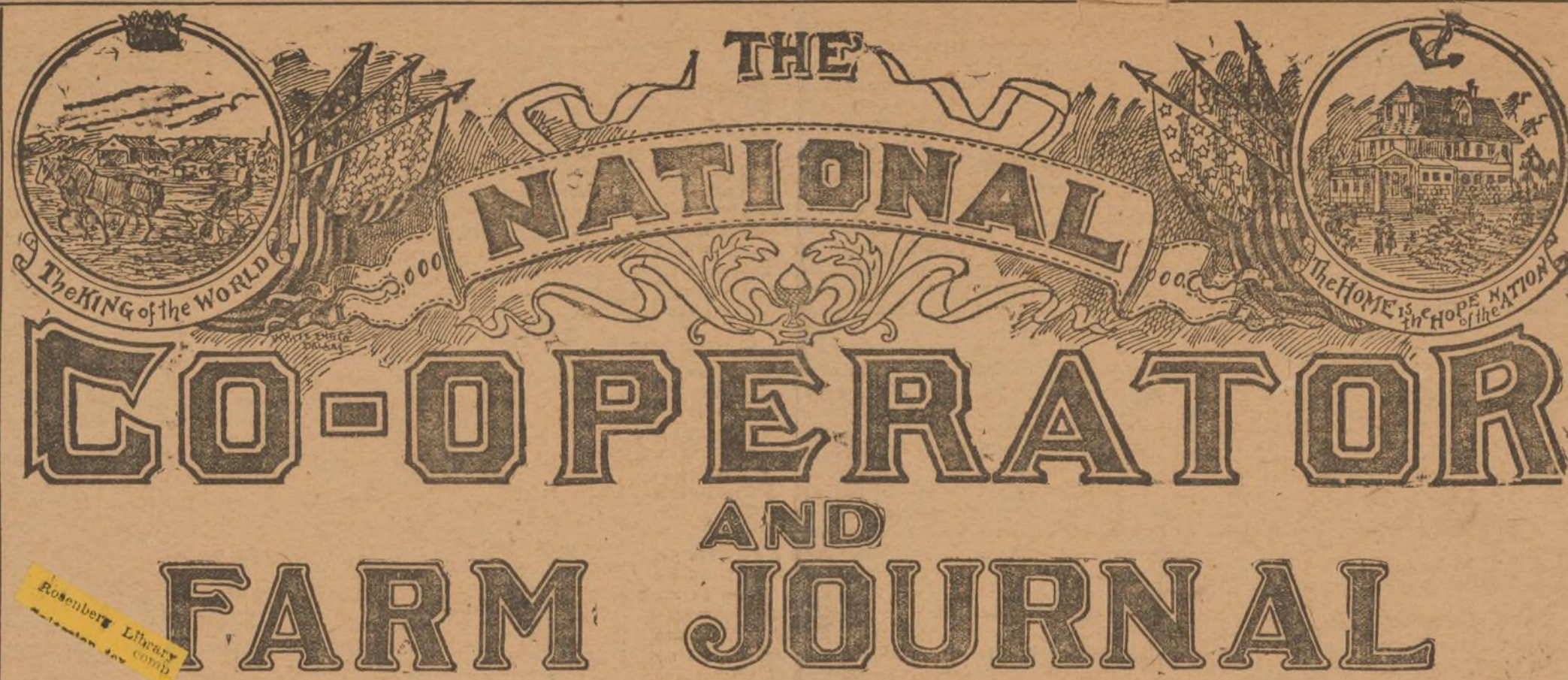


Southern
Mercury

United With

The
National
Co-Operator
and
Farm
Journal



Volume 29.

DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

Number 19.

Farmers
Union
Password

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The
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Journal

Great Are These United States! First In War, First In Peace, First In The Natures Of Earth!

Great are these United States! Just beginning to enter upon an era of real prosperity in 1860, a year later we went to pieces in the convulsions of a civil war, a strife between brothers that rent and tore the Nation into tatters, filling unnumbered newly-made graves, away up into the thousands, filling every household in all the land with woe and desolation, and leaving one-half of the country a bare, fire swept, famine devastated waste.

After this unhappy four years' war the country began at once a marvelous course of regeneration, and today, forty-three since the white banner of peace has waved over us and we have become in truth reunited, we stand the Nation of Nations, a prodigy among the powers of the Earth, our prestige and strength in all material things recognized everywhere.

Statistics are most useful. They enable us to see how we progress, what we achieve, the rate of our advancement, with the whys and the wherefores. They give us figures, and figures cannot be disputed, nor controverted. What a revelation the statistics, the official figures of today, are to us as to the status of our country, as to where it stands compared with where it stood forty-three years ago, as to all it has done, not alone for itself, but for humanity at large. No Nation of the Globe was so completely and fully abreast with the glory of the Twentieth Century, when its Sun rose above the horizon, as the United States in all things that stand for good, for the availing of every resource. Statistics show this and statistics show us how we have reached out, grasped and held all these things for our betterment.

It is transportation facilities that enable a State or Nation to develop its natural resources and to progress along all industrial and commercial lines for of what benefit beyond the mere sustenance of its inhabitants, is the fertility of soil, the diversity of production, the salubrity of climate and the inviting characteristics in general of a country, if there be no adequate means of transportation to carry the riches of production to markets? In pioneer days ox teams and then mule or horse teams hauled our products over dirt roads to market towns. Then, with increased settlements, came flat boats and keel boats, and later steamboats, on our great and smaller rivers, the highways of Nature for commerce. Still later came the railroad, only about seventy-six years ago, these generally being built from the more thickly settled populated centers to the principal steamboat landings, the rivers still being considered the natural, proper and most available route for commerce, means for transportation.

With the new era of prosperity, forty years ago, our country entered upon a period of railroad building, in all directions. Small streams and large rivers were actually paralleled, with the result that as far back as thirty years ago, steamboat transportation was virtually destroyed, absolutely so, we may say, as to passenger travel, almost throughout our entire country.

We have been unable to obtain actual figures, because prior to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the several State Railroad Commissions, no such figures were officially kept, as to the railroad mileage in the United States at the beginning of the Civil War, but it was about 30,000 miles and we will put it at those figures. Nine-tenths of the mileage in the South was destroyed during the war—wherever the contending armies marched. So that we can safely or at least reasonably say, 25,000 miles was all we could boast at the beginning of 1865, and today we have 300,000 miles of road, great Trunk lines and their branches, with other shorter and less important lines. For illustration, to show the wonderful development and growth in railway transportation, take the State of Texas: In 1865, at the closing of the Civil War, there were only 243 miles of road in the State, with iron rails about worn out and the equipment all ranshackle and almost worthless. According to the Texas Railroad Commission's official annual report just issued, there were 12,758 miles of road in the State on Oct. 31, 1907, an increase during the forty-three years that have passed by, of over 5,300 per cent, while that of the whole country during the same period taking 25,000 miles as the maximum of miles in 1865, has been twelve per cent, but this large increase of railroad mileage we must remember has principally been in new country, in the South and the West, the two sections, naturally and logically of mutual interests in all things and in all ways—a unity of interests indeed.

These most beneficial railway facilities that have multiplied so wondrously within a generation (it is only about two generations since the first mile of railroad was built in this country, seventy-six years) have given our country a stupendous growth in all those things that make a Nation commerce and widely extended as these facilities great and strong, but, immens are, they are not equal to the demands of trade—under present systems, at least—and the National Government is looking after the improvement and betterment of the natural waterways and the creation of artificial waterways in the shape of a canal from the Lakes on the North to the Gulf on the South, and the construction of the Panama Canal. This is right and proper. The Wheat and Corn and other Cereal Products of the West must have easy and rapid outlet to the markets of the South and to feed the millions of the Orient, and there must be increased transportation facilities by land and water to the markets of the world for the Cotton of the South, that the people of Earth may be clothed.

It is true these railroads have been costly things, but when the supply is small and the demand is great, the price is high. The people have needed the railroads and have enriched them with their patronage and the railroads have needed the people and given them the means wherewith to get the products of their soil to markets, also creating the markets.

Statistics show us that the tonnage of the railroads has increased 116 per cent within the past ten years, while the capitalization of the freight carrying railroads, which includes the water and wind to inflate and float it. Last year, 1907, crops of all kinds were short, yet they were worth to this Nation, \$10,000,000,000, and when you add to that the value of the output of the multitude of manufacturing industries, you will have some conception of how great a Nation we are, how really progressive we are, how strong a Nation we stand today, among Nations!

And yet, we are not what we ought to be, what we will be, when the real producers of the Nation's prosperity come fully into their own. Incorrect, indeed vicious systems of finance and of trade and commerce have obtained and held sway in this country these forty years past.

The rich, red blood of a genuine and generous prosperity goes bounding through every artery and vein of trade and commerce. Already we manufacture as much as Germany, France and Great Britain combined, but we consume ninety-five per cent of our own output, while these European countries consume but seventy-five per cent each of their manufactures. We must export more manufactures than we do and will, when we get our Panama Canal. We already export to South Africa, South America and the adjacent islands \$120,000,000 of manufactures, while to Pacific Ocean ports we export \$60,000,000 of manufactures. When our Panama Canal is completed we will be able to increase our Pacific exports of manufactures to more than five times these figures and fully double them to South America and African and adjacent islands.

Referring to the money panic yet lingering with us because of destroyed confidence, a distinguished gentleman in a recent speech said:

"Near the close of a most active and prosperous business year, with a crop worth more than \$10,000,000,000, just harvested, suddenly and without warning the banks in every large city suspended money payments, not because they had been mismanaged, or were in bad condition, but because of a defective currency system. Such a catastrophe would be impossible and unthinkable in any other commercial country in the world."

But the panic, just about over, brought with it an experience and taught us all lessons that if we will profit by the Nation will be better off in all respects.

But despite these periodical times of stringency and hardship and sore experiences, our Nation never even staggers or halts, but continues to forge forward, to go higher and to prosper. Let us see a little what we do amount to in the material things that make Nations great, rich and powerful.

Our National Government wisely keeps records of what it is doing in a commercial and business way, and every little while through its Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Labor and Commerce, sends out bulletins in brief and monthly statements in full of our internal and foreign trade transactions.

The record of "Internal Commercial Movements during 1907," shows as follows. Now, remember, this is the business we did among ourselves independent of our foreign trade:

Total shipments by lake, net tons, 83,387,919; total shipments of iron ore, gross tons, 40,727,972; total shipments of coal, net tons, 19,388,414; total shipments of grain, exclusive of flaxseed, bushels, 144,136,281; total vessel tonnage on Great Lakes cleared in domestic trade, net tons reg., 99,166,409; total freight passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canals, net tons, 58,217,214; total vessel tonnage of the Sault Ste. Marie canals, net tons reg., 44,087,974; freight tonnage passing through the Detroit River, net tons, 67,292,504; live-stock receipts at four Atlantic ports, head, 8,782,383; grain and flour receipts at four Atlantic ports, bushels, 258,836,435; grain receipts at fifteen primary markets, bushels, 835,277,291; livestock receipts at seven primary markets, head, 40,218,455; shipments of packing-house products from Chicago, pounds, 2,450,806,223; coal and coke shipments over seven eastern railroads, tons, 140,174,348; coastwise coal shipments from five Atlantic ports, gross tons, 44,370,287; total anthracite coal shipments, gross tons, 66,671,149; Connellsville coke production, net tons, 19,716,273; production of anthracite and coke pig iron, gross tons, 25,315,387; yellow-pine lumber shipments from eight Southern States, M feet, 3,628,256; lumber shipments by lake, M feet, 1,380,284; redwood lumber shipments from upper California, M feet, 437,515; pine and fir arrivals at California points, M feet, 1,315,382; building operations, value, \$580,492,196; number of cars handled by thirty-four car service associations, 31,384,708.

Now, let us look at our foreign trade, our imports and exports as set forth in the following figures. That is the "Commerce at the principal custom ports and ports."

New York imports, \$123,000,000; exports, \$683,000,000. Boston, imports, \$123,000,000; exports, \$105,000,000. New Orleans, imports, \$4,000,000; exports, \$165,000,000. Galveston, imports, \$8,000,000; exports, \$197,000,000. Philadelphia, imports, \$81,000,000; exports, \$107,000,000. Baltimore, imports, \$36,000,000; exports, \$99,000,000. San Francisco, imports, \$54,000,000; exports, \$30,000,000. Puget Sound, imports, \$25,000,000; exports, \$44,000,000. Savannah, imports, \$2,000,000; exports, \$65,000,000. All other ports, imports, \$220,000,000; exports, \$428,000,000. A total of imports of \$1,423,000,000; and of exports, \$1,923,000,000; balance of trade in the Nation's favor of \$500,000,000.

Now, can anyone say that we are not a great Nation? Are not these figures stupendous and gratifying? We can comprehend and readily grasp the portent, the substance and extent of figures that reach into hundreds, or into thousands, or, by more than a mere glance, into millions, but when they stretch out into billions they stagger us and we have to stop and bring our imaginations into play, to try to mass the whole into one tremendous lump, to comprehend it. To illustrate, and we are anxious that something like a true understanding of the immensity of our Nation in all material greatness and prosperity may be had, therefore to illustrate, our exports in 1907—just last year—amounted in value to \$1,923,000,000. Suppose you were set the task of counting that amount of money, one dollar at a time, and could count \$10 a minute, ten hours a day, how long do you suppose it would take you, or any one man to count it? By calculating a little you will see that one man could count only \$6,000 a day at which rate it would take him 320,500 days, that is 10,209 years and three months. This is a whole lot of money is it not?

Yet this sum aggregated, represents the products of the farms of this Nation, its manufactures, mines, etc. Another thing, remember, as you go along the country as an independent Nation is scarcely yet 125 years old, not four generations, and its exports are three times more each year than those of Great Britain, France and Germany, and they were old and powerful Nations (Germany as several States) before the Western Continent was discovered by Columbus.

It is the exports of a Nation that make it great and powerful and with half a billion dollars to our credit in excess of our imports shows how strong we are. But we will be stronger and greater still when we complete the Panama Canal and get our mighty, rich and fertile South, with its immense diversity of products of field and forest and pasture and mine in touch with the Orient, with its teeming millions to be fed, clothed and housed.

When we consider these facts, does it not make us proud of our country, glad of the great responsibility resting upon us, the farmers, the producers of this great and mighty Nation, and especially upon us of The Farmers' Union, upon whom now devolves the stupendous responsibility?

BEWARE OF COTTON MILLS.

Editor Co-Operator: I see a good deal said about the Union building cotton mills. I just want to say a few things that I know about cotton mills.

I can remember when the first cotton mill was built in this section, which is now recognized as the cotton mill center of the South. At that

time and to some extent yet, the cry was to the farmer who had any surplus money, "help us build mills at your door and thereby get a better market for your cotton."

The farmer did so and the result is that nearly all the money of the farmers of this country is in the mills and the worst of it is it is being used to depress the price of his cotton. For seven separate cotton mills and many times have I tried to sell cotton by

we have are the mills of this country. To show you they are against our interest I have known the mills of this town (and we have seven) pay from one-half cent to one cent more for the same grade of cotton 100 miles away, and pay the freight, than they would pay the farmer delivered to his mill door. As I have said, we have seven separate cotton mills and many times have I tried to sell cotton by

going to different ones for bids. I have long since found that there was no competition, as they would not bid against each other, and what is true at this place is true at most of our mill towns.

But we have them guessing now. We built our warehouse last fall and we have 412 bales of cotton in it and there has not been a bale taken out and if we can find any possible way

to help it, there will not be a bale

go out of it for less than fifteen cents.

You see the advantage in our warehouse is that we are not at the mercy of one set or ring of mill men. We have had inquiry about our cotton from several places. In fact, we are in a position to export this cotton if we want to. But the point I started out to make is this: You people who have no cotton mills, don't be so

anxious to put your money in with the outsider who as soon as he gets it uses it against your interest. Don't invest your money with any one unless the Union has full control.

I think the battle cry should be, "Build warehouses."

Wishing your valuable paper and the Union much success.

E. C. FAIRES,
King's Mountain, N. C.

FAVOR SECRECY.

Editor Co-Operator: Through your paper, we were requested to act on the question whether we would keep our next minimum price on cotton a secret or not. Our Local was nearly unanimous for it. Fraternally,

M. E. ROGERS,
Camden, Ark. Secretary.

Three generations of Simpsons have made... Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites... EDDYSTONE PRINTS

ARKANSANS AWAKE.

Realizes the Necessity of Working For The Union Cause and Living Up To Principles.

Editor Co-Operator: We Arkansas "mossbacks" have waked up at last and are beginning to realize the fact that if we don't take care of ourselves no one else will take care of us, so we are now beginning to get busy.

It seems to me, as a whole the farming class could properly be alluded to as a Rip Van Winkle, who slept for twenty years and one day awoke to find himself growing old and his property, (which consisted of one old musket and a dog) all destroyed.

There will never be any definite change in times as long as we continue the same old method of raising, buying and selling our produce.

Friends, and brothers, let's not even think of getting discouraged and giving up the ship just because we can't have everything going our way.

the cause, compared to the time we have been asleep.

"The height of great men reached and kept Were not attained by sudden flight, But while others lay and slept, 'While tolling through the night."

So you see if that be so, we should not become discouraged, but instead we should place our shoulders more firmly to the wheels and push the harder for now is the time we need all the power we can get, if we would accomplish our aims.

Good and noble brothers, let's get busy and look wise and each one try to do all the good we can, help the Union all we can, raise what we eat as much as we can, quit all the mortgaging we can, be as happy as we can.

Now, Brother Farmer, I entreat you to awake from this lethargy and get busy and in a few more days we can look back in pride.

Not long ago I overheard a man talking to a farmer and he (to my belief untruthfully and without any grounds) said that The Farmers Union would burst this coming election.

Brothers, let's not give up and let the Union go dead until time to sell cotton again, but instead let's put all our energies and power to the betterment of the cause and we will win out at last triumphant over all.

I have the honor of being the State Organizer for Colorado, where I find numbers of the honest in heart in every city and village I visit.

J. C. ROBERTS, Bald Knob, Ark.

A CORRECTION.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 5, 1908.

Editor Co-Operator: It has been reported currently throughout the State since the failure of The Farmers and Bankers' Warehouse Building Association, of Houston, Texas, that this concern is in some way connected with The Farmers' Union Cotton Company, and this report has caused some confusion.

To remove this confusion and offset the effect of said report, we, the directors of The Farmers' Union Cotton Company, in session this day at Houston, desire to say that there is no connection whatever, either directly or indirectly between The Farmers' and Bankers' Warehouse Building Association and The Farmers' Union Cotton Company, and never has been, and the failure of the Farmers' and Bankers' Building Association did not, nor does not, affect the affairs or the standing of The Farmers' Union Cotton Company in the least.

WM. GRAHAM, President. J. S. ARHART, Vice-President. JNO. W. YOUNG, Secretary. PAUL WIPPRECHT, JOE M. HORNER, H. B. POINDEXTER, W. H. HILTON.

FAVORS SECRECY.

Editor The National Co-Operator: You may add Harmon Local to the list of those sent in, that we passed a unanimous resolution favoring the keeping of all things done in the Union a secret, for, of all things abominable, it is to have this, that and the other thrown in our faces, that we have not done this, that or the other.

Editor Co-Operator: I read your valuable paper every week and I am encouraging my people every night we meet to subscribe for The Co-Operator and to try to educate their children up to the principles of Unionism taught through the columns of your paper, in order to keep the Golden Rule.

I have the honor of being the State Organizer for Colorado, where I find numbers of the honest in heart in every city and village I visit.

I spent six weeks laboring in the district of Rocky Ford and a County Union was organized with nearly 1,200 members. I am now laboring in Elbert County for two weeks.

I am just in receipt of letters of great encouragement from our worthy State President, Hon. George B. Long, stating that the work is now being pushed in all the counties of our state.

J. S. DUNN, State Organizer. Rocky Ford, Colo.

LAND OF RED APPLES. Editor Co-Operator: I have been reading your paper some time. It has the right ring to me.

Our Local is moving along nicely, getting new members every meeting. Our Local heartily endorses the resolutions for keeping the minimum price on all farm products a secret.

W. WADE JEWELL, Corley, Ark.

GROWING STRONGER. Editor Co-Operator: The Farmers' Union people of Prairie Grove Local are growing stronger in Unionism and stronger every day in numbers.

ROY WATKINS, Mist, Ark.

offier thrown in our faces, that we have not done this, that or the other. So we think with closer secrets greater good can be accomplished and we further added that when Co-Operator receives enough reports from the Locals for the required number by the constitution, that Co-Operator call the required number shall be found, that attention of the same to the executive committee for consideration, and if they pass on same and cause it to become a by-law at once.

This Local is doing nicely. We receive new members very often. It is said by the other Locals of the county that we are the banner Local of Lamar County.

We are sure enough going to reduce our cotton acreage for this year, 1908, at least 25 per cent and raise more of what we need at home to live on.

Wishing you success in your good work, giving to the Union a clean sheet and that peace and good will to all men may prevail, I remain yours,

J. A. PATY, Secretary. Honey Grove, Tex.

FROM COLORADO.

State Organizer Writes Unionism is Progressing Admirably in The Silver State.

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I spent six weeks laboring in the district of Rocky Ford and a County Union was organized with nearly 1,200 members. I am now laboring in Elbert County for two weeks.

I am greatly encouraged to see the spirit of our Southern brothers and sisters in the efforts being set forth in their Unions for the protection of their cotton and other products.

Our Western Unions say if you can control the cotton trade we can control our wool crops, so here we go to save our wool trade and to get the full value for all our wheat and other grain crops and our fine crops of potatoes and our fat stock, from which our cash profits are derived.

We are actively talking up every interest we can in the establishing of warehouses and mills and factories for the purpose of manufacturing all our products and saving the expense of transportation of our raw material to other countries and for the return to us manufactured.

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ROY WATKINS, Mist, Ark.

A NEW COTTON GRADING SCHOOL FOR DALLAS.

We are pleased to announce to the cotton growers of the South that the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas, Texas, have opened a new department and will from now on teach the grading of cotton in a scientific and thorough manner.

Any of our readers who are interested in knowing the terms and would like to have any other information in regard to this department, will write The Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, Texas, direct and they will give the full particulars.

STAY OUT OF DEBT.

To The Co-Operator: The farmers are getting along all right and getting things ready for another crop, and brother farmer, there is one thing that I want to say right here: Plant plenty of corn and other feed stuffs at home this year and keep out of debt.

I am a reader of The Co-Operator and am always glad to get it. I enjoy reading letters from different parts of the country and when the time for our Union meeting comes around I am generally on hand and our Union is getting along very well and we will have the County Union with us next time it meets, and I hope we will have some good speakers with us.

Boys, here is my idea on controlling the cotton market: Raise corn, hogs, sirup, potatoes and anything you can live on and some to sell, and we can always sell corn. We depend too much on other people for corn and meat and we can raise it at home if we will try.

My idea about things is to raise anything that you can get money for, and stay out of debt and then we will accomplish something, but when it comes to raising an over production of their cotton and other products.

FACTORY TO FARMER

AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00. We build Golden Eagle Vehicles and sell Direct to Consumer at lowest factory prices.

Uncle Sam Is Our Only Salesman. Write for our money saving catalog of Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness showing actual photographs and full particulars of our GREAT HARNESS OFFER.

Golden Eagle Buggy Co. 242 Edgewood Ave. ATLANTA, GA.

OUR FARMERS UNION MARKET. Receives every kind of Farm Produce. Best prices, square deal and prompt returns guaranteed.

PEOPLES EQUITY-UNION CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE. BENOIST BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

YOU NEED THE BEST

THEREFORE CONSULT DR. J. H. TERRILL, 285 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS

Who successfully treats and cures all forms of Chronic Nervous and Private Diseases of Men and Women, and who, from his long experience in the treatment of such diseases, is better capacitated to treat and cure you than others who have not made the treatment of such troubles as yours a special study.

Bladder and Kidney troubles under our system of treatment rapidly and permanently cured. Strictures cured without dilating or cutting; no detention from business.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, the most expert and reliable Specialist in Texas and the Entire Southwest, offers his latest book No. 23 on the Private Diseases of Men Absolutely FREE.

725 THIS HOUSE. YOU CAN BUILD THIS HANDSOME LITTLE HOUSE, all complete, painted and furnished, ready for occupancy, for only \$750.00.

cotton, I think that is a mistake. There is none of us that uses as much cotton goods as we would if we would get a fair price for our cotton.

There is a good deal of cotton held here for the Union price and will be as long as there is a pea in the dish.

Now, boys, let's stay out of debt this year and try to raise something at home to live on; for until we do this, we can't expect to do anything.

Success to the Union and to The Co-Operator. J. B. RUSSELL, Secretary. Gustine, Tex.

FARMERS There Are Good Reasons Why you should discriminate against Convict and non-union made Harness and Saddlery. ASK FOR THE UNION STAMP

FENCE Strongest Made. Made of high carbon coated wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial.

COIL SPRING FENCE. Made of high carbon steel wire. Horse-hold, bullet-proof, rust-resisting. Sell direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturer's prices on 30 days free trial.

LUMMUS Cotton Ginning Machinery. Most Complete, Simple, Efficient and Durable Systems, both One and Two Story. Important 1908 Improvements. We are the LARGEST INDEPENDENT COMPANY and offer special inducements to Farmers Union Associations.

F. H. Lummus Sons Co., Factories & Main Office, Columbus, Ga.

WHAT IS CO-OPERATION AND WHAT IS NOT CO-OPERATION.

First. The only kind that is worth anything is voluntary co-operation. All men are co-operators, but sometimes do not know it. Now, let's see where we begin and where we leave off, and what is the object of it all.

The object is to build up a bigger, better, stronger individual. To attain to a higher ideal of life and living. Co-operation commenced with life itself—co-operation of the sexes. It is not so long ago we saw the example of co-operation in the husking-bee, the logging-bee, the house or barn raising, the exchange of day's work among the farmers.

As commerce became so very, very extensive, only corporations could handle it, and the same is true of transportation. All of which is a form of co-operation for those in it, and fails in building up the mass of individuals, because it is the most potent means yet found for their exploitation.

Co-operation that is pure co-operation gives the benefit to him who creates the possibility. And that is the patron, the producer of raw materials, and the wage-workers are the patrons of the machines that are the modern means of their supply and exploitation.

Our claim only is to have worked out such a plan. And we, for the reasons set forth above, ask that you use them. Should you concur in the thoughts heretofore given, it will be an easy matter to commence operations.

That, in fact, you have not spent or invested a single red cent, because the \$10 in cash you put up, advanced, for fixed capital, you get back by saving that amount in value and price on the first suit of clothes, or on two pairs of bed blankets bought from your company.

What did you tell that man just now? "I told him to hurry." "What right have you to tell him to hurry?" "I pay him to hurry." "What do you pay him for?" "Two dollars a day."

Here is a practical plan—one that has been proved, and one that we hope you will adopt, because it is practical and is broad enough to match conditions and requirements of the present day.

RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO. (Co-operative), Albuquerque, New Mexico. First, find out how many will subscribe. If enough—100,000 or more—then call for the pledges to be sent to your State Treasurer, to be paid out upon the order of the members you direct placed upon our board of directors, and who hold a majority control, and the proper start is made.

RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO. (Co-operative), Albuquerque, New Mexico. Respectfully submitted.

HAPPY HOMES DUPLEX PHONOGRAPH. The greatest musical invention of the age. No other equal to it in size, beauty or tone quality.

DUPLEX PHONOGRAPH CO. 355 PATTERSON ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Take one Cascaret just as soon as you know that you need it. Then you won't need a purgative. It is an easy and pleasant way to keep well.

This is the day of the gentle in medicine. The cathartic pill is old-fashioned. Salts and castor oil belong to grandmother's time. The modern doctor deals mildly. Cascarets are effective, yet gentle. They don't irritate or gripe. They don't, like cathartics, waste the digestive fluids. Cascarets do only what some foods will do, what some fruits will do, what exercise does for the bowels. Their action is natural, not artificial. If you live out-doors, exercise a great deal, and avoid rich foods, you don't need them. Otherwise you do.

The most helpful laxative ever devised is Cascarets. Then, they are candy tablets, pleasant to take. Then, they are convenient. The ten-cent box fits the vest pocket or the lady's purse. That is a vital point. The time to take a laxative is the minute you suspect that you need it. Don't wait till you get home; don't wait till night. One Cascaret, taken promptly, wards off trouble.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 Cents per Box.

Ten members in a Local who read the Co-Operator every week will keep the Local alive and working.

SOUTH ALABAMA FIRM.

Give Up the One Crop, Cotton, Idea and Diversify Generally and Extensively as Well.

Editor Co-Operator: Wherever your paper is read good results. We of South Alabama are standing firm for the principles of our Order. South Alabama is full up to the brim

common sense, to diversify your crops and make your farms self-sustaining. Now, what will the privates do? Will they do as the men who followed Lee and Jackson? Will they carry out the orders of these commanders or die, or will they renege and follow in the same old paths of failure and then lose their souls in an eternal hell, cursing their luck. May the will of our officials be carried out to the letter and may Heaven's richest blessings rest upon our grand organization, its officials and privates and all who work for the upbuilding of our Southland and that each and every member may consider himself a Lecturer for the Order and by example and precept be a worker for the noblest cause that has ever enlisted for, is my earnest prayer. And ever remember as I say, so shall we reap.

E. T. BOLAND, Brewton, Ala.

SECRECY ARGUMENT.

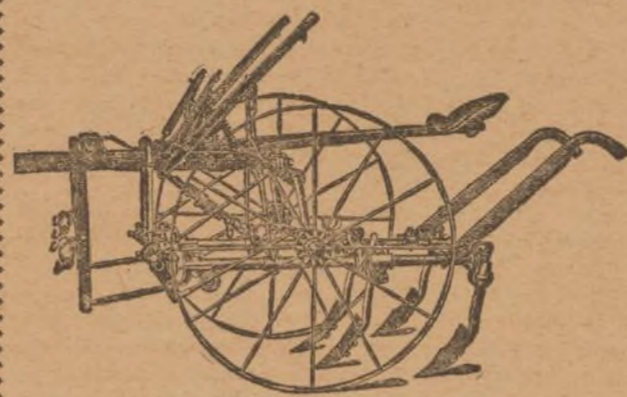
Editor Co-Operator: Shall we go on publishing our business, or shall we have it stopped? Shall we tell all the world, who is not a Union man, just what we are doing, or shall we not?

I say, stop it at once, brethren. If we are going to publish everything we do, what is the use in holding behind closed doors? But, brethren, I feel like it is going to be stopped. I, for one, am going to do everything in my power to have it stopped.

The Locals are the Union. What could the National Union do without the Locals? What could the State Union do without the Locals? What could the County Union do without the Locals? Brethren, take the Locals out, and what will you have left? Those men at headquarters would be looking for something to do in less

Diversification is All Right But Cotton is the Money Crop

And "Standard" Cultivators and Planters are crop getters.



It is a positive fact that the Standard Planters Whether riders or walkers

Drop corn more evenly, cover more evenly, and so make a more uniform stand than can be made by any other. Standard Planters make a more uniform distribution of cotton seed, saving labor in chopping time, and make a good stand sure (season permitting).

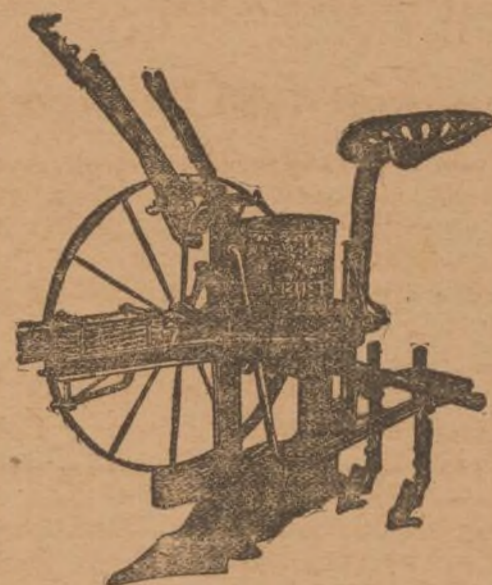
Remember that every "drop" missed by a planter

Means from one to two ears of corn less at harvest time. Some planters miss 15 to 20 times in a hundred. In more than 100 tests made, The Standard's percentage has never exceeded 5 per cent.

In a test made by dealers, during the last State Fair, of 200 drops in corn—not selected corn, either, there were 152 single grains, 46 of two grain, and 4 misses.

If you did not use a Standard Planter last year, it will be interesting to go into your cotton or corn field and make an estimate of about how much of your land produced nothing.

Below is shown a copy from photograph taken of the Standard Cotton Drop. The line represents about 3 feet of travel. At no time was there a space of more than 15 inches without seed—there were no broken seeds. Should more seed per yard be desired, the flow can be increased.



Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas.

Salzer's Seed Bargains advertisement featuring a list of seeds and prices, including 'A Big Garden for 12c' and 'Salzer's Seed and Plant Catalogue'.

Farmers' Union Daughter Married



Special Telegram to Co-Operator: Point, Tex., Feb. 13.—Yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Miss Lottie Gresham, daughter of Newt Gresham, founder of the Farmers' Union, and adopted as the "Daughter of the National Union," was married to Hon. R. H. Templeton, a young lawyer and editor, of Wellington, Texas.

It was a pretty home wedding. After the ceremony the happy couple went on a little bridal tour through South Texas, whence they will go to their home in Wellington.

Mr. Templeton is a graduate of the University of Texas, and has been County Attorney of his county.

Advertisement for 'The Peach of the Future Is Yellow Swan Peach' by Sned Wholesale Nurseries, featuring a large illustration of a peach and text about its quality and availability.

Advertisement for 'PERFECTION EARLY COTTON' by McKay Seed Company, highlighting the product's quality and availability.

to, and I would go home and eat make sauce or pie that isn't bad to sassafra sprouts and post oak runners take; and if they will take any of first, and if I could not live, I would their seedless varieties of raisins and come back and see him and I am stew them up as they would peaches, living yet and just as fat as I was they will have a surprise coming. then. Brother, if you want to be a We are going to make a price for the free man keep out of debt and do not the next year's crop that will make them get up a wonder, for there

Advertisement for '32 Cent Cotton' by James B. Allen, Miss, featuring a portrait of the advertiser and details about the cotton's quality.

Advertisement for 'ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE SEED' by Sherman, Texas, featuring a portrait of the advertiser and details about the seed's quality.

Advertisement for '15c COTTON! INSURE YOUR CROP!!' by T. J. King Company, featuring a portrait of the advertiser and details about the cotton's quality.

Advertisement for 'BEES BEES' by W. F. Morgan, featuring a portrait of the advertiser and details about the honey and bees.

Advertisement for 'SEEDS' by David Hardie Seed Co., Dallas, Texas, featuring a list of seeds and prices.

Advertisement for 'USE OUR MONEY A SNAP FOR LIVE AGENTS' by Consolidated Portrait Co., Chicago, featuring a list of agents and their territories.

Advertisement for 'TREES AT LOW PRICES' by Fairbury Nurseries, featuring a list of trees and prices.

Advertisement for 'TREES THAT GROW' by Gresham Nurseries, featuring a list of trees and prices.

Advertisement for 'BEAR'S PECAN NURSERIES' by J. A. Bear, featuring a list of pecan trees and prices.

Advertisement for 'Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE' by Dallas and Houston, Texas, featuring a list of courses and fees.

Advertisement for 'Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE' by Dallas and Houston, Texas, featuring a list of courses and fees.

of true Union men and women and when you read reports to the contrary from our South Alabama country, just put it down as filthy dope, pure and simple.

Mr. Editor, it is not plain facts that the farmers of the South have the betterment of their country in hand if they will only listen to their friends and use their own common sense? And do they not understand that their condition has been brought about by their own mismanagement? That when a farmer who has a soil and climate suited to such a vast diversification of crops that he will lay aside the most valuable and concentrate all his energies and labor on one that has proven the most disastrous and one he has the least control of, and by continuing this policy, he will not only make a slave of himself and family for all time, but lower himself in his own estimation? But enough has been written on this subject and published and spoken by our Lecturers and our noble officials to convert the heathen of this or any other world and the only thing one can do is to let such men go ahead and butt their brains out against a brick wall.

I believe, Mr. Editor, a man is the architect of his own fortune, that our Heavenly Father has given to us the grandest country on earth, with such a soil and climate that we can produce all that we need for the sustenance of man or beast and that would be a luxury on the table of a king, and what do we read in the press of our country? Families suffering from the commonest food and a crop lien, or mortgage hanging over the heads of the greatest part of our farmers, all on account of this one crop idea.

Mr. Editor, The F. E. & C. U. of A. has some of the grandest men in the world as officers. They have surveyed the fields and given orders and the orders given are only of the hardest

time than it would take to tell it. Therefore, you see, we are the Union. It is high time we were waking up and viewing our surroundings, for this is a question that ought to be of vital importance to every true Union man. Brethren, let's work till we can say, like Paul of old, "We have fought a good fight, we have finished our course." Brethren, when we finish our course, let's have marks to indicate that we have been there.

It has been, and is still being said, that farmers would not stick. Let every man examine himself and let the other fellow alone, and we will see the Union stronger than any other business organization in the world. Why not? There are more of us than any other crowd of men in existence. Why not run things to suit ourselves?

But we must build so that we will bear inspection, for if we fall, great will be the fall. Yours to bring about a re-action. W. A. STONE, Clarksville, Texas.

When I give a mortgage I tie my neighbors hands as well as my own. Some one is ready to ask how this can be? If you will only think for a moment, it is easy to understand, for by the time the dumper and mortgage is done, there is not much left that is unhampered and there is a limit to the time that the producer can hold. Can't you see the point? If all would hold then we would get the minimum price at once in four months time at the outside, just as soon as the dumper is done.

I belong to Live Oak Local and we are doing fairly well at present. We are holding a great deal of our cotton and don't intend for any of our Local to give a mortgage. Most of us have bread and meat and we are all getting intimately acquainted with old man Do-With-Out. If a man is not worthy of support we will not have him in our Local. We believe in helping a brother, just so long as he is worthy. Just because he is poor it is not any reason that he is dishonest. We can trust one another if other people can't. By helping the weak we help ourselves.

Now, brother Union man, let's lay aside all of our selfishness and show our weaker brother that we do feel an interest in him and his family and then you will see the mortgage business die a natural death. I mean as far as the Union is concerned and when the world sees that we mean business, we will have more members and less mortgages and thereby better prices for our product.

Best wishes for the betterment of our Co-Operator, published. J. R. PARSLEY, President, Hamilton, Tex.

IF YOU KNEW The merits of the Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. \$1 bottle two months treatment, sold by Drugist or by mail. Send testimonials, Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis.

DOWN ON MORTGAGES. To The Co-Operator. I take the Co-Operator and just think it fine; it has so many good letters in it. Bro. O. P. I am a Union man from my heart and the rest of my family too.

KILL MORTGAGES. National Co-Operator: The mortgage system will curse and damn any Nation on earth and it is not necessary for the whole people to mortgage to ruin the entire Nation. Just a few of the producing class to do this can have our country in bondage for they are forced to put their stuff on the market with the dumper and consequently the country is plunged into ruin to a certain degree.

TYLER TEXAS

FAVORS FACTORIES. Editor: Co-Operator: I read the Co-Operator. I have belonged to the Union over three years. We have a good Union, with seventy-four members. The most of them are good Union men.

About the cotton mill problem, I am right along the line with J. T. Ray. Let every Union man go \$20 and build our own mills. Then let the foreign spinners shut down if they want to.

Lets all read The Co-Operator and be true to our obligations. Lets plant everything we need to eat at home this year and stay out of debt, if we do have to wear patched overalls.

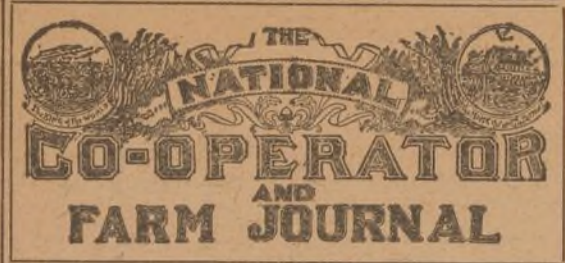
Our Union has sold all its cotton that it has to sell till it gets 15 cents. We did not have any warehouse for 1907, but we will have one for 1908 at Hot Springs. Success to The Co-Operator and its many readers. JOE RYAN, Avant, Ark.

INDORSES SECRECY. Editor Co-Operator: Our Local voted unanimously on the secrecy question, yes. If our Order is a secret organization let it be a secret organization. That is the sentiment of every body in this County Union. The business men, merchants and all the balance of them are making fun of the publicity of our business.

I dearly love The Co-Operator and our editorials as it is the best Union food that we can obtain. It keeps my mental digestion in order. C. R. WILLIAMS, Plantersville, Miss.

FROM CALIFORNIA. Editor Co-Operator: Kingsburg Local is still alive. We are forty-one strong now, having taken in one at our last meeting.

You can just tell the boys that they will hear from the Wild and Woolly West yet, and not to feel too badly if old Jack Frost does get her fruit, for we can raise enough for them all out here, and dried peaches, the way we dry them out here, will



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O. P. PYLE
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GEO. B. LATHAM
General Manager.

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



The Home is the Home of the Nation. When every family owns a home free from mortgage, then indeed will we have a prosperous country. To own a home is a duty every man owes himself, his family and his country.



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

Established for 1907 and 1908 by the National Farmers' Union.

This schedule of prices was agreed upon at the National Convention of the Farmers' Union held at Little Rock, September 3, 1907, and all members are expected to maintain them during the year 1907-1908. The key to success in this organization is Controlled Marketing. Don't dump your crop on the market the month you harvest it. Help to make these prices standard by refusing to sell for less. Organize and stay organized:
Cotton, middling, per lb. \$ 15
Wheat, No. 2, red, per bu. 1.00
Corn, No. 2, per bu. .35
Cotton seed, per ton. 20.00
Do not sell for less.

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 have the Co-Operator in your home. Advance your subscription now.

Plant no mortgages. Better to plant hogs.

Build a warehouse wherever one is needed.

It is much easier to talk politics than to build warehouses, but we must build warehouses.

The Co-Operator subscription list is growing every day. Thanks to our many faithful workers.

Remember the story of the Lark in the Wheat field. If we want a thing done, we must depend upon ourselves.

It is right to demand minimum, but we must get in shape to put our demands into execution. This we will do if we will keep on building.

No, no. We are not weak if we only understand ourselves. A combination of farmers for business purposes will be simply invincible.

Read the extracts from President Roosevelt's message in this issue. This is not politics. It is a plea for righteousness. This is our excuse for publishing these extracts.

There is music in the air. President Roosevelt has sent in one earthquake to the Congress in his special message of Friday and he promises another in which he will have a few remarks to make. When President Roosevelt speaks there is always pretty apt to be some thing doing very shortly afterwards.

England, just one country, mark you, imports each year \$20,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry. All European countries import these supplies and these United States furnish no little of them and could furnish very largely more if they had them. You need not fear the market for eggs and poultry will be glutted, so raise all you can and help to make your living thereby and save your money crop for cash and as the actual profits on your farming operations.

Cotton in South, Southwest and Southeast Texas is ready for picking about two months earlier than it is in North Texas; hence it is planted some two months earlier. This being true, already the seed have been put in the ground and the beginning of this year's crop is at hand; so remember that cotton grown in 1908 will be on the market in early July and this is a factor to be taken into consideration in all Farmers' Union calculations. Another thing, the Agricultural Department will be heralding its guess as to the acreage planted in June and the spinners will have their first inning. Look out for these things.

When you determine on your cotton acreage this year, you who have not yet done so, ask yourself the question whose crop you are pitching and intend to raise—your own or someone else's? Make up your mind to raise nobody's cotton but your own. If you cannot put in land enough for more than five bales of cotton for yourself, put just that much in and no more, and put the balance of your land in corn and oats and something to eat. There is never a day in the year that corn and oats will not sell and fetch good prices. Every day you can sell sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, peas and poultry, eggs and butter, so see to it that you raise enough of these things for home consumption and to sell. The non-producer must eat, and you ought to make your living off him, and his name is legion. Your cotton would be all cash then.

BUSINESS THE MOTTO.

Read the different letters in this issue of The Co-Operator urging secrecy by the Union in all its transactions, especially as to the minimum prices fixed for farm products. Some strong arguments and most convincing reasons are urged.

Co-Operator is glad to see so many of the brethren taking up this question and discussing it, and hopes to receive many more letters along the same line. It is an all important question, because privacy in the management of one's affairs is the very essence of business and if The Farmers' Union is not a truly business organization, then it is a dead failure and doomed to die of inanition—that is, for lack of nourishment.

No business can succeed if all the world knows exactly what is being done, who is doing it, how it is being done and what for. Never let your left hand know what your right hand is doing, or going to do, if you do not wish to encounter failure and disaster. No matter what you undertake.

Admiral Evans is en route for the Pacific Ocean in command of an American fleet. He was given sealed orders to be opened when out in blue water. No one in all his fleet but himself knows what those orders are. He sends a sealed order to the commander of one of his vessels. No other officer or enlisted man in all that fleet knows the contents of that sealed package. What is necessary in warfare or for the command of a naval fleet or an army in time of peace, absolute secrecy, is necessary in conducting and managing any business. The moral is, then, that The Farmers' Union must pursue business methods in all things, business methods in the growing, gathering and handling of crops, and above and beyond all things in the marketing of crops. "Business," that is the motto, "business."

WHERE THE GRADES GO.

You know that in a crop of cotton, on each farm, there is sure to be several different grades—three or four, anyhow, so that the entire cotton crop of the South has a variety of grades. As The Farmers' Union is a business organization, it would be well for the young learning to grade cotton that they may manage the warehouses, to learn also where to place each one of these grades. That is, the uses made by manufacturers of each grade and where each is most in demand.

The executive committee of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union in a meeting held on February 5, last, was visited by a gentleman from Europe, who is connected with prominent manufacturers in that country. He desired to propose a plan of direct dealing between producers and manufacturers. That is, his proposition was the sale through the Union directly to manufacturers, the producers to ship direct to Europe after sales were made. He dwelt, naturally enough, upon the importance of better ginning, better baling and better care of the cotton after being baled. It is possible this same gentleman will visit the other cotton growing States on the same mission. This will be just in line with the warehouse plan adopted unanimously at the Memphis meeting in January last. That is, for all Farmers' Union warehouses to be in one corporation, managed by a Farmers' Union Directory, and with a central selling agency (exclusively a

Union agency and not some commission house or outside hired non-union man). This Selling Agency could sell directly to all spinners just as they needed the cotton—say 300,000 bales weekly—thereby never failing to get the Union prices and never letting it be possible for the market to be glutted with Union cotton.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

Professor W. C. Welborn is Vice Director and Agriculturist of the Texas Experiment Station at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in Brazos County, Texas. The Legislature having provided by law last year for the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools of the State, Prof. Welborn has written a text book entitled, "Elements of Agriculture, Southern and Western," to meet the needs of the country schools. This book contains 291 pages and appendix of 57 more pages, including a glossary and the index. The book is profusely illustrated, the frontispiece being a picture of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin, of February 1, last, has the following to say of this work:

"Professor W. C. Welborn, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, is the author of a book, just published, on the 'Elements of Agriculture.' The book is of special interest to the people of Texas for several reasons. First, it is the only comprehensive treatment of agricultural conditions in Texas that has been published. Secondly, it was written at the request of the authorities of the College to meet a constantly increasing demand from all parts of the State for information and suggestions concerning the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. Thirdly, all profits on its sales as a text book for Texas schools, will be used in defraying the expenses of Farmers' Institutes, for which the last Legislature, for some reason, failed to make an appropriation.

"The book treats of agriculture in Texas and the Southwest in a thoroughly scholarly, comprehensive, and up-to-date manner, and yet the subject is presented in such simple language that the children in the schools will find it very easy and attractive reading."

Co-Operator returns thanks to The MacMillan Company for a copy of this work sent us through Prof. Welborn.

The mechanical work of the book is excellent, being on fine, strong paper in large type, the press work being superb and the binding, in boards, being calculated to stand up under wear and tear in the hands of the vigorous farmer children.

IN 1909.

A correspondent whose letter is in this issue of Co-Operator, writes asking for the 1909 Convention of The Farmers' National Union, to meet in the State of Washington. Our correspondent is the State Organizer for Washington and shows that he has done and is still doing some good work for the cause in this great State on the Pacific Coast.

The principal reason urged by our correspondent for the National Union's selection of Washington in 1909 is that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be held at Seattle during that year; that consequently transportation rates, being on the excursion basis, will be very low and that it will be a splendid object lesson for the producers of the South and Middle West to visit the mighty Northwest, see the broad grain producing areas there to be found, the stupendous timber wealth of the Rocky Mountain regions and come in actual touch with the people of that section. These are good and forcible reasons. It is indeed well that the South and the great West should come to know each other well and to appreciate each, for there is such a mutuality in their material interests that they should come together in heart and soul that they may work as one man for those interests.

It is the mighty West of our growing Nation that contributes so much to the food supplies of all the world while the South clothes all the peoples. The producers of the breadstuffs and so largely of the meat stuffs for the peoples of every climate of the mainlands and the islands of the sea, and of the raw material for their clothing, should certainly stand breast to breast and heart to heart in the mighty struggle to obtain just and remunerative prices for their respective and several products that they may be prosperous and therefore that the Nation they support and maintain may be truly and genuinely prosperous.

The South and the West dominate this land in the matter of productiveness, in the matter of prosperity for the Nation; why then should they unite and dominate the country politically and financially? Why take our leaders, our politics and our educational ideals, our financial system and industrial dictation any longer from the effete East? Suppose we give New England a rest?

LEARN TO GRADE COTTON.

Congressman Albert Burleson of Texas, has a bill pending in Congress to instruct and direct the National Agricultural Department to appoint a Commission of experts to prepare a table of grades for cotton, not to exceed thirteen in number, these thirteen grades, middling being the basis to be the official ruling and legal grades in all cotton sales and transactions.

Co-Operator took occasion to refer to this bill last year, when it was introduced by Mr. Burleson and approved it then. We see no reason why we should not still approve it and recommend its adoption. President Roosevelt, in his message to the Congress when it met in regular session last December, recommended the enactment of a law establishing an official and legal grade table for grain and what is right, proper and good for grain is right, proper and good for cotton. The principles involved are identical and the necessities in the one instance are as imperative in the other.

Where every market has its own tables and systems of grading farm products sold by grade and every buyer has his systems and methods, all of them wholly one-sided and arbitrary and rendering the producer defenseless to save himself from being imposed upon, if anyone should be desirous of taking advantage of him, it certainly seems to be eminently fair and just that the Government should fix legal systems that cannot be deviated from nor changed, save by the Government itself, the power creating them.

How many grain growers, how many cotton raisers, old or young, can sample and grade their products? Are they not always at the mercy of the buyer, whoever or whatever they may be, as to the quality of their goods? A farmer would be ashamed of himself if he couldn't examine a horse's mouth and tell its age; look over its body and limbs and detect all its blemishes, spavins, windgalls, etc., or tell about its eyes; or be ignorant of the things he should know when he went to buy milk cows, or beef cattle, or hogs. Then, why should he be ignorant of the quality of his wheat, or corn or oats, or cotton?

The Farmers' Union saw the point early in its life and began the movement to educate its young men along these lines and established cotton-grading schools in the South. Now we

are sending our boys to college, using a cotton-grading department in their courses of study. Really, the agricultural colleges of the States should teach these things. Through the efforts of National President C. S. Barrett the agricultural college of Georgia has added the grading of cotton to its curriculum. Every agricultural college has its textile department and the grading of cotton could readily be made a part of the course of learning in these departments. Each one of these colleges also teaches its students how to grow grains and it would be very easy to add how to grade them. Especially will it be easy for these colleges, for the business colleges, and for The Farmers' Union cotton schools to teach these things if the Government will establish fixed grades so that every school and college will be teaching the same thing.

And why should not the Agricultural Department at its experiment stations teach how to grade the farm products sold by grade, as well as how to grow them? If it proposes to help the farmer to benefit himself by teaching him how to increase the outputs of his lands and to decrease the expense thereof, why not help him also by teaching him to know the quality of his outputs?

The Farmers' Union is a business organization and to do business successfully it must inform itself along all the lines of its business. It must have warehouses to hold its products. Those warehouses must be exclusively its own property and must be managed and directed by its own members, therefore its membership must be educated up to this work.

WHO NEEDS SOUTHERN COTTON?

It is neither uninteresting nor useless knowledge to be informed as to who needs Southern cotton, as to who takes the crops of the white, fleecy staple we raise. The Farmers' Union, being a business organization, should know these things, and every other thing pertaining to the raising of the crops—we speak of cotton, now—their gathering, ginning, baling and marketing. That we may the more intelligently understand these things, every farmer ought to know the route the crop takes from the time it is planted until it is manufactured.

We have some statistics that will be of use to every farmer, statistics that he ought to cut out, when he reads this paper, and put away carefully for his information in the future. He can always tell from these statistics fairly well of each year's crop. Statistics, you know, are

figures, and figures will not lie; and these are official figures.

The data herewith submitted gives you the number of bales of cotton manufactured from September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1907, and we give it to you by countries and the number of spindles in each country working that year, September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1907:

United States—Cotton growing states, 9,527,964 spindles, 2,410,993 bales consumed; all other states, 16,847,227 spindles, 2,573,943 bales consumed. United Kingdom (England), 50,679,641 spindles, 4,067,000 bales consumed. Germany, 9,339,448 spindles, 1,688,000 bales consumed. France, 6,800,000 spindles, 951,000 bales consumed. Austria-Hungary, 3,616,434 spindles, 711,000 bales consumed. Russia, 6,500,000 spindles, 1,517,000 bales consumed. Italy, 3,500,000 spindles, 893,000 bales consumed. Spain, 1,850,000 spindles, 341,000 bales consumed. Switzerland, 1,484,450 spindles, 94,000 bales consumed. Belgium, 1,140,000 spindles, 196,000 bales consumed. Portugal, 420,000 spindles, 102,000 bales consumed. Sweden, 415,000 spindles, 97,000 bales. Netherlands, 395,678 spindles, 74,000 bales consumed. Norway, 71,776 spindles, 12,000 bales consumed. Denmark, 59,044 spindles, 25,000 bales consumed. All other European countries, 185,000 spindles, 80,000 bales consumed. British India, 5,279,595 spindles, 1,691,872 bales consumed. Japan, 1,483,479 spindles, 933,633 bales consumed. China, 700,000 spindles, 375,000 bales consumed. Brazil, 1,300,000 spindles, 275,000 bales consumed. Mexico, 688,217 spindles, 200,000 bales consumed. Canada, 800,000 spindles, 125,000 bales consumed. Other countries, 200,000 spindles, 60,000 bales consumed. Total spindles, 123,332,971; bales of cotton consumed, 19,493,441.

Two-thirds of this cotton, it is officially stated, was American cotton, that is 12,885,626. During the year from September 1, 1907, to August 1, 1908, it is given out by the best authorities, those whose knowledge and judgment entitle them to full credence, that it will require 12,600,000 bales of American cotton. This amount is 1,000,000 bales in excess of the American crop grown in 1907, according to the Agricultural Department's figures, but in reality, fully 2,000,000 in excess.

That is to say, our cotton crop grown in 1907, and that is spun during the year of September 1, 1907, to August 31, 1908, is less than the requirements of the spinners of the world for that year by 1,000,000. If the government crop guess is correct, and by 2,000,000 bales if the more rational, more truthful estimate be correct. These spinners then have no grounds upon which to ride high horses.

The Census Cotton Bureau of this country announces that unless certain contingencies prevail this year, that are entirely unexpected, more than 20,000,000 bales of cotton will be needed to meet the demands of the world. The crops of cotton grown in foreign countries in 1907 were about one-half short. The cotton left over from the 1906 crop, and on hand September 1, 1907, was little over 900,000. Our crop at highest figures given for 1907 was only 11,600,000 bales, which, added to the "left over," makes 12,500,000. Adding all up, then, the say, 4,000,000 bales of foreign-grown cotton, the 11,600,000 crop of 1907, and the 900,000 bales "left over," and we have 16,500,000 bales, (and we have given outside figures in each item) to meet a 20,000,000-bale demand by the peoples of the Earth. Where will the spinners get it?

The spinners are not running their business for mere pastime, but for profit; and there is no sentiment in business, consequently with the contracts they have made for yarns, and the contracts that have been made for cloths to meet the demands of the world, cotton is going to be cotton very shortly and nothing is going to stand in the way of the spinners' getting it; therefore, Farmers' Union friends, hold on to every bale you have got stored away, for you will get your 15 cents for middling now before you scarcely know it. It requires only a little longer exhibition of your nerve, a little further exercise of your will power and determination, and the victory is yours.

It is true, perhaps, that we will not get our price, 15 cents, middling basis, for a large amount of our 1907-grown crop, but by faith and courage a little longer, we will drive cotton up to our price before long, and that will be a tremendous victory for us. It will be a moral victory, worth more than the mere amount of money involved, for it will be a victory showing to the world the metal we are made of, the spirit that is in us and our firm and unflinching determination to control our own property and price it ourselves. We will have learned some most important lessons, too, the chief ones being the necessity for warehouses, for keeping out of debt and for raising our living at home. The size of a cotton crop need not disturb us in the least of corn-cribs and smokehouses are full and bill collectors are not chasing us.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. Elkhardt Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.



\$57.50

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

Dairy Department

PUMPKINS FOR COWS.

Pumpkins can be profitably fed to milch cows. Professor Henry and a number of other authorities on feeds and feeding say that the pumpkin is one of the best feeds to enter a perfect and balanced ration for the dairy cow.

accurately all data concerning the amount of feed consumed by the cows. The principal feeds given were as follows: for roughage, alfalfa hay, corn silage and pasturage; for concentrates corn, bran, oats and linseed meal.

The amount of milk and butter fat produced depends upon the dairy capacity of the animal and the amount and quality of the ration used. Cows vary in their cost of keep, also in their ability to use economically the food consumed.

It is fair to state that the calf skim-milk and manure will balance the labor required to care for the cow and the net earnings per cow would therefore be \$40.00 per year.

COLOSTRUM.

Colostrum is the first milk secreted after delivery. Dr. Briting describes it as the first secretion of the mammary gland (udder) before or immediately after the birth. It is a viscous (sticky) yellowish fluid having a specific gravity (weight) greater than water.

CLEANLINESS.

Prof. O. F. Hunziker, the Purdue Agricultural College dairy expert talks in a most interesting manner on the quality of milk due to cleanliness. He says in part that if dairy men want to succeed in their business they must study and understand the underlying conditions.

COST OF BUTTER FAT

The Nebraska Experiment Station has concluded a test of the dairy herd of 27 cows, and during the past ten years 160 complete yearly records of these cows were kept.

SECRECY RESOLUTIONS.

The National Co-Operator: Our Local, after discussion of the subject of the secret price, heartily approves the plan, as shown by a unanimous vote at the last meeting.

IN FOR THE WAR.

Editor Co-Operator: We are in the fight. We have got our eyes open. We realize that a bondage we have been under and are up and doing about.

Let me beg you, my brother, to plant you a big patch of potatoes, beans, cabbages, onions, turnips and pumpkins, and live at home and not go to town for every thing you will have to have.

We are going to wear our old overalls and stay out of debt and raise our living at home. We have got a right smart of cotton in the warehouse.

Brothers and sisters, stick to the Union. Come on boys, hold up your banner; show your colors, lay your shoulders to the wheel and give a push.

RIGHT KIND OF UNIONISM. Editor Co-Operator: I take The Co-Operator and like it fine and wish every Union man and woman would subscribe for it.

Cross Roads Local has twenty-five male members and all in good standing and most all of us holding our cotton for the minimum price.

Dallas County, Ark., is as strong in The Farmers' Union as any other. We have regular debates in our Local and every Local should have something of that kind to make each meeting interesting.

Brother farmers, do not give a mortgage. A man cannot give a mortgage and be a free man. Your land will produce most everything you need to eat, so plant plenty of corn, peas, potatoes, and garden stuff, and not so much cotton, and raise your meat at home; and it will be much easier for us to hold our cotton for the minimum price.

Our Local passed the following resolution: Resolved: That the minimum price on farm products be known only to members of The Farmers' Union in good standing.

We hope when the next National Union meets they will adopt this resolution. I think this plan would make it easier for us to gain this great victory.

ALL TAKE CO-OPERATOR. Editor Co-Operator: Belleview Local Union in Perry County, Ark., has a membership of thirty-four. We are all up and doing.

We have a warehouse and some of us are holding our cotton; but some dumped on the market because they were not able to hold it. But we are going to fight on.

NEW STEEL ROOFING \$1.75 PER 100 SQ. FEET. STEEL SIDING \$2.25 PER 100 SQ. FT. LOOKS LIKE BRICK.

Most Durable and Economical Known. Easy to put on, requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will outlast any other kind.

WE BUY OUR GOODS AT SHERIFFS' AND RECEIVERS' SALES Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

We are all taking The Co-Operator and reading it. We think it the greatest paper in the world. If all the Union men would read it they would get along better.

Wanted: Farmers' son who can furnish horse and buggy; call on people in each county and collect names of dead people. No ordinary agency work.

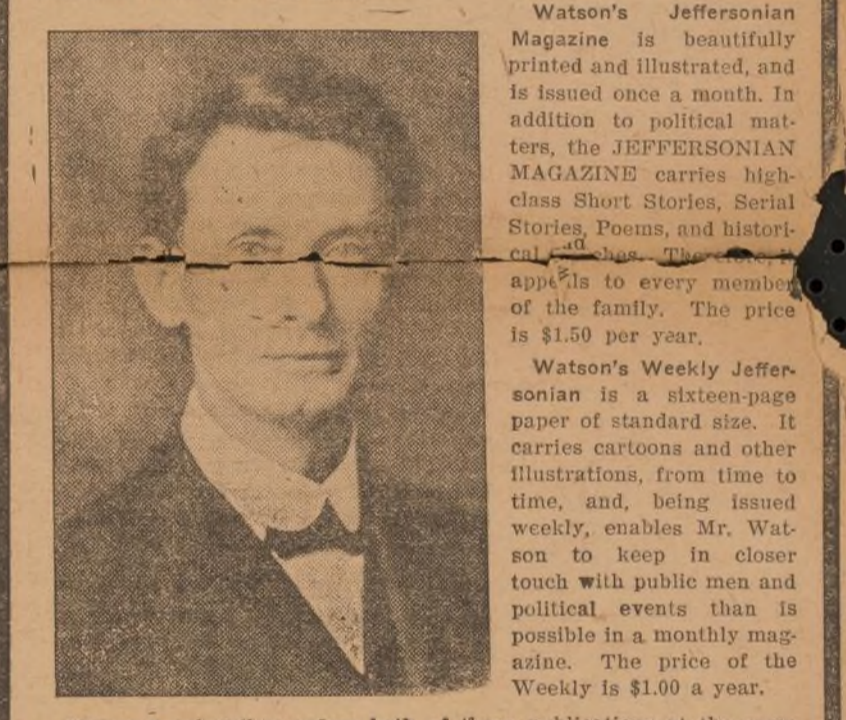
Going Blind. Bary Co. Iowa City, Ia. Can Cures HORSES

And all forms of rectal and private diseases cured under a positive guarantee; cures effected by the latest and improved methods, without the knife or chloroform.

J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, M. D., SPECIALIST. Fort Worth, Texas. Phone 4833.

The Watson Publications

THOSE who wish to be well informed upon governmental questions, and in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as taught by our forefathers, cannot afford to neglect the two publications which Mr. Watson established after he was reorganized out of the New York Magazine which bore his name.



Where a subscriber orders both of these publications at the same time, the price is \$2.00 per year. In all cases, address, Thos. E. Watson, Thomson, Georgia

Brother Co-Operator: Get up a Club and send it in at once.

The National Co-Operator and Farm Journal

Dallas, Texas.

Editor Co-Operator:

Please send your paper to the following names and addresses as indicated:

Table with columns: NAMES, ADDRESS, R. F. D., TIME, AMOUNT. Lists names like Bro. J. E. Vincent, Bro. W. S. Miller, Bro. George Frailey, etc.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Kindly Address Your Letters to the Paper, Not to Individuals. This will Insure You Prompt Service. Write Name and Address Plainly.

Now is the Time to Plant Your Garden and Orchard

Special low rates per 100 and 1000 trees on application.

We have a fine and extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Roses, Flowering Shrubs.

- 12 Fine Field Grown Roses for \$1.75
12 Fine Peach Trees for . . . 1.20
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Send for Our Catalog. It contains a full selection of trees, shrubs, etc.

Sneed Wholesale and Retail Nurseries, Tyler, Texas

MORE MILK. Thousands of dairymen get excellent results from Cow's Relief. A remarkable compound for bug and foot disorders.

until we are clear of debt. So brethren, go slow when you are making arrangements; remember who was your friends when the panic come and serve them.

GOOD ADVICE—HEED IT. Editor Co-Operator: I take and read Co-Operator and think it one of the best farm journals that I ever read.

We are letting too much of the outside world know what we are doing. We must keep our business more to ourselves, and let the other fellow's business alone.

Let's not say a word about the other man's business. Let him run it. He is organized and he is not saying anything particularly against us, but is simply looking after his own interests.

GOOD ALABAMA LETTER. Editor Co-Operator: As your valuable paper is read extensively in Alabama, I write a few lines.

GOOD ALABAMA LETTER.

Editor Co-Operator: As your valuable paper is read extensively in Alabama, I write a few lines.

I heartily endorse the many resolutions that are being adopted in the Locals of your state in regard to keeping our business a secret more than we have done. Yes, I believe we make public more of our business than we ought.

Why go behind closed doors and shut the outside out and come out and publish what we do? Some would say we do not publish all. Well, I say so too, but we publish so much that the world can guess at the rest. Now don't understand me that I want to shut off correspondence with our newspaper; far from it.

You can tell the boys of Texas that Alabama is still on the war path. Education, diversification and curtailing acreage are the watchwords for 1908.

Our organization is a private affair of our own, and the workings of it should be kept in the brotherhood. There isn't another organization under the shining sun that publishes its intentions as does The Farmers' Union.

We may never expect to succeed, as a class of people, until we get out of debt. We can never control the price of our labor as long as we are in debt.

We may never expect to succeed, as a class of people, until we get out of debt. We can never control the price of our labor as long as we are in debt.

IRON AND WIRE FENCES

Plain and heavy, also light and ornamental. \$2 Wire of Iron Fences. Highest grade at lowest prices.

Let me set a price on anything don't let him know what it is. If he offers you a price why take it.

Brethren, the bulk of the cotton crop is gone now, but, let's make new resolutions for another year.

We are not as well organized here in Attal County as they are in other places, but everything is moving on in that direction as fast as we can.

Brethren, raise plenty of hogs and hominy at home. You will find it much easier to raise than to buy.

With best wishes to the editor and the Union, I am Ethel, Miss.

F. M. OLIVER.

BRO. J. E. VINCENT.

Bro. J. E. Vincent died on Jan. 3, 1908. He believed in and practiced unionism faithfully.

Well, Bro. Pyle, I am glad to tell you your paper is read with entire satisfaction. We always find true blue Union people where they read The Co-Operator.

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Home Circle Department

THOUGHTS ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Next Saturday is the one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of George Washington, "The Father of His Country," a day that ought to be dear to every man, woman and child in all this "land of the free and home of the brave" that he won for and bequeathed to us by his devotion, patriotism and prowess.

Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy has penned the following beautiful sentiments and words, his reflections upon Washington's birthday:

"No one can read the life of Washington and the history of the Republic without a realizing sense of the presence of Divine Providence in guiding the destinies and mission of the one and the other.

"It was Christianity that first proclaimed the doctrine of equality and fraternity of men and the fatherhood of God, that taught the necessity of faith and love. It is from Christianity the lesson is learned that the principles and practice which ennoble the individual, are the same that are necessary to perfect and elevate the civil state.

"It is the fashion of a class of modern humanitarian political philosophers who have some influence in this age and country to praise classic antiquity, to exhibit its virtues as proofs of what unaided men can do to practically ignore the civilization of Christianity, and to hold forth the pagan Nations as models for the emulation of our young republic. God forbid that we should ever adopt these models! If we do, our moral corruption will, like theirs, increase with our material greatness, and a false civilization, with a terrible power for evil will, like the strong man of Scripture, soon twine its mighty arms around the great pillars of the National edifice, shake them to their foundations and be destroyed in the crumbling ruins of the edifice itself.

PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is defined as "love for one's country." In the abstract the definition is correct enough. There are those, however, who seem to think the only way in which this national love can be properly manifested is by standing up in defense of the country when invaded, or in the advancement of its interests, or in its rights, laws, and institutions. This is not the full meaning of the strongest evidence of genuine patriotism. Not all who shout for the country are loyal lovers of their land. Neither is the mere fact that men shed their blood, and end their lives, fighting the enemies of their nation, a conclusive proof that those who fall are true patriots. They who die for their country may indeed

KENTUCKY TOBACCO GROWERS FIRM.

Editor Co-Operator: Here in Graves County, Kentucky, we are still falling in line and battling for our rights, and shall till the last. But how could we do otherwise, especially we who read the grand encouraging old Co-Operator.

Brother editor, words cannot describe the noble generous beneficial work you are doing for the farmers. A Co-Operator in every home would make the Union much stronger.

I heard a few days ago of a poor weak-kneed farmer of some far-off county saying, "I did belong to the Union, but I got afraid it would fall through and pulled off." Now, Brother Weak Knees, I wonder why your neighbors don't take up a collection for you and buy you a set of wooden legs, for I know your legs have entirely given out. Poor man, you are standing in your own light. I am sure if you had been reading the Co-Operator your mind would have been running in a different channel, for I think it is the star of the Union.

I wish that every farmer that is not in the Union would come and help us in the battle. I think that every one ought to do his part and not let the other farmers do it for him and that is just what some are doing. Yes, they say, "I will stand back and wait and see if there is any good in it, and if I see any good in it, I will go in."

be great and good citizens; but they who live for their country are greater and better ones. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Patriotism is not a mere sentiment; it is a duty. It is a part of the natural law, and its observance is of obligation to all the sons of the earth. Man being born for society comes into the world with the original spark of patriotism planted in his very soul. By the influence of time and circumstances, and the fateful force of a free will which brings into the whole human race, at once, its greatest loss, this incipient spark may develop into a thing of beauty and of profit, or, in the alternative, degenerate into a thing of ragged contempt. To feed, foster, and perpetuate in befitting manner this natural feeling for the land we live in, is, in our humble judgment, the second highest duty of enlightend Christians. The highest objects of all our thoughts, actions, and aspirations, are "God and our country."

THE SPUR OF NECESSITY.

A modicum of leisure is a good thing to possess, but one can have too much of a good thing, as is illustrated every day in the lives of those about us in the world. People who prize a little leisure as something above the value of gold, are frequently surprised not to say disgusted, at the use those people make of it who have plenty of time at their command. Leisure is like money, apparently; the more one has the more she wants; and given leisure, demands to steal it from you increase, till finally you find yourself busier than those given to regular occupations.

The woman who accomplishes anything in this world is never the one who has oceans of time at her command; she is usually the busy woman, neither free from household duties, nor the manifold calls that come to those whose interests are not confined to the circle of their own family—calls of the church, charity and public philanthropy. To all she gives herself with a fullness that leaves her very little of that leisure with which she is usually credited.

The spur of necessity is a good thing for women. We all know that necessity has led men on to great accomplishments, and women are no less in need of an inspiration to do things worth while. One life lived in the service of others, is a life lived solely for ourselves and the small circle of those we love, is no life at all in the real sense of the term. It is narrow, circumscribed and denuded of all those finer graces, which come from ministering to the sick, and sad, and suffering of this sad old world, which yet has its gladness, not the least of which is the knowledge of having given even a little help and cheer to those in need of both.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO GROWERS FIRM.

If you wait until the victory, you can keep on staying out, then, for we won't need that kind of stuff in the Union. What we want are the ones that will say, "here I am ready to do my part."

It just makes me glad to read of you cotton growers standing so pat on your fixed prices. It shows real manliness. We tobacco growers say that we have toiled through the hot summer days over our tobacco without any reward for our labor long enough, and we must have our way about our own products from now on.

Our Local at Lowes is still on the boom. We are coming on with business pretty well. The women are a great strength to our Local. We have a woman secretary and she is up to now with her business.

Yes, we are having hot times in Graves County. Our little State Organizer, R. L. Barnett, can just make a non-unionist feel as spotted as a leopard when he gets a strike at him.

Well, brother farmers, hold to the last, and do your very best.

Lowes, Ky.

T. A. STOKES.

FEAR NO DANGER.

Editor Co-Operator: Victor Local Union adopted the plan of secrecy, as formed by the Texas delegation to the National Union meeting at Memphis. We deem it necessary to keep our business of importance within the ranks of the Order.

Whereas, Bro. R. G. Isbell died on January 3, 1908;

Resolved: That Longview Local Union has lost an earnest, faithful member, society one of its ornaments, the community a good citizen and the bereaved family their stay and hope and the light and happiness of the home; and that we ask The Co-Operator to publish this notice of the death of our brother.

W. R. M'COY, For Committee.

Long View, Miss.

AGREES WITH TEXAS.

Editor National Co-Operator: We, the members of Pleasant Local Union of the F. E. and C. U. of A., in regular session, adopted the following

A good reason is that non-union people will unite with us because we are strictly a business organization for the special benefit and protection of our members, who bear the burden of expense and labor. When the banks have their stockholders meetings behind closed doors, they do not invite others in; neither do they publish to the world their business plans.

We too, must keep within the borders of safe business usages for winning results.

Nothing can keep The Farmers' Union from winning a lasting victory if we are true to ourselves, for it is right and just to all mankind that we should win this fight. God is with us in the right and we may follow our Union principles and fear no danger.

C. M. TUGGLE.

Boonville, Ark.

CRIED AND SCRATCHED.

All the Time—Baby Covered with Torturing Eczema—Doctor Said Sores Would Last for Years. Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby niece was suffering from that terrible tortue, eczema. It was all over her body but the worst was on her face and hands. She cried and scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. I had her under the doctor's care for a year and a half and he seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the want of aid. But I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and she was cured in three months. Alice L. Dowell, 4789 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907."

FIRST LETTER AND GOOD ONE.

Editor Co-Operator: I have been a subscriber to your dear old paper for close on to a year.

Jena Local has a warehouse with goods in it and is doing a good business. It also has cotton in it waiting for the 15 cents. While I am not a cotton planter now, it does me good to the very bottom of my heart to see the boys get their price for their labor. I raised cotton for twenty-five years and took the other fellow's price for it, and now, when I think the boys are going to get their price, I just feel like I want to yell loud enough for all the farmers to hear me say, "Hurrah for the F. E. C. U. of A."

I certainly do enjoy reading the letters in The Co-Operator from the brothers.

I quit planting cotton six years ago and now I am trying to get my smokehouse in my own back yard and my corn bin in my own lot, because I have quit raising cotton don't understand me to say I have quit farming, for I have not. I have only quit farming for the other fellow. I am trying to get to where the Grant Parish brother said he was when the non-union man asked "if the Union men wasn't fearing pretty badly."

How many brothers remember the answer and how many can say and will try to get in the same fix? I do think that is the fix we Union men ought all to work to get in. Don't you?

With best wishes to The Co-Operator and the cause of F. E. C. U. of A., I am yours,

L. C. SWAZEY.

Jena, La.

Have your Local members lost interest in the Union? Are they disheartened? Do they fail to attend the meetings? A few visits of the Co-Operator will infuse new life and get them on the firing line. Send for a bunch of sample copies and try it.

Bro. Lawrence Smith.

Whereas, our brother, Lawrence Smith, died from an accident, January 28, 1908;

Resolved: That Rhamamah Local Union has lost a faithful member, his family a loving husband and father, and the community a good citizen.

T. W. CANTRELL, For Committee.

Liberty, S. C.

BRO. R. G. ISBELL.

Whereas, Bro. R. G. Isbell died on January 3, 1908;

Resolved: That Longview Local Union has lost an earnest, faithful member, society one of its ornaments, the community a good citizen and the bereaved family their stay and hope and the light and happiness of the home; and that we ask The Co-Operator to publish this notice of the death of our brother.

W. R. M'COY, For Committee.

Long View, Miss.

AGREES WITH TEXAS.

Editor National Co-Operator: We, the members of Pleasant Local Union of the F. E. and C. U. of A., in regular session, adopted the following

resolutions on the proposition of secrecy:

Resolved: That as our business has heretofore been too widely known among non-members that we keep the minimum price of all farm products a secret, and allow no one but members in good standing to have the minimum price set by the National Union.

Resolved: That we agree with the Texas people on the plan of secrecy.

T. B. SHELTON, President.

B. N. WEAVER, Secretary.

Anderson, Ark.

INDORSE THE CO-OPERATOR AND TEXAS PLAN.

Editor Co-Operator: Mount Pleasant Local is still in the ring and fighting hard.

The farmers are waking up to the fact that they must fight for their freedom and Mt. Pleasant Local is ready to line up for battle. In fact, she is already lined up. At the last meeting the following resolutions were passed:

Believing that The Farmers' Union should keep their business a secret,

Resolved: That Mt. Pleasant Local indorses the plan suggested at Memphis by the delegates from Texas, at that meeting.

Resolved: That we urge its speedy adoption and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to The Co-Operator.

The last Co-Operator was a "doozy." Keep her a coming for it is the life of our Union.

With best wishes to The Co-Operator and its many readers, I am yours, JOE MUSIC.

Gatesville, Tex.

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL.

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood, and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box R, Notre Dame, Ind.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Editor Co-Operator: Please publish the following:

It may concern: This is to certify that Mr. E. G. Kluck is a member in good standing of Otto Local, and is hereby dismissed upon his request.

J. E. GRANBERRY, Secretary.

Otto, Tex.

HAS THE RIGHT RING.

Editor Co-Operator: I read so many good letters in The Co-Operator that it fills me brim full of Unionism and keeps me posted as to how the brothers and sisters are getting along in every other State. God bless the good women who write such good letters to The Co-Operator.

Our Local, Emmet, is strong in the faith, still we are not as strong as we should be.

Brothers, let us preach Unionism where ever we go and for the sake of the Union we must practice what we preach.

If we pass resolutions we must carry them out to the letter.

We must not drag; if we do we will be a complete failure.

Brothers, don't put too much faith in what the big city newspapers print, but just take The Co-Operator and believe what it prints, for The Co-Operator is the only paper that is printed in Texas in the interest of the farmer. It is the light of our salvation from our opponents. We must hold up Brother Pyle's arms till he fights the battle.

We have got the spinners demoralized. We have got them puzzled to know just what turn to take next.

If I should lay aside one word of my oath I don't consider that I am a fit subject to affiliate in a Union meeting or to be a member of the same.

I am a true believer of sticking squarely to the constitution.

The two strongest words are Union and co-operate, united to co-operate with each other.

As long as we have the principles of the Union imbedded in our hearts and work with soul, mind and strength, all will go well with us.

Brethren, it is the duty of every member to read The Co-Operator. It is the educator of the farming classes and you should read and heed its teachings.

B. I. WELLS.

Frost, Tex.

INDORSES TEXAS PLAN.

Editor National Co-Operator: Our Local heartily indorses the secret resolution that the Texas delegates suggested at the National meeting at

work for wages before I would sign

Memphis, Tenn., and think it should become a law.

With best wishes to Union and Co-Operator,

N. A. MARTIN.

Burnsville, Ark.

FROM A MISSISSIPPI GIRL.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a girl of fifteen years and live in the country, go to school and am in the seventh grade.

I think that it would be a great thing if the farmers could succeed in getting fifteen cents for their cotton. What would become of every interest of this entire country if it were not for the farmers. I guess most people have forgotten that the farmer is the sole foundation of all business. The people who make fun of the farmers talk of establishing any business of their own other than farming are not worthy of the farmers' consideration.

Johnson Local Union has fifty-five members who are holding their cotton for 15 cents. My grandpa is a Union member, but I am not, but I am Union in principles. Farmers, hold your cotton for 15 cents.

LILLIA EDWARDS.

Syanera, IMss.

FROM SOUTHEAST TEXAS.

National Co-Operator: There are a little band of Union brethren over here in the "free state" of San Augustine, Texas, who represent the Atac Local Union; thirty-three strong. The most of them are as true and loyal to the cause as can be found anywhere.

We meet regularly on the first and third Saturdays in each month. We are holding in etacmfweyapoupi are badly in need of a good Union talker down here.

There is a big majority of the farming class that has never waked up and therefore do not see the need of farmers organizing. If they could only be induced to read The Co-Operator their eyes would pop open like a chestnut on a hot day.

I see that some recommend the building of factories. I think it a wise idea, though I think the first thing for the brotherhood to do is to get out of debt and then they will be free men to do and act as they please and the first step to accomplish this is to raise everything that man or beast eats at home and do not depend on our Northern friends as we have been. Here, I think is the key to the whole thing, for as long as men have to go in debt they will have to

to whom it may concern: This is to certify that Mr. E. G. Kluck is a member in good standing of Otto Local, and is hereby dismissed upon his request.

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Otto, Tex.

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Brothers, let us preach Unionism where ever we go and for the sake of the Union we must practice what we preach.

If we pass resolutions we must carry them out to the letter.

We must not drag; if we do we will be a complete failure.

Brothers, don't put too much faith in what the big city newspapers print, but just take The Co-Operator and believe what it prints, for The Co-Operator is the only paper that is printed in Texas in the interest of the farmer. It is the light of our salvation from our opponents. We must hold up Brother Pyle's arms till he fights the battle.

We have got the spinners demoralized. We have got them puzzled to know just what turn to take next.

If I should lay aside one word of my oath I don't consider that I am a fit subject to affiliate in a Union meeting or to be a member of the same.

I am a true believer of sticking squarely to the constitution.

The two strongest words are Union and co-operate, united to co-operate with each other.

As long as we have the principles of the Union imbedded in our hearts and work with soul, mind and strength, all will go well with us.

Brethren, it is the duty of every member to read The Co-Operator. It is the educator of the farming classes and you should read and heed its teachings.

B. I. WELLS.

Frost, Tex.

INDORSES TEXAS PLAN.

Editor National Co-Operator: Our Local heartily indorses the secret resolution that the Texas delegates suggested at the National meeting at

work for wages before I would sign

Memphis, Tenn., and think it should become a law.

With best wishes to Union and Co-Operator,

N. A. MARTIN.

Burnsville, Ark.

FROM A MISSISSIPPI GIRL.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a girl of fifteen years and live in the country, go to school and am in the seventh grade.

I think that it would be a great thing if the farmers could succeed in getting fifteen cents for their cotton. What would become of every interest of this entire country if it were not for the farmers. I guess most people have forgotten that the farmer is the sole foundation of all business. The people who make fun of the farmers talk of establishing any business of their own other than farming are not worthy of the farmers' consideration.

Johnson Local Union has fifty-five members who are holding their cotton for 15 cents. My grandpa is a Union member, but I am not, but I am Union in principles. Farmers, hold your cotton for 15 cents.

LILLIA EDWARDS.

Syanera, IMss.

FROM SOUTHEAST TEXAS.

National Co-Operator: There are a little band of Union brethren over here in the "free state" of San Augustine, Texas, who represent the Atac Local Union; thirty-three strong. The most of them are as true and loyal to the cause as can be found anywhere.

We meet regularly on the first and third Saturdays in each month. We are holding in etacmfweyapoupi are badly in need of a good Union talker down here.

There is a big majority of the farming class that has never waked up and therefore do not see the need of farmers organizing. If they could only be induced to read The Co-Operator their eyes would pop open like a chestnut on a hot day.

I see that some recommend the building of factories. I think it a wise idea, though I think the first thing for the brotherhood to do is to get out of debt and then they will be free men to do and act as they please and the first step to accomplish this is to raise everything that man or beast eats at home and do not depend on our Northern friends as we have been. Here, I think is the key to the whole thing, for as long as men have to go in debt they will have to

to whom it may concern: This is to certify that Mr. E. G. Kluck is a member in good standing of Otto Local, and is hereby dismissed upon his request.

J. E. GRANBERRY, Secretary.

Otto, Tex.

HAS THE RIGHT RING.

Editor Co-Operator: I read so many good letters in The Co-Operator that it fills me brim full of Unionism and keeps me posted as to how the brothers and sisters are getting along in every other State. God bless the good women who write such good letters to The Co-Operator.

Our Local, Emmet, is strong in the faith, still we are not as strong as we should be.

Brothers, let us preach Unionism where ever we go and for the sake of the Union we must practice what we preach.

If we pass resolutions we must carry them out to the letter.

We must not drag; if we do we will be a complete failure.

Brothers, don't put too much faith in what the big city newspapers print, but just take The Co-Operator and believe what it prints, for The Co-Operator is the only paper that is printed in Texas in the interest of the farmer. It is the light of our salvation from our opponents. We must hold up Brother Pyle's arms till he fights the battle.

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I am a true believer of sticking squarely to the constitution.

The two strongest words are Union and co-operate, united to co-operate with each other.

A CHANGE FOR ORGANIZERS TO MAKE MONEY.

My plan and work are endorsed by the Texas Executive Committee, and I want 5000 organizers at once. A chance to make money if you want work. Write to-day for full particulars.

J. E. A. BANGER, Linden, Texas.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS, IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOGA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-fivets, a bottle.

Business Announcements

Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

This department fills a long-felt want. It is of much value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Large or small ads appearing in this Classified Column will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type used.

Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. When you run ad continuously for four or more insertions our rates are two cents a word per insertion. Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication day.

Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

INVESTORS: Go into business for yourself. Entirely new line. Send 25c for greatest money making opportunity. Standard Chemical Co., Sidney, Ohio. 2-30-08

DUROCK JERSEYS—For sale, thirty SPRING and summer boars and fifty sows, sired by Ohio Chief, Jr., son of the World's Fair champion. Good color, bone and length. Price low for 30 sows. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans. 2-30-08

OKLAHOMA FARMS—The best in the United States. If you want to buy write J. D. Sanders, Louis, Okla. 2-30-08

BEST concrete block machine, only \$18.00 to unionists. Circulars free. Concrete tombstones shipped everywhere. Alfred Colwick, Manufacturer, Dallas, Texas.

"EMANCIPATION OF THE COTTON PLANTER" Tells how accomplished. Be progressive. Four cents gets it. Louisiana Business Co

Poultry Department

THE CARE OF POULTRY.

The following is not based upon theoretical poultry raising, but has been successfully demonstrated by one who has always had healthy fowls and plenty of eggs.

We have reliable information to the effect that where little attention is paid to cleanliness of hen houses and drinking vessels, chickens easily have cholera, roup and vermin.

Keep the henry clean. The inside walls, perches, etc., should be thoroughly whitewashed every spring and fall. The floors should be swept out occasionally and sand, sulphur and unsalted lime plentifully sprinkled about.

Keep drinking vessels clean, and supplied with cold, fresh water twice daily. If troubled with roup, put two teaspoonfuls of sulphur and four tablespoonfuls of unsalted lime to each gallon of water.

If troubled with vermin, grease well under wings, and lightly on the head, with kerosene mixed with cooking oil—one third kerosene to two-thirds oil; then turn chickens out, close henry tightly and spray nests, and every

nook and corner thoroughly, with benzine or gasoline. Keep closed some time, then open doors and windows, and air well before time for chickens to go to roost.

Scatter cracked corn and wheat around over the feed yard, as they will have to exercise in getting it; for fowls that exercise are more healthy, and air well before time for chickens to go to roost.

Chickens like to scratch and every poultry yard should be well supplied with chaff and gravel.

Fowls should have a moderately warm place to roost in cold weather, attention to these details in the care of poultry will bring good results.

POULTRY OUTLOOK.

Poultry food of all kinds has steadily advanced in price for the past three or four years, but that is no reason for killing off your stock at this season of the year, feeling you cannot afford to keep and feed same at the present prices of food. You will find that the prices of market poultry and eggs have advanced in the same proportion, and the profits in keeping poultry is greater than ever before, notwithstanding this additional food expense. It costs more to raise mature fowls and seems a hard strain on the pocketbook, but when the surplus cockerels are ready to market, the prices you can obtain for same will in most cases pay for keeping to market age and the pullets to a laying age, and you have your pullets as a profit, either to sell at good prices to people that want layers, or keep them yourself for supplying the market with eggs, and at the present prices of eggs there is a handsome profit in keeping them. Do not kill any of your promising pullets for market, they are too valuable as layers.

ELECTRIC HATCHERS.

Chicks are now successfully hatched by means of electricity. The incubating apparatus is called "electro-bator," or "electrohen." The manufacturers of the contrivance claim that, as no disagreeable odors emanate from this method of incubation, the contrivance used can be placed in the kitchen without any hesitation. This is certainly an invention in things electrical. When farmers harness their running streams or use gasoline or alcohol to furnish the electric current, such hatching devices will be common.

RAISING GEESE.

If you are compelled to feed your old geese for any cause, never feed whole grain. An ideal ration for geese of all ages is corn meal and bran, soaked in buttermilk, but if your geese have plenty of pasture they will not need any food; but when you begin preparing them for market supply them corn meal soaked in buttermilk, just enough to make it past a liquid, but not thick enough for dough, they will fatten very fast on this diet, and the flesh is very tender and sweet. If you have plenty of sand don't fail to provide it for geese of all ages. If you haven't a natural supply order it from your poultry supply house. Geese of all ages will consume a large quantity in a year's time. Some breeders place a liberal amount in with the food for goslings which is a very good plan. If you give your geese intended for market due attention you can have them in prime condition for the market in 20 days. Geese are like hogs, some will not "fatten down" as rapidly as others. Those that are slow to fatten, feed for thirty days and those that were slow to fatten can be retained for a few days until they are ready. Feed them a few vegetables along with their regular fattening ration and they will soon add sufficient fat to warrant you placing them on the market.

GOOSE ROMANCE.

A goose writer of Elwood, Indiana, gets off the following goose tale: Carey Brown, the man whose tame flock of geese was adopted by a number of wild geese which became lost here, after being dazzled by the lights of the city, is not anxious for another flock to visit his barnyard. When he went out this morning to see how the wild birds and the tame ones were getting along together, he found that every one of the domesticated birds had been killed during the night and the wild ones had left for other climes. The yard where the birds were kept was as bloody as a slaughter pen, showing that the tame geese had made a strong fight for their lives. All the dead geese had their necks broken, except one, and this one's head was battered almost to a pulp, the wild geese having beaten it with their wings.

The Union is strongest and largest where the Co-Operator is read most.

FAVOR COTTON MILLS.

Editor Co-Operator: Hines Chapel Local asks for space in The Co-Operator for the following resolutions to be published.

Whereas, We, Hines Local Union, believe that we have the right to price our products; and

Resolved, That we recommend to the membership that if said spinners fail and refuse to pay us our price by the 1st of April, we will encourage the building of factories by using our energies and means to that end.

Resolved, That we recommend to our leaders to put this plan, or something similar to a vote of the entire

membership for ratification or rejection. Fraternally,
C. N. MITCHELL,
Adamsville, Texas. Secretary.

LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.

Dear Co-Operator. I am a little girl 11 years old. My papa and brothers and sister belong to The Farmers' Union. Mama and I will join as soon as I get older.

My school will commence in January, and I will be so glad to start. Papa is manager of The Farmers' Union warehouse in Cisco.

Success to the dear Co-Operator and its editor.
Yours truly,
RUTHIE MARCHMAN,
Cisco, Tex

INDORSES SECRECY AND CO-OPERATOR.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a reader of your paper and I wish to state that at a regular meeting of the Westbrook Local Union the members discussed the secret proposition and resolved that as near as possible Union business would be kept secret and that all secret business be handed down from headquarters to County Secretaries and from them to Local secretaries.

This is a question that I have argued in favor of ever since I have been a member of the Union, and I am glad that this resolution is being so strongly indorsed, and I would also call your attention with my approval,

to the article which appears in the issue of The Co-Operator of January 22. The article is headed, "Be a Man."

With best wishes to the Co-Operator and the Union, I am your brother in the F. E. & C. U. of A.

M. G. HARDING,
Secretary.
Westbrook, Tex.

BRO. JAMES BARR.
On January 14, 1908, our brother James Barr died.

Resolved: That our Local has lost a faithful member, earnestly devoted to Unionism, and the community a law-abiding and good citizen.

J. W. WILLIAMS,
For Committee.
Yoakum, Tex.

WANT PARCELS POST.

Editor Co-Operator: Beulah Local Union at a recent meeting adopted the following resolutions, which we desire you to publish:

Resolved, That our Senators be requested and our Congressmen be instructed to give their support and use their influence for the passage of the parcels post bill before Congress. And we request every Local Union to indorse this resolution or adopt one similar to it.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to The National Co-Operator for publication.

M. G. KING,
Secretary.
Thornton, Texas.

We Have A Home That You Can Own

Agricultural and Stock Farm Land Investments a Source of Sure Profit in the Southwest.

LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The desire to invest in farm lands continues to grow for very good reasons, chief of which is the financial soundness of the investment. The Hon. Jas. Wilson, in his annual report for 1905, shows that during the last five years the value of the medium farms of the country has increased 33.5 per cent. In other words, every sunset during the last five years has seen land increase \$3,400,000, a growth unequalled in any other line of business. Thirty-five per cent of our population are farmers who, during the last decade, have produced an amount of wealth equal to one-half the entire National wealth produced in three centuries of the Nation's history. It is well for the farmer and those interested in other industries to bear these figures in mind in investing their earnings. It is claimed that our population doubles every thirty years. This means that history repeats itself and land values are sure to double in value during the same period. Therefore, those who invest in land to-day are not speculating on the possibilities of land rising in price. Good cheap land areas are gradually narrowing down and the time to purchase is now. There are a number of tracts of land in the country that offer advantages to investors, renters and young farmers seeking land holdings.

Much of the land offered for sale is on long time, low rates of interest and small payments down. Many farmers are putting their surplus earnings in the purchase of land. We know this is a wise move. It is sound financial foresight. The successful farmer who invests in land is handling a proposition with which he is familiar and which beats any "get-rich-quick" scheme ever invented.

BALANCED FARMING.

We hear much about great profits of specialized farming. Some of the reports seem exaggerated, but upon investigation hold good. There is a reason why a man can make greater profits from a specialty. He gets to know all the ins and outs, devotes his whole attention to one thing, and more than that, the specialist is more apt to farm fewer acres. He concentrates all his energies and his capital on the object in view.

But the whole truth is not told in the story of great achievements with a single crop. We hear of the profits when the year was most favorable. The failures are not reported. Success generally comes at a high price. Specialization is always attended with great danger. If it be a grain or fruit that is raised successively insect enemies and fungus diseases are sure to get a foothold and cause great loss and anxiety. If it be some special stock that is the object in view some disease arises sooner or later

to dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic advocate of specialization or the market goes off for a series of seasons and the way is dark.

There is little reason why diversified (balanced) farming should not be as thoroughly worked out as any specialty. It could be if men would farm less land and study better methods. The diversified farmer has the specialist beaten at every point of the game. It takes nothing less than a tornado, which actually sweeps everything off the farm to beat him out. If grain is cheap one year he can keep it or feed it to stock. If rust ruins his oats he's pretty apt to have good corn, or if it is too wet and cold for corn, it is fine for pastures. If hogs died with cholera he's got his cattle left, and when there are no apples he has an abundance of something else to sell.

With diversified farming the time is more fully and profitably utilized and the whole family finds congenial work to do. It brings out a better development of mind and body in every member of the house.

A CHANCE TO GET A FARM AND HOME WHILE LAND IS CHEAP.

There has never been in the United States a greater movement in cheap lands than the present season. Railroads everywhere report crowds of landseekers, which has made it necessary to not only add extra cars, but in many instances to run extra trains. There is no question about the advisability of buying cheap land. Even if you do not want to move upon it at once you should by all means investigate the matter with a view to buying simply to get the benefit of the advance in land values. Every reader knows personally of dozens of instances where people have made big money buying cheap lands. See what you could have made if you had bought land right around your own home twenty years ago. There are just as big opportunities to-day. Land will advance more the next few years than in the last twenty because cheap lands are getting scarce and there will never be but one crop of land.

We have had many letters asking for advice in the matter of location, where to buy, how to buy, terms, etc. Feeling that our readers would be interested in the matter, we have carefully investigated the whole subject, prices, soils, crops, rainfall, prospects of advance, etc. There is new land in localities where a single crop will pay all except the first payment on the land. There is land which can be bought to-day at from \$6 to \$12 per acre which is sure to advance rapidly. Hundreds of thousands of acres have advanced \$2 to \$5 per acre during the past twelve months. It is still advancing. There is land which is as fer-

tile as any land in America on which only a small first payment need be made in the beginning, with very easy terms on the balance. There is good land which can be secured at very low figures adjoining a quarter of government land. The quarter owned by some land company can be bought now by small payment down and then in two, three, five or more years you can move onto this quarter and some member of your family can homestead the adjoining government quarter. There are lands which can be farmed the very first season and large crops raised. There are good fertile lands which can be bought on small payment down and small annual payments until paid for. This enables hired men or other salaried men, young men not married, etc., to buy a quarter and get it paid for before moving onto it.

We feel we can do no better service than to put our readers in touch with these opportunities. No matter how much land you own you can make no better investment than to buy more. If you do not own any land, now is a good time to start. A quarter section may be secured by the payment down of from \$1 to \$5 per acre and in some instances they can be bought on shares of the crops. No man is so poor but that he can buy land if he wishes.

If you are interested and wish such information as we have, write us answering the following questions and we will give you the benefit of the investigations we have made:

How old are you? What family have you? Do you want to buy for a home or for the profit of an advance? Do you want to move onto the farm at once? If not, when do you? Do you want to raise field crops, live stock, truck or fruit? How much could you pay down? Do you prefer South or West? Do you own land now? How much? Are you farming for yourself? Would you prefer to get medium high priced land in well settled country, or very low priced land in new country?

With this information we can judge as to what section to recommend to you.

We want to urge the young men to take up this matter of cheap land. We can put you in touch with land you can buy on such easy payments that you would never notice them, and in a few years you will have acquired a valuable asset in land.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

If you do, the National Co-Operator can locate you in the richest and most healthful section of undeveloped farming section of the great Panhandle of Texas.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

Located in the center of the shallow water belt of the south plains, and is surrounded by the greatest body of rich land in the United States.

SOIL.

The soil is a dark loam (no sand in it), from two to seven feet deep. The soil is the same color and class of land as Arkansas, Red and Brazos river bottoms, and equally as rich and level; is covered with a heavy turf of Buffalo grass, and very easily cultivated after the turf is broken.

WATER.

The whole country is underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of pure, cold, soft water, which can be obtained at from 25 to 75 feet. The cost of drilling wells in this section is 35 to 40 cents per foot, and water can be obtained on any square yard of it at the same depth. There is no hard or mineral water in any part of this section, and it is as cold as any one desires to drink. In fact, it is the best watered section in the United States.

CROPS.

Indian corn, Kafir corn, milo-maize, broom corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa and all kindred crops grow to perfection. Cotton makes from one-half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre; there is no boll weevil or other crop pests in this country.

Apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, cherries, plums and all kindred fruits grow to perfection. Strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, and all kinds of vegetables, melons, pumpkins and all fruits growing on a vine grow as finely as in any country in the world.

RAINFALL.

The United States Government Bureau shows that for thirteen years, from 1894 to 1906, both years included, the annual rainfall has been 24.87 inches. The rainfall during these years in the months of December, January, February and March has averaged .62 of an inch each month, while during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September the rainfall has averaged over three inches per month.

Every intelligent person knows that three inches of rainfall per month is ample to produce the best of crops, with proper cultivation, in any rich soil. Again, every farmer knows that more crops have been injured by too much rain than ever was injured for the want of it.

CLIMATE.

Owing to the fact that there is a very light rainfall during December, January, February and March, the winters are mild, the air is dry, crisp and exhilarating; no loss of stock from blizzards. The mean temperature of the winter is 36 degrees and that of the summer 74 degrees. These conditions make it one of the most pleasant countries to live in, in the United States.

SAND STORMS.

There never has been a sand storm in this country because there is no sandy land nearer than fifty miles of this county and no sand storms nearer than 150 miles south of it; neither is there any waste land—all of it is rich, level land.

THE PRINCIPAL TOWN

Is situated in the center of the County, and near the center of the 50,000 acres of land. One railroad runs through it. Two more railroads have been projected through this county and through these lands.

PRICES OF THIS LAND.

The prices of this land is reasonable, considering the quality, location, water, church, school and social advantages. This section is now rapidly changing from a cattle grazing to a farming country and these lands will advance rapidly, hence now is the time to secure cheap homes in a country that abounds in rich land, good water and good health.

We will be glad to hear from all who are interested and will be very glad to give you the most information possible. Address letters of inquiry in regard to this to the editor of the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal, Dallas, Texas.

DON'T BE A ROLLING STONE.

There is a definite reason why farmers should not be renters. It is bad for the farmer, but the renter usually cares little for that. It is bad that he does not care, for it makes him shiftless. But the main reason is that to be a good farmer one must know the land he is farming. This can only be done where one lives long enough on one place to become thoroughly acquainted with every field. When a man knows every foot of land he is master over, he knows how to plow and cultivate each field. He knows where the manure is needed, where to grow certain crops with the best results for the future of the soil. He is like unto a successful merchant who knows the individual likes and dislikes of his customers and can please them all so as to retain their trade. The renter is too much like the merchant who lacks that personal knowledge of his customers, and who is continually offending or displeasing and losing his customers. A field shows its displeasure, as it were, by refusing to give the farmer a full yield if he has sown the wrong crop or treated the soil in the wrong way.

The drifting renter gets in the habit of treating all fields alike without regard to their soil makeup, and he crops all to the limit for that reason only, without regard to the future. It is a habit that will ruin any farm and in the end result in failure for the farmer.

Settle down somewhere and get acquainted with your farm and the climate. Become a fixture in some locality, so you will be known and can be a power for good. The man who has farmed in every State never gets ahead much. He gets a wide experience, but doesn't stay long enough to practice it. The moving habit is a curse to the American people. It means the loss of that word "home." Settle down. Don't drift. Let us help you to get a home that you can call all your own.

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

Editor, National Co-Operator & Farm Journal,

11 & 12 Gaston Building, Dallas, Texas.

GLOBE INCUBATORS
do this all the time—have done it for 16 years. They hatch strong and healthy chicks—chicks that live and grow. Every latest improvement—patented hot water pipe system and automatic hot register. The best machine, either for beginners or for professional poultry raisers.

Our Free Book on Globe Incubators tells you how to make more money out of poultry. Marvelously complete, with beautiful color plates, and worth dollars to those using incubators. Sent free on application. A postal will bring it.

C. G. SHOEMAKER
Box 487, Freeport, Ill.

Star Early
profits are greatest for those who start their chickens early. Do not wait until the old going methods. Get the best and make the most money. Write for our new book "Incubator Why? telling why our machines hatch 90 per cent of the eggs into chickens and why we do better for you on price. Please say whether interested in beginners or experienced poultry raisers.

GRACE EYRE CO., Quincy, Ill.

POULTRY

A FEW COCKERELS, S. C. Brown Leghorn, S. L. and White Wyandottes, White Rocks and R. I. Reds, \$1. One pen Houdans, \$6. J. W. Harper, Sado, Ark.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS that are red; stock direct from Newport, Rhode Island. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, or \$7 per 100. J. P. Vermilion, Rusk, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs, from best strains in America. Winners wherever shown. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Indian Runner ducks, \$1.50 per 13 from winners at Cleburne and Fort Worth; descendants of New York and Chicago winners. M. M. Offutt, Cleburne, Texas.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs \$1.50 for 15. W. T. Bowers, Honey Grove, Tex.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Black Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Pekin ducks. Write for prices. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Texarkana, Texas.

R. I. REDS (the kind that win in Texas), eggs \$1.50 for 15. Eggs from pen containing prize winners only \$3.00 for 15. Dr. Dickason, Lampasas, Tex. TF

Epilepsy Fits St. Vitus Dance

Are nerve diseases, and unless checked, lead to destruction of both mind and body. The weak, shattered nerves must have something to strengthen and build them back to health. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a remarkable nerve tonic and stimulant. It strengthens the nerves, relieves the nervous strain, and influences refreshing body-building sleep and rest. Persistent use seldom fails to relieve these afflictions.

"I was taken with epileptic fits; had eleven in less than 12 hours. My father sent for our family physician, but he could do very little for me, and I grew worse every day, and at last they had three doctors with me, and still got worse. My father heard of Dr. Miles' medicine and bought a bottle of Nervine and a box of Nerve and Liver Pills. I had taken only a few doses until I began to feel better. I took 12 bottles, and it cured me sound and well. It has been worth all the world to me. I recommend it wherever I go. You may use this as a life-long testimonial to the merits of your medicines, for I am enjoying the best of health, and feel that my life and health is due to this wonderful medicine."
LEWY WILLIAMS,
R. F. D. No. 2, Boston, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

WANT NATIONAL UNION.

State of Washington Bids for the National Meeting in 1909 at Alaskan Exposition.

National Co-Operator. We want the National Convention of The Farmers' Union to meet in the State of Washington in 1909.

You understand the Yukon Alaska and Pacific Exposition meets at Seattle in 1909, so I think The Farmers' Union can benefit themselves in more ways than one by having the Convention held in this State in 1909.

First, The cost of having it here would be no greater than having it in some of the Southern or Eastern States, so far as digging in upon our treasury is concerned.

The National Union can be assured of receiving from the city in this State anywhere from \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00 to defray the extra expenses of having the boys meet here in this State.

You understand rates will be very low to this country anyway, so The Farmers' Union could charter two or three trains for their delegates and could all have a big fat time, as well as to do business too.

I would be glad if you would publish something about this in your paper and all that care to take the matter up can write me at Waitsburg.

The farmers here are all ripe and ready to organize. We are going to have a State organization before the next National meeting, so watch us grow in this country.

Yours fraternally, A. A. ELMORE, Organizer, Waitsburg, Wash.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A Vigorous Plea That This Course be Adopted for Enforced Education of Children.

Editor Co-Operator: There is one important proposition that has very much interested me, not only as the head of a family, but as a citizen of Texas, and in my opinion it should also interest you and every other citizen of our State. To state it in a few words, it is, will it be to the interest generally of the people of Texas for all parents and other guardians of the children of the State to send said children to school long enough and under such circumstances as will enable them to secure a reasonable amount of education? In other words, will it be best for the State to have compulsory education to be enforced by law and enforced? I think so, and I beg leave to submit for your consideration some of my reasons, as follows:

First, Reliable statistics gathered by the United States Department of Education, and reported officially, show that a common school education adds 50 per cent, an academic education adds 100 per cent, and a college education adds 200 to 300 per cent to the productive capacity of the laborer. They further show that the illiterate about one in every ten is a pauper, while of the educated classes only about one in every 300 is a pauper. This means that ignorance and poverty are, in a strong sense, inseparable; or, as a leading writer on the subject has said, in substance, ignorance is the probable road to poverty, while education is almost certainly the road to competence. These being facts, surely it is not necessary for me or any one else to argue that the best interests of the people at large demand that the children of today, who will be the voters, the lawmakers and the administrators of our laws shall have secured to them at least the benefits of a common school education.

Second, Statistics, based upon official reports from a large number of States further show that one-sixth of the crimes committed is by persons wholly illiterate, one-third by persons substantially so, and that, in proportion to members, there are ten times as many criminals among the illiterate or the uneducated as among those who have received a fair amount of education. These being facts, do they not, without elaborate argument, demonstrate that the best interests of organized society will be very much advanced by securing to the children of today a reasonable amount of education?

Third, As far back as 1839, when

Texas was a republic, President Lamar sent a message to the Congress of the Republic in which he strongly urged that a system of public schools should be established. He stated that the "influence of education in the moral world is like light in the physical, rendering luminous what before was obscure. It opens a wide field for the exercise and improvement of all the faculties of man, and imparts vigor and clearness to those important truths in the science of government, as well as of morals, which otherwise would be lost in the darkness of ignorance." Acting on his suggestions, the committee on education, to which the message was referred, in an elaborate report, asserted, in substance, that the general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence of every kind is essential to the establishment and preservation of a free government. Further, it declared, that education confers private happiness, gives political strength and importance, exalts the mind, refines the passions, polishes the manners and promotes personal virtue. It was by reason of such influences as these that the people of Texas, when they were adopting a constitution for the State, insisted on a practical recognition of these propositions. The result was, and is, that Section 1, Article 7 of the Constitution of the State declares: "A general diffusion of knowledge being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature of the State to establish and maintain an efficient system of free schools," and Section 3 of the same article declares, that the public schools shall be financially supported and conducted "for a period of not less than six months in each year." That this period affords ample opportunities for the proper education of the youth of the State I do not concede, but the fact that our State Constitution demands that every boy and girl in the State shall have the benefits of that much time in the public schools, shows clearly what the founders of our State government thought as to the general importance of education. But, what good does it do the child when, for any reason, the parent or guardian refuses to allow it to go to school? This question brings us to the next proposition, which I beg leave to submit for your consideration, namely:

Fourth, If the interest of society, generally, will be secured by having its children educated, or at least given the benefit of a common school education, it is not clearly a duty that the parents and other guardians of such children owe to society that they shall be sent to school? This is too manifestly a fact to admit of any argument, and I am sure you will agree with me that, if such persons will not voluntarily recognize and discharge such duty, they should be made to do so.

Fifth, Further, every child born into this world is here without any volition of its own, and being here, it is charged with certain responsibilities to itself, its family, to society and to government. This burden of responsibility carries with it the right to a square deal, which means that it is entitled to such advantages as will enable it to have something like an "even break" with its competitors in the life race and work that is ahead of it. If it shall have to provide for itself, and with a fair amount of education can do it better than without such education, it is clearly entitled to a fair chance to secure such education. If it shall have to provide or assist in providing for its immediate family, and education will materially help in its efforts to do so, it is clearly a crime to deny it such advantages. Likewise, as to its duties to society generally, and to the government under which it has to live, it is entitled as a matter of right, to such advantages as will materially help it to discharge such duties. These propositions being true, is it not plain that those who have control of it should not only see that it is given such advantages, but if they will not do so voluntarily, should be made to do so.

Some parents assert what they claim as their right, to control their children during their minority in all things, and others claim that they have the right to the profits of the labor of such children. In my opinion, these are not correct views of the matter. I believe that government should have as little to do and say as to family matters, as the interest of society will justify, but if parents will not recognize their duty to their children, to society and to government, then, government should step in and make them do it and do it in a practical way. It may be contended, that presumably, parents loving their offspring, will do the right thing by them, but experience proves very many—too many exceptions to such a rule, and where they fail, government should take the matter in hand and remedy the evil. Let us suppose that parents charged with the responsibility of decently clothing and properly feeding their children shall refuse to do so, shall the children go unclothed and unfed or become charges on society

at large? The proposition is monstrous, and needs no argument from me or others to show its unreasonableness, and since it is a recognized fact that the child is entitled as a matter of right, to a fair amount of education, as to clothes and food, and the duty of the parent is to see that it receives it, does it not follow that government should force such parent to discharge that duty if it will not do so without being forced?

In this connection let me remark, that this is a matter of no little practical importance to a large proportion of this paper, a large proportion of whom are farmers and cotton growers. Just at this time, farmers in and out of Texas are making a desperate effort to secure for the cotton grown by them or on their farms what they know to be a fair price. The bitter fight against them is based on the false claims that more cotton was grown in 1907 than is necessary to supply the demand for it, hence, according to the law supposed to govern in the matter of supply and demand, 15 cents per pound is said to be too much. I am not going to argue this proposition, but I will suggest that, if all parents in Texas and throughout the other cotton growing States shall be forced, where necessary, to send their children to school six months every year, it will mean that the said children who grow and gather from 40 to 50 per cent of the cotton that is placed on the markets of the South every year, will be kept largely out of the cotton fields, and that will result in the cutting down of the cotton crops of future years all the way from 30 to 40 per cent. With that result secured, there will be no room for doubt that those who grow the cotton will have no serious difficulty in fixing, realizing a price for it that will pay them well for their labor and for the time devoted by them to their crop. Then 15 cents per pound will not be deemed excessive, and with that much safety in sight, it will further mean a guarantee of a fair measure of prosperity for the cotton growers.

In conclusion let me add, that the rule of compulsory education has been adopted and satisfactorily tested in very nearly all, if not in all of the civilized countries of Europe, and the fact that not one of the governments of such countries would entertain for a moment a proposition to do away with the rule is, in my opinion, a very strong argument in favor of its adoption in Texas. Let me further add, that in most of the States of the United States, it is also the rule, and no State that has once adopted it has ever done away with it.

Editor Co-Operator: I received the samples of The Co-Operator, and will go to work at once and try to get all my people and friends to subscribe for the paper. I remain yours in the work for the Union and the good of the people at large. You shall hear from me again soon.

Respectfully yours, W. R. CROW, Abilene, Texas.

If every Local will give each of its members a chance to subscribe for the Co-Operator, by placing in their hands a sample copy, the growth in membership will more than double within the next three months.

FROM MISSOURI.

To The Co-Operator: Our Local is doing fairly well, as we are all united for the great cause that our brother farmers are fighting for.

We have a trading point when our brothers get reduced prices for what they have to buy.

We think in the near future we can get our price for what our corn, wheat, oats and hay is worth, and get cash. The drawback here in Wayne county is that there is not a ready cash market for what we have to sell. We are going to demand cash for our farm grain and various other things that we sell in the future.

Our Local has forty members and every one is for the good of the cause. Our county is pretty well organized, and I think there is a bright prospect for us in the near future.

H. P. OSBORN, Secretary, Kime, Mo.

ARE HOLDING.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a union girl from the top of my head to the bottom of my feet.

Now, brothers, let us hold our cotton until we receive our 15 cents for it. Just think, good brothers, we can get our 15 cents if we will just hold on to our cotton.

Our Local has forty-two members, and I think they will all hold for 15 cents. Their were not very many of our members who raised much cotton in 1907 and who don't think they will in 1908, but what they raised in 1907 they will get that 15 cents for.

MISS MAUDE WILLIAMS, Dowden, Tex.

FROM INDIANA.

Editor Co-Operator: I am just in receipt of my second copy of your paper, with which I am well pleased. I am for Union and Union principles.

The farmers here seem very indifferent to their own welfare and the Union is growing very slowly. As I am Assistant Organizer, I am in a position to know. I have organized one Local in three efforts and am going to keep trying, however, as every member adds strength.

Our Local has a membership of twenty-three, with no other Union closer than seven miles. But we feel hopeful, as our neighbors are becoming more interested in what we are doing.

I believe in absolute secrecy in our transactions, as a sure result of interest from outstanding farmers. We raise stock and grain instead of cotton, but what is good for the cotton grower is also good for the grain grower.

L. C. McBRIDE, Asst. Organizer, Plainville, Ind.

STANDING FIRM.

Editor Co-Operator: Walters Chapel Local is in the ring. We are growing in numbers and Unionism also.

We have a membership of fifty-eight, all in good standing. We have a Union gin, sawmill and grist mill. We have ginned 460 bales up to the present time.

We are standing firm for the minimum price, 15 cents for our cotton. We have about one hundred bales in our Union.

All we want now is to stick to our promises, boys, and the price will be ours. J. C. KERR, Carlisle, Ark.

WORKS FOR CO-OPERATOR.

Editor Co-Operator: I received the samples of The Co-Operator, and will go to work at once and try to get all my people and friends to subscribe for the paper.

I remain yours in the work for the Union and the good of the people at large. You shall hear from me again soon.

C. B. LOVE, Atlanta, Tex.

STANDING FOR PRINCIPLES.

Editor Co-Operator: We, the Wilmer Local, are trying to stand by the principles and the teachings of our great organization. We will try to discourage the credit and mortgage systems as much as possible and be more able to protect ourselves and pay our debts and stand for the right.

W. H. BROWN, Co. Secretary, Fulton, Miss.

NEED CO-OPERATOR.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a member of McKinney Local. Our Local has fifty members and we are in a thrifty condition, and still holding our cotton.

But I think we need The Co-Operator to make us better Unionists. Yours as ever, C. B. LUMAN, Paris, Ark.

SECRECY URGED.

National Co-Operator: Cold Spring Local Union of Mills county, adopted the following:

Resolved: That we should maintain business secrecy in the Union, and politics out of the Union.

MISS LORA WEEKS, Secretary, Mullins, Tex.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Editor Co-Operator: Please publish the following: The farmers are the greatest factor of the human family, producing all raw material for food and clothing for all the civilized races. The Farmers' Union is the greatest organization of the industrial world.

Everybody come and bring your wives and daughters. Don't forget the date at your place and be sure to be on hand.

Freedom, Feb. 21, 8 p. m. Corn Hill, Feb. 22, 2 p. m. Moravia, Feb. 23, 8 p. m. Mount Prospect, Feb. 24, 8 p. m. Strickland Grove, Feb. 25, 8 p. m. Owens, Feb. 26, 8 p. m. Berry's Creek, Feb. 27, 8 p. m. Grand Hill, Feb. 28, 8 p. m. Florence, Feb. 29, 2 p. m. Long Grove, Feb. 29, 8 p. m. Seymour, March 2, 8 p. m. White House, March 3, 8 p. m. Union Hall, March 4, 8 p. m. Pleasant Hill, March 5, 8 p. m. Leander, March 7, 2 p. m. Pond Springs, March 7, 8 p. m. Palm Valley, March 9, 8 p. m. Gower, March 10, 8 p. m. Hutto, March 11, 8 p. m. Chandler, March 12, 8 p. m. Philadelphia, March 13, 8 p. m. Georgetown, March 14, 2 p. m.

F. W. WILSON, County Secretary, Leander, Tex.

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