its feet and relieve the situation. Some of the best people of the city are buying these goods and are highly pleased with them. This

opportunity may not last long. Better take advantage of it now.

"NARROW INTERPRETATION"

In Saturday's issue of the Daily Herald we have been taken to task for the interpretation we placed on the term "business men," which was used by the Herald in commenting on "Finding a Market," a clipping taken from the Beaumont Journal and Denison Herald. The Herald claims that find a market for the fruit and truck products is a problem that can only be solved by the business men, while we took issue with them on that proposition. General usage is the usual interpretation of language. Men are classified by their callings, professions or vocations. Those who farm are usually and generally called farmers, but not business men. Those who are engaged in the various lines of business in the towns and cities are usually and generally called business men, and the same term would not usually or generally be applied to both classes. Hence a person in writing for publication is justified in placing that interpretation upon terms which is accepted by general usage. If a person desires to place a broader interpretation upon a term than is given it by general usage it should be accompanied by a brief explanatory note indicating the scope of the broader interpretation that is desired to be given it. We are therefore not responsible for the failure of the Herald to explain the special or broader interpretation of the term "business men" than is given it by general usage. We admit that some of our best business men come from the farms, and that there are farmers of good business ability. But they are classed as farmers while they are engaged in that vocation. There are some serious problems confronting the farmers of the South, and they need to do some good hard thinking along business lines for their own account, and we believed the clippings and comment referred to afforded some wholesome food for thought, which accounts for the use we made of them.

B. M. ANDERSON.

Editor Co-operator:

Without wishing to impose upon you, I take leave to submit the following:

Inquiries have brought out the fact that seed potatoes will be high this winter. I have, therefore, put myself in connection with a Maine grower of Triumph potatoes and he has agreed to furnish us guaranteed stock at a very reasonable price. As his offer holds good only until December, it would be to the advantage of our potato growers to write me for prices and particulars. Yours fraternally,

E. W. GRUSS,

General Manager T. and F. Dept., F. E. and C. U. of T.
Houston, Heights, Texas.

For Headache there is no more reliable remedy than Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

THE WESTERN HOME NURSERY

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

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

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Ask your dealer for
Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites

The time-tested "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone.

Beautiful dress fabrics. Subdued or striking patterns, according to taste. Absolutely fast color. Cloth of the highest quality.

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



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.

San Antonio was visited by a storm Tuesday night and thousands of dollars worth of damage done.

It is reported that all the cotton gins of Titus county have orders from night riders to shut down and not gin any more cotton.

The Canadian Pacific machinists' strike, which started May 4, was declared off Wednesday night. The strike involved 20,000 men.

Eighteen cents a head is the price the Commercial Travelers' Association, better known as the Gideons, is willing to pay for conversions under their new plan of placing a Bible in every room of every hotel in the country.

Owen Moran, champion feather-weight of Great Britain, secured the decision over Eddie Hanlon of San Francisco in the twentieth round Wednesday. The bout was to go twenty rounds and Moran was the 2 to 1 favorite.

The legal department of the Harri-man lines has decided that officers and workers in the Salvation Army are not ministers of religion, and are not, therefore, entitled to free transportation or reduced rates on the railroads.

Ignorant that her two months' old child was asleep under the cover, Mrs. Mary Storti of New York Tuesday closed up a folding mbed in a darkened room and the little one was smothered to death before his mother realized what had happened.

The Russian cholera statistics for the twenty-four hours ended at noon Friday show a decided improvement in the situation. There were only 171 new cases and 85 deaths, compared with 223 new cases and 98 deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours.

Telegrams received from the various capitals of Southwestern Europe setting forth that the Turkish Army is moving toward the Bulgarian frontier and that the Bulgarian army is engaged in hurried efforts to secure new equipment, is not taken seriously.

An important meeting was held at the Commercial Club of Tyler, Wednesday night, at which time the directors met with representatives of the People's Railroad for the purpose of discussing ways and means to build another railroad or interurban line out of Tyler.

It is possible there will be a scar-

city of sugar within a short time and merchants are keeping a close watch on the situation. About the 15th of this month the annual two weeks' shutdown of the sugar mills in Louisiana, for the purpose of cleaning up in general, will occur.

Thwarted in their efforts to import cattle from Honduras to the slaughter houses in New Orleans and in that way fight the Western beef trust, the New Orleans' Butchers' Protective Union, through its president S. Cas-sagne, announced Friday that it would buy cattle in Texas in train load lots and ship them to that place.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Irrigation congress was called to order in Albuquerque Tuesday by President Goudy of Denver, with every one of the four thousand seats in the convention hall occupied.

Accompanied by the friendly salutes of all manner of river and harbor craft, the new steamship Brazos of the Mallory line came up to her dock early this morning direct from her builders in New York, equipped for the initial trip to Galveston, Saturday, Oct. 3.

A severe tropical storm is raging in the neighborhood of the Bermuda Islands. All along the Atlantic coast from Wilmington, N. C., to East Portland, Maine, the warning signals are displayed.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe is preparing to make new rules governing milling-in-transit shipments of grain, which will be of great benefit to the flour milling interests of the country and place Dallas on a parity with Fort Worth and other North Texas cities.

Dr. Phillips of Big Springs, Tex., who is in Washington attending the international Tuberculosis Congress, was notified Tuesday of his appointment as surgeon in the army, with rank of Second Lieutenant.

Monday witnessed one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in the national capital, when medical scientists representing every civilized nation united with their brothers in America in Washington in an effort to solve the problem of how best to cope with tuberculosis.

Following the completion of the survey and surroundings for the Malloy bridge over the Trinity river, south of Dallas and near the Ellis County line, County Engineer Jack Witt and Assistant Cade have begun the survey and sounds for the bridge near Wilmer.

It seems assured that the proposed Mineral Wells Interurban will enter Fort Worth on Seventh street, striking Arlington Heights Boulevard at the Frisco crossing, running in a southeasterly direction from the point.

J. L. Jones, a farmer, was lured into the negro quarters at Waco late Monday night on claims he could there get cotton pickers. He was choked and beaten and robbed by two negroes.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

In a runaway accident in Houston Friday afternoon Dr. C. H. Herlick was seriously injured and may die.

Orders have been issued at the large iron and steel plants of the country to prepare for resumption by October 1.

Dr. J. C. Dysart and family, who have been in Ennis for several weeks left Tuesday in their 50-horsepower automobile for their home in Los Angeles.

Joe Oxshear was captured by officers at Sweetwater early Saturday for attempting to criminally assault Mrs. Letha Isaacs in the City hotel late Friday night.

The residence of H. P. Drought, one of the wealthiest men in San Antonio was burglarized Saturday night. The thieves secured \$500 in diamonds and other valuables.

The Texas delegation to the International Tuberculosis Congress has secured the cream of the exhibits for display at the State Fair of Texas, which opens in Dallas Oct. 17.

Lampasas County went dry Monday by a majority which will probably be more than 100 votes. Lampasas city gave 90 anti majority two years ago and a pro majority of 11 Monday.

As the result of an explosion at the power house of the street car company at San Angelo Monday night J. S. Foster, an engineer, of Buffalo, was probably fatally burned.

Fire broke out Friday afternoon in the aft hold of the steamer Rio Grande loading at her docks at Mobile, Ala., and it was necessary to flood the after hold to extinguish the flames.

According to a bulletin posted at the Katy machine shops and round-house in Denison the working time of all employees will be reduced from ten to nine hours, effective Friday.

As a result of a fire in Dallas Friday night one fireman is dead and several others more or less seriously injured, one having both legs broken, and property to the amount of \$150,000 destroyed.

Gus Throgging, a negro trackman, aged twenty-two years, of Sherman, employed on the Texas and Pacific attempted to board a moving train Saturday afternoon and his body was out in two pieces.

Considerable excitement has been created in Ellis County among the negroes on account of raids made on them by night riders. Several houses have been shot up and the colored population is fleeing to other parts.

The navy department is considering the request of the Texas delegation to the Tuberculosis Congress to send to Texas the exhibit of the department at the congress. The exhibit is one of the finest displayed at Washington.

Outlaws Attack Post.

Manila: A belated report received Saturday from the island of Mindanao tells of a battle between scouts and outlaw Moros, in which a number of casualties occurred. At an outpost a company of scouts was attacked by a band of fifty Moros. In the first sudden onslaughts one of the scouts was killed and two wounded. The company rallied, however, driving off the superior force with a loss of nine natives killed and several wounded.

TURKO-BULGARIAN WAR LIKELY.

Prince Ferdinand Scheduled to Declare Independence.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The French government is absorbed in the Balkan crisis. Official advices which have been received here leads the Temps to announce that at Ternova tomorrow Prince Ferdinand, the reigning prince of Bulgaria, will proclaim the independence of Bulgaria will assume the title of Czar of the Bulgarians.

"Roumella will be included in the proclamation," says the Temps, "but probably Turkey will not acquiesce and a Turko-Bulgarian war is therefore likely. The only thing to interfere with this program is Prince Ferdinand's possible hesitation at the last moment, but this morning his resolution appeared to be definite."

Gives Skin for Sister.

Little Rock: Told that unless the operation of skin grafting was resorted to, his 10-year-old sister, Helen, would die from burns received August 10, Samuel Tenebaum, aged 17, volunteered to furnish the skin, and at the St. Vincent infirmary the operation was performed. The boy and his sister were placed on adjoining operating tables, anesthetics were given and more than eighty square inches of skin were removed from young Tenebaum's thighs and applied to the unhealed sores on his sister's breast.

Negroes Killed in Kentucky.

Hickman, Ky.: Dave Walker, a negro, his 5-year-old daughter and his baby were killed outright, the mother who was holding the babe in her arms was fatally shot and three other children will probably die as a result of a mob's visit to the Walker home near here Saturday. In addition the oldest son is missing and is supposed to have been burned with the negro's cabin, which was fired by the mob. Walker had cursed a white woman, it is said, and threatened a white man with a pistol.

Greenville Compress Beats Record.

Greenville: Saturday the Greenville compress, of which W. B. Wise is superintendent, broke the world's record by compressing 1,842 bales of cotton in ten hours. On Nov. 7, 1905, the compress in this city, under the same management as it is running now, broke the world's record by compressing 1,808 bales in ten hours on a trial run, and has held the record ever since, the nearest ever made to it being a run of 1,539 bales compressed by the press at Paris, Tex.

From Lakes to Gulf.

Chicago: The National Deep Waterway convention, organized to promote the building of an inland ship waterway from Lake Michigan through the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico, opens in Chicago Wednesday for a three days' session. Delegates including governors, members of congress, engineers and prominent men from all parts of the country are to be present. It is announced that 300 acceptances to invitations have been received.

Bell county honey is now being shipped to Germany, according to T. P. Robinson of Bartlett. Mr. Robinson states he is devoting most of his time to bee culture and most of his honey output finds a market in Germany.

Regulate the bowels by taking Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. 50 doses 25 cents. Smallest, mildest, surest.

WHY THE FARMERS DO NOT PROSPER

I want to write a few lines on the subject—"the reason the old farmers don't prosper any more than they do." I cannot agree with the brother who claims that the trouble is laziness. I say that the poor farmers, the backbone of the world, are the hardest workers of today. They work so hard all day that they cannot rest at night.

I think the greatest trouble is that he will go to some merchant, mortgage his crop before he ever plants a grain of corn or a hill of cotton or anything else. He then begins his trading, and whatever that merchant charges him, he takes it and sneaks off home with it. Who is to blame, you or the merchant? I say we are to blame. We ought not to criticize our city friends so much. Take up their example. Before they will let you have the smallest article they handle, they are going to first find out what it cost them. You take factories, for instance, they know exactly what it costs them to manufacture their goods. Take every business today—they know exactly what everything costs them. Then they will put a profit on it. Then, if you want it, you pay his price for it, or you cannot get it.

Now, if the poor farmer will come right down on this plan and figure out what it costs him to make a pound of cotton, a bushel of corn or a gallon of syrup, then put a fair and reasonable profit on his goods and stand up for his rights, he will win out. If it costs you 10 cents to make a pound of cotton, and you sell it for 7 cents, you are making a large profit, aren't you?

My brother, I think this is the trouble, and not so much laziness. If the average farmer is so lazy it doesn't seem to me that he would try to tend forty acres of land to the plow. This is a sad mistake, for no man can work that much land, and work it right. I say twenty acres to the plow is a large crop.

Hoping to hear from some good writer on this subject, I am for the Union, and God's blessings rest on the leaders and all its membership.

Yours in the work.

E. C. THOMAS.

GONZALES COUNTY UNION

Gonzales County Union will meet at Slayden, on the Aransas Pass railway, on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9 and 10. Dinner on the ground each day. A cordial invitation is extended to all visiting members who may be in good standing in their locals.

THE COMMITTEE.

Hugh Hutchinson, a poor young grocer of Denison received a telegram Wednesday night that he had been given 640 acres and a town lot, valued at \$25,000 by the San Luis Land company.

AGENTS PORTRAITS \$5.00, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 10c, stereoscopes 25c, views 10c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 320-137 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Nervous Break-Down

Nerve energy is the force that controls the organs of respiration, circulation, digestion and elimination. When you feel weak, nervous, irritable, sick, it is often because you lack nerve energy, and the process of rebuilding and sustaining life is interfered with. Dr. Miles' Nervine has cured thousands of such cases, and will we believe benefit if not entirely cure you. Try it.

"My nervous system gave away completely, and left me on the verge of the grave. I tried skilled physicians but got no permanent relief. I got so bad I had to give up my business. I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In a few days I was much better, and I continued to improve until entirely cured. I am in business again, and never miss an opportunity to recommend this remedy." MRS. W. L. BURKE, Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Nervine, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A note from Rev. J. W. Smith, State chaplain, states that his local has shipped 350 bales of cotton to Galveston and will ship more later.



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

THE ONLY CURE THAT CARRIES A REAL GUARANTEE.

All correspondence strictly confidential. Address

The HILL SANITARIUM
Dep. B, Greenville, Texas.

BURRUS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

**Highest Grade Flours
Strictly Pure Feed Stuffs.**

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

LIGHT CRUST

OLD HOMESTEAD

THOUSANDS OF NATIVES ARE DROWNED.

Six Hundred Bodies Are Moved from One Place in Mud.

Bombay, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of a local newspaper who has reached Hyderabad, the capital of the flooded district, describes that city as a vast grave. The streets and basements have been transformed into a grewsome mass of stone and mud and decomposed flesh. It is impossible to accurately estimate the death roll in the stricken region, the correspondent declares, but some natives put it as high as 50,000. Six hundred corpses were taken out of the mud at one spot yesterday. The damage is estimated at 200,000,000 rupees. The city of Hyderabad is the capital of the State of the same name, and is situated on the Musi river, 1,800 feet above the sea level. It is an important railroad and commercial center and has an abundance of bazars that are extremely picturesque. The British residency, which stands on the opposite bank of the Musi river, is one of the most beautiful structures in India.

Editor Shot; Bride Is Held.

Franklin, La.: Sidney Bouterie, editor of the New Era at Patterson, is lying at the point of death in the sanitarium here with five bullets in his body, and his bride of two days, who was Miss Jessie Demarest, is in custody of the authorities to await the outcome of his injuries. While Bouterie was sitting at his desk in the New Era office his wife walked in and five bullets were fired at the man, taking effect in different parts of his body. Mrs. Bouterie is the daughter of the foreman of the big mills of F. B. Williams of Patterson. She is 19 years old.

Fear American Battleships.

Amoy, China: Local agitators have been circulating a report that the American battleship fleet which will visit this port in October, proposes to seize Amoy as a base of operations in the "forthcoming war with Japan." The people become alarmed and began leaving the city. Then, to prevent a general exodus of the population, the municipal authorities issued a proclamation forbidding people going into the interior and taking heavy baggage with them. Two agitators were arrested and given 1500 blows each.

Charges Against Fighting Bob's Son.

Manilla, P. I.: Lieut. Evans, of the battleship Louisiana and Lieut. Chas. Burl of the battleship Georgia will be tried before a special court martial which will assemble on the Battleship Wisconsin Oct. 5. The charges against Lieut. Evans are for being absent from his station on the deck while acting as chief of the deck, using profane and disrespectful language to a superior officer and intoxication. The charges against Lieut. Burl are for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Proposed Interurban Route.

Cleburne: J. Mercer Carter went to Glen Rose Friday morning. That place is about twenty miles west of here by dirt road. A suitable route will be selected for the proposed interurban from this place to Glen Rose. Then a trip will be made to Walnut Springs. He will endeavor to locate a route from that place to Glen Rose. The entire line, between this city, Glen Rose and Dallas, would be a little over seventy miles in length.

Glen Rose has a number of flowing sulphur wells.

Two Men Lose Lives.

Spencer, N. C.: Two lives were lost and twenty or more persons injured in Spencer Thursday night by the explosion of a powder storage house in the yards of the Southern Railway, and most of the buildings nearby were damaged by the shock and the fire which followed. Fire was discovered in the storage room of the powder house and the Spencer fire department rushed to the scene.

Russian Prince in Texas.

San Antonio: Prince Alexander Kavlosko, Lieut. Colonel in the Russian Guards and personal aid and adjutant to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, arrived in San Antonio from Mexico Friday. He has been touring the American continent and is now on his way home. He served with distinction during the Russo-Japanese war, taking part in most of the fighting along the Yalu river.

With a two-foot piece of one and one-half inch gas pipe, a man in less than a minute's time Thursday night smashed \$1,250 worth of plate glass on the Murphy side of the Hotel Southland in Dallas.

Dr. De Le Grand Denslow of New York created a furore among medical men Friday by announcing to representative physicians at the New York Academy of Medicine that he had discovered an absolute cure for locomotor ataxia.

Niagara Falls Gets Texan.

Niagara Falls: Brewster Cameron, aged 63, of El Paso, Texas, fell into the rapids about 2,000 feet above the American falls at 6 o'clock Saturday night, and while hundreds watched the waves toss him he was carried on down stream under Goat Island bridge and over the precipice into the gorge, all spectators being unable to help him.

Big Fire at Vernon.

Vernon: Sunday morning shortly after 3 o'clock fire was discovered in J. J. Fain's drug store, and at that time had evidently been burning several minutes, as a good headway had been gained and the fire spread rapidly. It burned out at about daylight, causing a total loss of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Would Establish Cotton Factory.

Austin: The establishment of a cotton factory is advocated by the board of penitentiary commissioners, who submitted Saturday afternoon to the governor their biennial report of the state penitentiaries. The board suggests that the factory be established for the sole purpose of working female prisoners.

Advices were received Saturday from Manilla, P. I., that Mrs. C. A. Carter, formerly a Fort Worth belle, died there, a victim of the cholera scourge.

Murder Mystery Solved.

Bellingham, Wash.: Murdered by her husband, according to the charge recorded against him by the police, burned beyond recognition and her charred remains wrapped in a blanket and buried in the back yard of her home in South Bellingham under a layer of earth that barely hid them from view, was the fate of Mrs. J. K. Thomas, who had been mysteriously missing since last July.

Poultry Department

EGGS IS EGGS

Let us sing the praise of the Great American Hen, who, during the past year, may well have cackled with pride over the production of nearly one billion three hundred million dozens of eggs! Do you realize what that means? Well, listen:

If, instead of remaining quietly at home in Iowa, she had chosen to demonstrate her powers to the universe at large, the Hen might have laid those eggs, each two inches long, end to end, in a continuous chain reaching 238,818 miles up to the moon, back again, and then more than half way around the world for good measure—a total of 492,424 miles of eggs! Furthermore, if those eggs had been made into one omelet half an inch thick, that omelet would easily have covered Manhattan Island, an area of twenty-two square miles!

An old Mohammedan legend tells that King Solomon used to travel through the air with all his armies on a wonderful flying carpet, protected from the rays of the sun by the wings of a host of birds. Now, according to the poultry census, there are in the United States about two hundred and eighty millions of chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks of the poultry voting age, which is three months or over. If required to furnish a moving canopy like that of King Solomon, the barn-yard fowls of this country, allowing only a foot of spread to each, could easily shadow a space of ten square miles.—Arthur Guiterman in October Woman's Home Companion.

Commencing with the fairs throughout the state, which have their poultry departments and are great educators to the growers of poultry who attend them, will follow later the real fancy shows, which have the advantage of time to get growth on young fowls and having the matured birds through their moult and in full feather which counts for points in standard bred fowls. Every one who raises chickens should make a special effort to attend these exhibits of poultry and compare the birds that win the blue ribbons the show, then go home and compare

the mongrel lot you own with those you saw at the show, and if you have a reasonable amount of appreciation for the things that are beautiful you will soon be making an effort to have a start of standard bred poultry, very likely though you will make the mistake that most beginners do and buy some eggs or birds of several different varieties and at the end of two or three years' effort will be no nearer to a standard variety than when you began, for to have more than one variety requires more expense for houses and yards for the different varieties and during the breeding season you will have to keep the breeds closely penned to avoid a general mixture. The better way would be to try one variety. The one that suits your fancy would be the one that you would be most apt to succeed with and it would be less expense, and from the one variety you would stand a better chance of getting a greater number of good specimens. If you have some good birds, don't fail to enter them at some show. My word for it, you will enjoy the excitement and learn lots more about your breed than in any other way.

I was at a show last December and spent several hours among the breeders who had birds on exhibition, some of them for the first time, and I can assure you it was instructive, interesting and amusing. A doctor who had several birds in the show said it beat going to see a horse race. The writer is glad to note that the readers of the Co-Operator are taking an interest in the poultry department and trust that the lovers of poultry will make contributions often. If some reader know a good thing, pass it along.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 20-inch Hog Fence: 16¢ for 24-inch; 18¢ for 30-inch; 22 1-2¢ for 36-inch; 27¢ for a 42-inch Farm Fence. 40-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today. KITSelman Bros., Box 227, Muncie, Ind.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong chicken-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 214 Winchester, Indiana.

MEANS' IMPERIAL STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks

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

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

Red Mineral Springs.

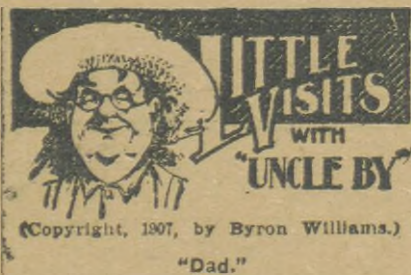
(Delwood Park.)

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.



"Dad."



From the laurel brows of a mother's crown
I would snatch no sprig of affection down,
For the crown she wears on her lustrous hair
Is the crown of love we have fashioned there,
And the stars that glow in her diadems
Are the hallowed glints of the rarest gems—
But I fain would pluck from the daisied vale,
From the dew-wet fields where the zephyrs sail,
From the meadows sweet where the world is glad,
Just a wreath of blooms for my dear old "dad!"

Just a wreath of blooms I would cull with care
For the dear old crown of his graying hair,
Just a coronal of the buds that blow
On the hills he knew in the long ago!
In the days of sun and the days of rain,
Through the laughter days and the days of pain,
Though his heart were light or his heart were sore,
He was always true to the trust he bore—
When the world was gay or the world was sad,
He was faithful still, was my dear old "dad!"

And I deem it just on Life's thoroughfare
That I pause to place on his silvered hair
Just a nectared wreath which will let him know
I shall not forget as the cycles go;
Just a wreath of blooms that will cheer his heart
In the sunset days that are now his part—
Just a chaplet fair of the buds that blow
On the hills he knew in the long ago!
Weave forget-me-nots and a sprig of bay
On the crown we make for our "dad" to-day!

Water.

Oh, say, did you ever run one of those nice force pumps in the basement of your house? I mean one of those every-man-his-own-water-works-plant, where you are the boiler and engine and fuel all yourself? I have. I am! It is a cute bit of mechanism and is set snugly away in the corner of the cellar where you fall over the handle every time you go into the cellar for a hickory log to place on the fire in the fireplace. Upon returning home at night your wife says the water system is dry and the cook can't wash her dishes, so you go down to the bottom of your domestic affairs, unlumber the handle of the pump and count 200—only you make a double stroke every time you count one. Then you wipe away the perspiration and go back up stairs to teach the pup to chase his tail.

By the time the pup has bitten you three times and chased his tail once, your mother-in-law advances the idea that something is running away and it sounds like water! Your wife tears around the house and pretty soon you hear her exclaim:

"And all that nice, soft water wasted!"

Then she returns and looking insinuatingly into your eyes, tells you, SOMEBODY left a faucet open in the bathroom—and all your 200 strokes have vanished! You go down stairs and pump 200 more and wonder when the cistern will go dry, anyhow. Then you go back up stairs and the plumber comes to make repairs and tells you

he will have to run off the rain water in your system—that is, in the house's system—and you remonstrate in vain. After he is gone you find there is still water in the cistern and you pump 200 more strokes and get the backache. Then you go to bed and just get to sleep when the hotwater boiler begins to thunder and boom and you get up and find a straw in one of the water valves, and all your nice, soft water gone again! This time you pump 200 more, as before, and go back to bed with the awful threat that if that water system doesn't stay watered this time, the pipes can melt for all you care—and before you can turn over, it is morning and you have to get up and go down to work again.

During the day you slip out of the office and contract with a desperate looking individual to place in your basement—that is, I mean the basement of your home—a strong guaranteed-to-work gasoline engine and the first time you try to start it, the blamed handle goes off and kicks you into innocuous desuetude and a \$21-doctor's bill.

And still there are good people in this world striving to force a water flet onto lidless communities where vice flourishes and water is being anathematized daily.

I am beginning to appreciate the feelings of the saloonkeepers and to visibly start every time my wife says "Water!" above a whisper. In a brief time I shall appreciate how the yellow-legged chicken feels when the preacher comes to stay until after dinner. This life of apprehension is a sure cure for ennui.

Byron Williams

HOME SUGGESTIONS

HINTS ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE HOUSE.

Framing and Hanging of Pictures—In Choosing Lamp Shades Color Should Harmonize with Walls—The Refrigerator Basket.

The framing and hanging of pictures has become an art. They are an important decoration of a room. In hanging pictures, a study of surroundings is necessary, and care should be taken as to wall coverings. Avoid large-patterned papers. The plain colored or striped cartridge papers in rather dark half-tones, are the best backgrounds for pictures. The walls of a room should never be crowded, and as far as possible, all pictures should be placed on a level with the eye.

The framing of pictures is so much a matter of individual taste that it is impossible to give rules that will apply in all instances. Oil paintings, highly colored prints, and water colors, are, as a rule, framed in gilt. When mats are used upon pictures great care should be taken to insure their harmony. Black and white pictures should never be mounted in highly colored mats. There are ways of mounting pictures besides framing them. Passe-partout makes a good frame.

The latest frames for photographs from Paris have a light blue mat which makes an attractive setting for a picture. A framer can easily duplicate one, as the colored mat is really the thing and can be chosen to match or contrast with any room. One often does well to supply their own mat when having pictures framed, for certain rooms, especially if tapestry is used. Many picture shots can furnish handsome silk or cloth mats, and it is cheaper to use these and quite as satisfactory, as one must purchase so small a piece for one picture.

When choosing lamp shades for a room remember that color is of more importance than the material used.

Porcelain and colored glass are often very satisfactory, but softer and more pleasing effects are obtained with shades of paper or silk. Be sure to choose a shade which distributes the light properly at the same time saving the eyes from glare. The color of the shades should harmonize with the walls. Red walls reflect red light best and green walls are best suited for green shades. Contrasting colors dim the light and make a room appear gloomy.

Seasonable place cards are very handsome, and since the water colored cards have been so much in vogue, a very interesting and profitable field has opened for girls with talents in this line of art. Some of the daintiest cards are flower girls opening big boxes of roses, lilies, or violets. Other pretty ones represent green jack-in-the-pulpits, colonial dames, Dutch girls, and birch bark logs. For auto parties there are numerous cards suitable for the table, also wedding and engagement place cards.

A new engagement card is in the shape of a small scroll tucked inside a small gold ring. Open the scroll and there are quaint verses and quotations.

For table use the large flat Dutch spoons and even forks are very popular this year, and happy is the hostess who possesses a few handsome pieces of Dutch silver. These spoons are used almost entirely for decoration, and should be placed around the edge

of the centerpiece, not more than three being generally used.

The refrigerator basket made of strong light weight rattan is serviceable for any household. It has two lids, resembling an old-fashioned market basket. In one end is a small compartment for holding ice which can easily be removed and kept clean. Between the rattan and metal inside lining there is a layer of asbestos and felt, while the lids and the bottom are treated in the same way. Handles of tough wood are securely riveted to the sides, and the entire basket is durable and convenient.

A new centerpiece of rock crystal is in the form of three baskets or vases. The center basket is taller than the other two, which are of equal height and attached to the middle vase by a chain of delicate glass links. This decoration is prettiest used on a long table, and care should be taken to supply only graceful and dainty flowers.

Domestic Superstitions.

To forget to put coffee in the coffee pot is the sign of a coming gift.

To accidentally place the tea kettle on the stove with the spout toward the back is a sign of company.

If a coal of fire falls on the floor, it is a sign a stranger is coming to see you.

If after sweeping a room the broom is accidentally left in a corner, strangers will visit the house that day.

If you apron becomes untied, it is an indication that somebody is speaking of you.

Attractive Clubbing Offers

THE National Co-Operator and Farm Journal has made a special effort to secure a list of newspapers and magazines of a high-class and valuable for their news or educational features, which at the same time are in the reach of everybody. As some of the clubs offered below are about one-half the regular publishers' prices, we believe we have succeeded remarkably well. Read them over; you will find something for every member of the family.

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243 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

THE KICKER AND THE OTHER FELLOW

Would you rather be a kicker or a cur, is the way a sensible man puts it. The question is worth thinking about. The kicker is the man who speaks out in meeting, and does not hold his tongue when he sees things going wrong. He calls things by their right name, a spade, he calls a spade, a hoe a hoe. Sometimes his unpolished sentences seem harsh, but they are brought with meaning. The cur is the other fellow, the fellow who keeps quiet because he don't want to make trouble; who stands route when wrong is done because he doesn't want to hurt the feelings of the wrongdoers. He don't kick even when he is kicked himself. There are no illustrious personages on the side of the cur; but a long list of famous names lined up with the kicker.

The first famous kicker, I mention is that of the prophet Jonah. When swallowed by the whale I imagine Jonah set up a terrible kicking. He kicked the whale's digestive apparatus out of fix; so that the gastric juice failed to perform its proper functions. After three days and three nights of awful stomach trouble, the great fish decided he had made a bad job of swallowing such a kicker so he disgorged him upon the shore. This famous kicker went immediately to the city of Ninevah and told those wicked sinners of their awful doom. John the Baptist was another famous kicker, and by his boldness in denouncing wrong he lost his head. The prophet Daniel was a kicker in his day, and it landed him in the den of lions. Time would fail us to mention the Hebrew children, the prophet Nathan, the apostle Paul, who formed the long line of Bible worthies, that made up the potential forces in overcoming the wrong and establishing the right upon the earth. As we come on down the corridors of time we hear the voice of John Hurt, Martin Luther, Melancthon and others who kicked against the tyrannical powers that enslaved the human mind, and sought to keep humanity in midnight darkness. We also find some famous kickers on this side of the pond. George Washington was a famous kicker. Patrick Henry kicked loud when he said "give me liberty or give me death." No cur was ever brave enough to say this. The men who made a teakettle out of the Atlantic ocean were kickers of the right stripe. Our revolutionary fathers kicked against the stupendous wrongs sought to be perpetrated upon our country by a tyrannical power. In consequence of their potential and mighty efforts the sun of liberty has kissed our beautiful country. We are designated as "the land of the free and the home of the brave." But the hydra headed monster of tyranny comes upon us in a different form. Every year the powerful trusts and combines are enslaving our people. The products of our rich soil are eagerly sought by speculation. With their hoarded millions, wrung from the sweat and blood of our Southern farmers, speculators toll not in the fields, neither do they spin in the factories; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like these men. There is a field wide open for the kickers. Many of them are improving the opportunity. The curs say it is no use to kick, it will only make matters worse. Lamb-like they submit to be shorn of their wealth. While some moments of inquiry that have been kicked down by illustrious kickers in the past, lie in all their putrid ruin, yet the curs say it is no use to kick.

The Louisiana lottery that once controlled its millions of money, and was enthroned in the hearts of wicked gamblers, and walled about by the laws of a great state, has been kicked into smithereens. The whisky traffic that once stood up like an Egyptian pyramids in its colossal strength and greatness, is now rapidly being kicked to atoms by the stern unflinching heroes of the nineteenth century, that dare to stand up for the rights of humanity, while the cowardly curs tuck their tails and say it can't be done. The exchanges that gamble in farm products and pose as the great and indispensable business enterprises of the age are the targets against which the honest kickers are to direct their guns. Think of one man making eight million dollars in one day. Think of the gamblers and middlemen making 300 million dollars and more from each cotton crop. Think of the New York exchange selling 100 million bales of cotton in one year, the world's production is only 18 million bales. Think of the few men who don't plow getting more clear money from the crop than the man who puts his sweat and blood into it. Think of the Southern women and children that wield the hoe and pick the cotton. Now there are two million kickers lined up against these wrongs and they are still lining up. The wheat men are lining up and then there will come a mighty kick from the North and West. In five years more of honest, earnest kicking and this gigantic evil will be laid out by the side of the Louisiana lottery and the whisky traffic. Then some of the curs will prick up their small ears, throw their hats into the air and shout, boys we licked 'em at last. So you see the kicker is a potential force; the cur is a supine, inert, passive drag. Now let every farmer ask himself the question which am I, a kicker or a cur? If you only knew the supreme delight there is in kicking you would join the Union at once. Yours for lively kicking.

F. S. ROUNTREE.

The Galveston Plan

(Re-published by request.)

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

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

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

Your president and executive committee realize that an emergency exists; that something must be done now; that in order for our people to hold cotton and to prevent its sacrifice upon the local market they have made arrangements in Galveston for

the immediate sale of such cotton as must now be sold, and to finance all cotton on which people must borrow money in order to hold for a better price.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The gambler has been driven from nearly all the southern states and with

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

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

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

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

D. J. NEILL,
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SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

First—Mark your cotton with your name and initials in good ink, number your bales so that at all times by these numbers and initials the cotton can be identified.

Second—Go to your railroad agent, get him to make out a bill of lading for you for the cotton, shipping the cotton to parties selected by you.

Third—Ship your cotton flat or uncompressed, order it so marked on your bill of lading, provided you get the same rate, which can always be had in Texas. It holds and gains in weight better and classes better than compressed cotton. There is no charges to you for compressing, but if your cotton is already compressed, you can ship it and we will handle it.

When an advance is desired, the bill of lading can be taken to your local bank and attached to a draft and the money paid you at once.

For the benefit of those desiring immediate sale of their cotton on arrival at Galveston, we will at present advance \$35.00 per bale.

The interest rate is only 6 per cent per annum by all factors, except John D. Rogers, who charges 8 per cent. The interest starts from the time the draft is paid until the amount is repaid. It is understood that J. C. Albritton is the agent for the Farmers' Union and will be stationed in Galveston to protect the interest of the Union.

All cotton shipped to any of the firms must be shipped in care of J. C. Albritton, Agent.

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

N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.

F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.

G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.

J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.

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

J. B. Lee, Quiltman, 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, Sparenburg, Dawson county.

R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.

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

A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.

H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.

W. L. Wood, Tolar, Hood county.

W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.

B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.

J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.

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

Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.

Ed Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.

Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.

J. R. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.

T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.

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

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

J. R. Sturdivant, Elbert, Throckmorton county.

L. E. Culver, Cookeville, Titus county.

W. C. Spence, Mazeland, Runnels county.

W. E. Schneider, Hugo, Hays county.

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

Buell Bradford, Colorado, Mitchell county.

G. Herd, Frisco, Denton county.

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

J. M. Sanderlin, Worthy, Uvalde county.

A. F. McDonald, Mulock, Hansford county.

M. G. Caperton, Maverick, Runnels county.

E. O. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Lavaca county.

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

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

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

Lee Satterwhits, Munday, Knox county.

I. M. Cook, Bryan, Brazos county.

W. A. McKee, Abilene, Taylor county.

J. A. Kinard, Big Springs, Howard