

The Haskell Free Press.

VOLUME XXIV.

HASKELL, HASKELL COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 16, 1909.

NUMBER 3

You Will Do Well

to prepare to attend

Our First Showing

of White Goods, Embroid-ent, Laces, Linens, & Etc, Net, Messaline and Lengerite Waists.

JAN. 25th to JAN. 30th

Every Article shown will be Brand New, and will correctly represent the most approved styles for Spring 1909.

C. D. Crissom & Son

The Store With the Goods.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

A community employing this kind of an agency for the development of its resources and opportunities must recognize the fact that such work properly organized and conducted is in no sense a "hot air" dispensing proposition but a cold blooded business proposition strictly.

Possibilities of a commercial club are practically unlimited but possibilities are one thing, probabilities another thing, and accomplishments are the meat in the cocoon representing the dividends to the town and community on the money invested in the work. And for every dollar invested in Commercial work, two to five dollars should be earned in benefits to the town and community in return. It will show this record if you work it properly financed, actively encouraged and industriously prosecuted.

Five of your most influential citizen financiers and business men out of each thousand population brought together for a preliminary meeting looking to the organization of a commercial club is better than a mass-meeting with no concrete or tangible ideas worked out.

The fact should be recognized also that a small per cent, relatively speaking, will furnish the funds to carry on the work.

The masses, it is true, are benefited and need more the work of such agencies than others but the masses don't pay the expenses of this kind of work. Of course friendly co-operation should be encouraged and the "good word" may be had from all your people for the organization that is "doing things" and doing them right. But a minority and not the majority of your citizens will put up the money required to properly finance and carry on a business mans organization, and the sooner this fact is agreed on the sooner will an organization get down to business and begin to show results.

This may sound like a saying to some; others like a

the correctness of this conclusion, but I give as my honest, frank opinion after having given the closest thought and attention to this kind of work to the exclusion of practically every thing else, for the past three years. When closely analyzed, however I do not believe this should discourage any town or community from undertaking to promote the development of their resources through this means.

It is already a recognized fact, when one stops to think seriously along these lines, that the public welfare, the public interests and matters of general public nature are looked after by a few and not by the many when it comes to the actual work applied to a community's needs. The organization of a live, active and effective commercial club will undoubtedly draw from a greater pro rata of the citizenship than any other means that can be employed and the concentration of united efforts through one agency brings the maximum of benefits at the minimum of cost.

HORD-McNEILL.

Last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock occurred the marriage of Mr. Harry C. Hord and Miss Elma McNeill. The wedding was at the home of the brides parents in Haskell, in the presence of a few friends. Rev. Thomas was the officiating minister. After the wedding quite an elaborate dinner was served, in which Mrs. McNeill was at her best.

The bride is one of Haskell's well known and highly esteemed young women. The groom is a civil engineer of experience and ability. Mr. and Mrs. Hord will make their home in Sweetwater.

The 5th Sunday Meeting of Haskell county association will convene with the Baptist church at Rule, Thursday night before the 5th Sunday in this month. Let all board members take notice. I. N. Alvis, Sec.

Claiming Our Privilege to Serve.

The first word of La Follette's Weekly Magazine to its readers is one of grateful appreciation that there are so many thousands of them. Our second word is an acknowledgement of responsibility. Fortunately there is no room for doubt as to the duty devolving upon us. The conditions which have called this Magazine into being determine its work.

La Follette's will be a magazine of progress, social, intellectual, institutional. Moreover, it will be Progressive in the more distinctly political sense.

It is founded in the belief that it can aid in making our government represent with more fidelity the will of the people.

In the course of every attempt to establish or develop free government a struggle between Special Privilege and Equal Rights is inevitable. An acute phase of this struggle has come upon us suddenly. Engrossed in material development we have neglected that of our institutions. A continent of vast richness absorbed us. Our growth was half blind. Open-eyed at last, we were startled to find our great industrial organizations in control of politics, government and natural resources. They manage conventions, make platforms, dictate legislation. They rule through the very men elected to represent the people.

Ten years of investigation and exposure have disclosed corruption in municipal, state and national government without parallel in modern history.

We have made great progress. The people now understand. For the representative who betrays, they feel only contempt. But they know that back of the bad representatives in municipal, state and national government stands special privilege, the real enemy of their institutions, fortified with the greatest wealth and power ever massed for the control of government.

The battle is just on. It is young yet. It will be the longest and hardest ever fought for Democracy. In other lands, the people have lost. Here we shall win. It is a glorious privilege to live in this time, and have a free hand in this fight for government by the people.

La Follette's and the strong men and women who will contribute their best thought and best word to make it, come into this contest with high courage and good cheer. We shall hit as hard as we can, giving and taking blows for the cause with joy in our hearts.

We shall have no strife with individuals, as individuals. If they serve special interests, to the injury of the public, against them as enemies of the public we shall make war.

With the political fortunes of officials and candidates we shall have no concern except as they affect the public welfare. Who represents the people in public office is not important. How they are represented is vital.

This magazine recognizes as its chief task that of aiding in winning back for the people the complete power over government,—national, state and municipal,—which has been lost to them by the encroachments of party machines, corporate and unincorporated monopolies, and by the rapid growth of immense populations.

La Follette's will speak the truth. No eminence of position in party or government shall

protect a servant of the people from deserved criticism; and its approval will be gladly given to all who commend themselves to it by brave and right action in any party or place.

Men and measures are both important. This magazine will discuss measures and political parties and policies impartially and fearlessly. It will not shrink from making estimates of men and will from time to time call the roll in order to disclose the exact position of those who are true and those who are false to public interest.

It is not enough to overthrow the political power of special interests. In the struggle for self-government throughout the Nation every progressive movement will be critically observed and supported on merit. Constructive legislation wherever enacted will be so discussed as to give an intelligent conception of the actual progress made in the supremely difficult task of embodying progressive ideas and ideals in laws and institutions. We hope to be useful in constructive work, as well as in destructive criticism. We aim to be practical in our suggestions. We shall be just to every interest. Property rights are safe. The constitution guarantees security—a security which unanimous public opinion in America approves and supports.

We shall make mistakes. We assert no claim to infallibility. It is not expected that our readers will agree with all we have to say. But the cooperation necessary to permanent progress can be secured only through intelligent discussion. We hope that this magazine may help to stimulate discussion and thought to the end that out of it shall come better things in the life of this nation.

We have tried to suggest the principles which will control La Follette's. We are not satisfied with this first number. We hope to be better and better pleased with succeeding issues, but we shall try to be not quite satisfied so that improvement may be constant. We expect to make this a magazine which the whole family will greet with pleasure and which shall give a complete knowledge of all the news worth remembering and some insight into most questions worthy of study.

We are quite aware of the fact that the course we shall follow throws us directly across the path of many powerful organizations, political, financial and industrial, which, with only here and there a halt, have crushed all opposition in the race for Big Business. We voluntarily assume the risk—one to which we are not unaccustomed. From those to whom this declaration is a declaration of war we ask no other construction of it. To the people whose interests it is our ambition to serve, we make the sole promise that so far as La Follette's can open it to you, "ye shall know the truth, and the truth (we devoutly hope) shall make you free."

Young man, it costs a few dollars, but get a business education. It will help you turn your idle moments into gold dollars. We can prepare you at your own home if you cant attend in person. We teach by mail. Write, Abilene Business College, Abilene, Texas.

For sale 1000 bushels of red winter turf oats, at 60 cents per bushel, at my old place on Paint creek. J. E. Garren. 3-4t

A Common Economic Error

For many years it has been the custom of Southern farmers to make their crop upon the "advance system" and while this has been regarded as an economic error on the side of the farmer, by many merchants it has been thought that it was a very profitable way of buying cotton.

The farmer realized that as a matter of safety it was better to make the food consumed by his family and his stock upon the farm, rather than to purchase it, and especially when he had to promise payment out of a crop which had not as yet been made. I have been watching this phase of country life in the South for many years and have come to the conclusion that the "advance system" is just as great a mistake on the part of the merchant as it is on the part of the farmer, for the following reasons:

First, the merchant takes great risks, which, of course, he tries to cover by increased charges. But even tho these charges are increased, the staples of life are not such articles as a high percentage of profit will adhere to, and the merchant is practically trading gold for a promise of pay. If the crop fails, he is obliged to carry and carry and carry and possibly may ultimately, as in thousands of cases, be obliged to take the farm, for which he has no use, and under boll weevil conditions is difficult to handle profitably upon a tenant system.

Under a cash system there will be a great reduction in the sales of some staple foods such as bacon, potatoes, beans, lard, vegetables, canned goods, hay, corn, etc., all articles that carry low profits. The farmer is rarely a hoarder of money and if he saves two hundred dollars or more by producing all his food supplies at home he has that much more to spend when his crop is made, and it is cash.

Under a cash system the farmer will buy with his surplus more dry-goods, clothing, shoes, furniture, etc., for his family, better teams, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., on which there is a much greater profit for the merchant than on staple articles of food. The merchant can turn his money in thirty days instead of a year. Ten per cent clear profit turned monthly is better than 120 per cent gain received annually. Some of the farmers increased income goes into permanent improvement to enable the farmer to produce more and spend more annually.

Again there is something about raising cotton, tobacco, etc., to pay a debt, that saps the vitality out of the farmer and affects the quality of his tillage. It really lowers the grade of farming. If upon the other hand the merchants will join with us in urging the farmers to raise all their food supplies and try to produce by better tillage double the crop per acre they now produce, the result as it affects the merchants will be this:

All business will soon be on a cash basis and the volume will be three or four times as large from the farmers alone. The advent of more money will bring diversified industries among the farmers and eventually will attract manufactures to the market towns.

If there are idle farms in the county, instead of calling meetings for the purpose of raising funds to secure immigration, call meetings to encourage the farm-

ers who know the country and are loyal to it, to universally adopt the following plan. First, provide their own food supplies from the farm. Second, double the average product on every acre under cultivation and let each worker on the farm by the use of better teams and tools, till three times as many acres as at present, not in the one crop but in a variety of diversified and profitable crops. This would cause an immediate demand for more land and would provide the money to pay for it. This makes every man on the farm more than six times the industrial power he now is and gives him a love of the farm. This is better than to leave him in discouragement and secure immigrants to come and buy him out.

I should not speak so positively only I have observed for a quarter of a century that where the Southern merchants have changed from an "advance system" to a cash system, they have prospered very much more than in former years and the number of failures is immensely less. Of course, it is not meant that there should be no credits, but practically there should be little necessity for them until the crop is actually ready for the harvest, then trade becomes a cash transaction. Or better still, the farmer can get his money from the bank and pay cash in all cases, if there is a lack of ready money.

The advance system bears down upon the cotton farmer with special hardship. His crop is either sold at once or is forced to the gin and the warehouse so as to secure loans. If the cotton farmer is not forced to sell to raise money to pay debts he will store his crop on his farm and market at leisure, which is in the interests of all parties.

It appears to me, therefore, that the farmer will immeasurably gain when he produces what he has hitherto bought in the way of living. He is not compelled to sell his crop immediately upon the harvest. When he does sell he trades for cash. The greater amount of money he has is very helpful to the family but the stimulus to his self respect is perhaps the most important item to be considered. The merchant prospers by the greater volume of business and by the quick return of his money. It seems to me that these points should be urged upon all the people.

S. A. Knapp,
Special Agent in Charge,
Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work.

COUNTY COURT.

Up to Thursday at noon the County Court had tried several cases and sentenced six boys from Carney to jail for minor offense and fined two or three other young men for violations of the law.

The docket showed Convictions in liquor cases as follows viz: State vs. J. C. Holt, verdict of guilty, \$250 and 20 days in jail; State vs. R. L. Leonard plea of guilty, \$30 and 20 days; state vs. R. P. Williams, verdict of Guilty, and 60 days state vs. Whitford, two cases plea of guilty in both cases 20 days each in Jail.

The way Judge Irby and Bruce Bryant and the Jury are sticking the defendant is very discouraging to the fellow who thinks the law was not made for a smart fellow like him.

Am in the market for broken watches. Evans.

UNCLE SAM'S BY WILLARD W. GARDNER PREPARATIONS TO COUNT YOU

FOR the thirteenth time in his 130-year career Uncle Sam is getting ready to count noses. Consensus-taking will occupy all his energies in 1910, but even to-day he is getting ready for that Herculean task. It is the biggest thing the United States does once in every ten years, but to-day the system for its accomplishment has no peers anywhere in the world.

The reason is because America now has a permanent census bureau, one which is always making preparations for the next decade's count. The country's solons will go down into the public treasury this winter for \$14,000,000 for the 1910 census, and of that sum, \$1,500,000 is for maintenance of a permanent bureau.

Speaking in smaller figures, it costs the United States government 17 cents for counting each and every man, woman, boy and girl once in ten years. It costs just as much to count John D. Rockefeller as it does the lone immigrant from Norway who arrives at New York with \$23 as a nucleus for his prospective fortune.

It is estimated that the population



REAR OF THE REMARKABLE NEW CARD PUNCHING MACHINE

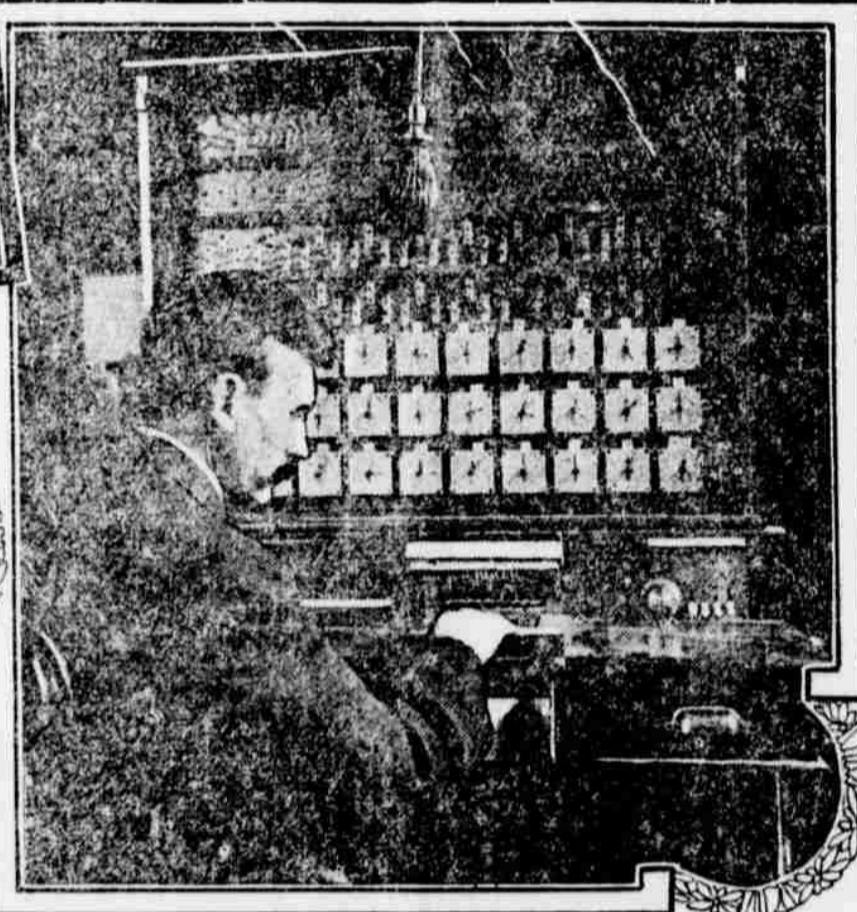
S. N. D. NORTH DIRECTOR OF THE U. S. CENSUS



THE NEWLY-PERFECTED TABULATING MACHINE



CRESSY L. WILBUR CHIEF STATISTICIAN



THE OLD STYLE TABULATOR WITH DIALS THAT REQUIRED TO BE RESET BY HAND

of this country has increased 20 per cent since the last census was taken in 1890 and according to conservative guesses by men who are qualified to know, the number of persons should total in the neighborhood of 90,000,000. As a consequence statisticians have arrived at the decision that in 1920 the population will touch the 100,000,000 mark.

The census of 1910 is to cost the people little more than that of 1900 for the reason that machines, which are wonderful in their makeup, have been invented by members of the census bureau and these do far greater work than the old style counting devices in use when the job was started nine years ago.

There are two styles of machines—one is the card punching device and the other, the tabulator. The first punches the holes in the census cards, which are arranged much as in the conventional card index. The wonderful tabulating machine then takes the pasteboards and solely by mechanical means adds, classifies and makes up totals from the cards, which pass through the device faster than the eye can follow them. Both machines are essential and each is dependent upon the other for success.

The new card punching machine, which is a great improvement upon the old system, is an electrical contrivance. Hitherto the operator was compelled to play upon it like a typist, but to-day all that is necessary is to touch the key desired, press a lever and the machine keeps on punching cards as long as the power is kept on. The old hand puncher was capable of sending out 900 cards each day while the new automaton attains a speed of 3,500 and saves the operators' nerves.

Another feature of these new machines is that the United States will soon know, after the cards have been turned in by the great army of statisticians-gatherers, just where it stands on population.

Classification is also a great feature, divisions being made of whites, blacks, and other races, along with females, males, natives, foreigners, married and single persons.

One hundred and fifty of these new machines are in the process of construction for the census taking of 1910. Three thousand persons will do the clerical work in the government offices at Washington. So you see there is something to this census taking business.

Director North of the census declares that as soon as the incoming cards are punched he will be able to give to the country the total. The tabulating machines are now a closely guarded secret in a little machine shop at the census bureau offices in Washington and at last accounts the experts at work upon it were perfecting the details of its construction. It is a government invention and no one person gets the credit for it, but it will revolutionize the business of counting noses.

and trying to make good. The conditions ten years were so much different from those of the decade previous that even though the same persons were given the care of the offices connected therewith, they found themselves at sea within a few days. Now, however, the permanent census bureau makes the counting of the population a business for all time with Uncle Sam and this gigantic job will be given the attention of his weather eye from day to day, though the fruits of the work will be thrust into the public gaze only once in ten years.

Men who are experts on taking the census of countries declare that the system by which the government will take the count in 1910 is admittedly a model which the whole world should follow, if it would be as up-to-date as this corner. Another project is on foot to-day which will greatly facilitate this census program. That is the erection of a permanent home for the population-counters. If congress allows Director North to erect such an edifice, it will be a specially constructed statistics manufacturing plant. In a communication to congress Director North sets forth his plans. He plans to expend the sum of \$675,000 for the purchase of a site and for the six-story fireproof building upon which he is laying his program. This, he says, will provide ample accommodations for the 3,000 persons who are engaged in this work from year to year.

Today, if you were to visit Washington, and wished to see the census bureau, you would be led to a one-story brick structure which was erected for the tabulation of statistics in 1900. One great space problem which the government faces is the storing of census reports and this took up just about all the room of the old structure, so that most of the clerks and other help had to be accommodated elsewhere. It was recently estimated that it would house just about one-fourth of the clerks needed for the census next year.

The great army of house-to-house canvassers who will count you and your family in 1910 are not as yet even estimated by Director North, but it is recorded that one man counts only about 10,000 persons, many of them counting less in the small space of time allotted to the tabulation. Thousands upon thousands of extra men will

be placed upon the payroll of the United States government next summer and shortly afterward this great counting process will be commenced. After the New Year the greatest problem which Director North faced was of getting enough money from congress to fully guarantee a complete count, which would fully set forth all that statisticians wished to know. The census budget was up before congress last year, but was turned over to the 1908-09 national legislature.

Lawmakers much regret that whereas the constitution of the United States requires that each ten years there be a

Not "Just as Good"—It's the Best. One box of Hunt's Cure is unfailingly, unqualifiedly and absolutely guaranteed to cure any form of SKIN DISEASE. It is particularly active in promptly relieving and permanently curing all forms of ITCHING known, ECZEMA, TETTER, RINGWORM and all similar troubles are relieved by one application; cured by one box.

The Tactful Husband. "How did you cure your wife of chattering so much?" "I told her that when her lips were closed they formed a perfect Cupid's bow."—Cleveland Leader.

There Has Recently Been Placed In all the drug stores an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN LEAF. It is the only certain regulator. Quickly relieves female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Near Goodness. Mother—Have you been a good girl while I've been away? Little Girl—Not quite.—Harper's Weekly.

For Colds and Gripp—Capudine. The best remedy for Gripp and Colds is Hicks' Capudine. Relieves the aching and feverishness. Cures the cold—Headaches also. It's Liquid—Effects immediately—10, 25 and 50c at Drug Stores.

One woman can be awfully fond of another—if they are a hundred miles apart.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Know what thou canst work at and do it like a Hercules.—Carlyle.

Lewis' Single Binder cigar—richest, most satisfying smoke on the market. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Teoria, Ill.

Better one discreet enemy than two indiscreet friends.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 375 "Guaranteed"

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN SLICKER
YOU've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather
MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF \$3.00
AT ALL GOOD STORES CATALOGS FREE

CLOVER SEED
Absolutely Pure, No Weeds
Ex. Gov. Heard of Wisconsin from 30 acres sown to Salzer's best Century Alfalfa, harvested within a week after seeding \$2500 worth of magnificent hay, or at the rate of over \$5000 per acre. Big seed catalogue, send 10c in stamps for sample of this Alfalfa, also Billings' Mother's Milk, Wheat, Barley, etc. worth \$10.00 of any man's money to get a sack with. The seed 14c and see add a sample farm seed nursery never seen before by you.
SALZER SEED CO., Box W, La Crosse, Wis.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT PEPSIN GUM
Crush! go the mint leaves! OUT flows the delicious mint leaf juice!
WRIGLEY'S Spearmint is full of it—and you can't chew it out.

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FOR MEN \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 FOR WOMEN \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00
BUSTER BROWN SHOES FOR BOYS—ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE
Upon receipt of 4c to cover postage, we will mail to those sending a certificate properly signed by a shoe dealer, showing that a pair of "White House" shoes, a complete set of four volumes of the "WHITE HOUSE HISTORY" or will send for \$25, without certificate.
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Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually:
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine, manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's \$3.00 & \$3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.
The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.
My Method of Turning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any other.
Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.
CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.
East Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 107 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces in the package
—8 1/2 ounce in the 12 package
"DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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Crush! go the mint leaves! OUT flows the delicious mint leaf juice!
WRIGLEY'S Spearmint is full of it—and you can't chew it out.

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WHITE HOUSE SHOES
All shoes are made in much the same way. Here's the difference. Stylish White House Shoes fit. Not the ordinary binding fit. Not the fit that takes three weeks to break in. But the graceful fit that feels snug the first time. And stays snug and graceful all times.
FOR MEN \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 FOR WOMEN \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00
BUSTER BROWN SHOES FOR BOYS—ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE
Upon receipt of 4c to cover postage, we will mail to those sending a certificate properly signed by a shoe dealer, showing that a pair of "White House" shoes, a complete set of four volumes of the "WHITE HOUSE HISTORY" or will send for \$25, without certificate.
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