

THE
NATIONAL
CO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL

Volume 29.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JULY 9, 1908.

Number 37.

Work of "Fewer and Better Laws" Conference.

The advocates of a change of state administration and of "fewer laws and better laws" held a meeting at Galveston last week in which some of the objects of the movement were disclosed. These were brought out both in speeches before the meeting and by an address which was given to the press.

The address is rather lengthy but is, in a large measure, composed of platitudes and high sounding generalities. It begins with the declaration that as law abiding citizens they render cheerful obedience to the laws of Texas and stand for their faithful enforcement. They recognize and condemn illegal combinations and approve of just regulation of corporations enjoying special privileges, but oppose any reactionary legislation giving new license to corporate greed.

The Association of Commercial secretaries is indorsed and a pretty bouquet is handed the Farmers Union, as follows:

Whereas, The Farmers Union of Texas is now endeavoring to build a \$500,000 cotton mill and is soliciting stock subscriptions from the farmers of Texas with which to build same, be it

Resolved, That we hereby indorse this industrial movement on the part of the Farmers Union and the farmers of the state and believe that the determination of the agricultural class to invest capital in factories to consume our agricultural products will make for the ultimate development and progress of the state at large.

The following recommendation is significant:

"We pledge our hearty co-operation to this legislative committee and respectfully recommend that the committee give the greatest possible publicity to all matters touching upon the merits or demerits of measures proposed for enactment or repeal. In short we favor the maintenance of a publicity bureau for the people, especially during the sessions of the Legislature, and a determined effort to secure legislation in the interest of public progress.

This is the first time the people have ever had a lobby offered them, for their use, free of charge. This lobby—no, bureau—is to be maintained by somebody for the purpose of securing "legislation in the interest of public progress."

The address says:

We favor the reasonable and fair regulation of all corporations doing business in the State, so as to secure the public against hurtful combinations, but we are opposed to any unnecessary and arbitrary regulations which are calculated to interfere with the business operations of such concerns, or impose upon them useless and unnecessary burdens.

Everybody will endorse this sentiment as a general proposition but its expression at this time is no less than to charge that Texas is unjust in its treatment of corporations, which is not true. Here is where the real purposes of the movement begin to appear. Read again:

We yield to no man in the condemnation of trusts or in advocacy of severe penalties and punishments for violations of our anti-trust law, but we condemn as wrong in principle and dangerous in practice that provision of the anti-trust law of 1899 giving as a fee to prosecuting attorneys 25 per cent of the fines assessed for violations of the anti-

trust law. We believe that it was the intent of the Legislature to repeal that provision by the act of 1903, which provides only a 10 per cent fee. We insist that the incoming Legislature specifically repeal the fee provision of the act of 1899, and that the State will remove this temptation to speculative prosecution by providing ample funds for the compensation of prosecuting officers and for the employment of such assistance as may be necessary to secure an unselfish, faithful and efficient enforcement of our anti-trust laws.

They believe in strenuous anti-trust laws, provided they are not to be enforced! They like to see the trusts driven out, but it hurts their economical souls to see the prosecuting officers get a liberal per cent of the fines collected! Take off these fees, so that it will not pay prosecuting attorneys to molest these trusts which we so bitterly condemn! Then if we can get an attorney general who will let alone the oil trust and the lumber trust and some others, the county and district attorneys will get no pay for their interference and capital will be encouraged to develop (exploit) our matchless resources!

And then the address tells us that the anti-lobby law may prohibit a citizen from appealing to a member of the legislature in his own interest. This would be bad, indeed, if it were true, but it is not. But it gives a good club to hammer down the anti-lobby law with.

Note the following relative to taxation:

Whereas, This association is on record as favoring such a revision of the present tax laws and revenue system that all property and all interests shall bear their just and equal portions of the Government without discrimination of or against any class or interest; and,

Whereas, The tax laws and

CALL FOR STATE UNION MEETING

President Neill Issues Official Call For Meeting on August 4.

Ft. Worth, July 2, 1908.

To The Membership of Texas:

By the authority vested in me as President of State Union of Texas I do hereby call the Annual State Meeting to convene in the city of Ft. Worth on the 4th day of August to continue in session for a period of three days or until the business of said session is concluded for the purpose of electing Officials for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be brought before said Convention.

The Constitution provides the basis of representation shall be one delegate from each county and one additional delegate for members or majority of.

This means that each county is entitled to one delegate should the membership fall below 500; in case the membership reached 501 the county would be entitled to two delegates etc. Now the county secretaries should bestir themselves and see that each member pay their dues so each county may have proper representation as the basis will be put upon the actual paid up membership of the State.

Given under my hand as President of the Farmers Union of the State of Texas, this the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1908.

D. J. Neill,
President.

revenue systems are of such vital concern to the welfare of the State and the agricultural and commercial interests; that it be it

Resolved, That this association reaffirm its position on this question and instruct the com-

(Continued on page 4)

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

UNION STRONG IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

The prospects so far for all kind of crops are good except where damage has occurred by high waters ruining the stand of cotton, which planted over, in such cases, when the cotton gets up, the cut worms begin their ravages and often ruin the stand. They work on nothing but young cotton and in several cases that I know of, fields have been planted as many as four times, and yet, no stand has been secured. I know of one in particular who has done this and he says he does not intend planting it in cotton any more. The older cotton looks promising, crops are clean, and but little vegetation has come up yet.

I took a little jaunt over a portion of the county last week, to see how the crops looked compared with this time last year, and instead of large fields of cotton and small fields of corn I found small fields of cotton and large fields of corn, with a fine patch of oats occasionally. We did have a large cotton acreage last year and if we had had favorable conditions, cotton would have made 150,000 bales instead of what we did make, 56,000 bales. Farmers will have an abundance of corn and other feedstuffs this year, which will enable them to store their cotton and not sell it until they get their price. So you see that the outlook, especially for the Farmers Union, is unprecedentedly bright.

Now as to the Farmers Union of this country, we will compare our strength with any county desiring to contest for the distinction of being the banner county for the organization. We have sixty-five locals, with a membership of 3,000 and paying state dues to the amount of \$150.00 a quarter. We have six warehouses, and will soon build one at Taylor, where the warehouse burned last fall, and another at Granger. With this number of warehouses, we can easily store 20,000 bales. If all other counties are equipped with warehouse facilities equal to Williamson, we can store 8,000,000 bales and command the price.

Williamson county farmers have on hand of last year's crop of cotton about 10,000 bales, waiting patiently for the 15 cent price, which is more promising now, than ever before. Some would not store their cotton in

the warehouses because of storage but left it out in the weather and when they sold it a few days ago they found their cotton greatly damaged and in many cases the damage was enough on a bale to pay warehouse storage and insurance for two years. The non-union farmers say they do not ever intend holding cotton out in the weather any more, but that they intend storing it in the warehouse hereafter.

This organization has done some wonderful things not only for the farmers, but for every avocation in the South—in developing his financial efficiency and giving him a broader conception of the methods of the business world.

The influences generated by the Farmers Union have caused educational and social societies to spring up, and have inspired the high minded youths of the farm (some who contemplated retiring from the farming interest) with better things yet to come, hence, they have resolved how, to give "profitable farming" a fair and impartial trial.

Now as to speculation in cotton. It is an easy game, but you must understand it thoroughly. I started in last fall to speculate on cotton (an honest confession is good for the soul). I compared the market prospects with the actual market history of the two previous years, and went into the market, thinking I was on the long side. I bought my first October 8, calculating it would go up about the 15th. But it went down, and I bought more. Thereafter the market was forced up and down, up and down, depending on whether the speculators wanted to buy or sell. But it did not go as high as I thought it ought, so I kept holding. Had I gotten myself to aspiring with the market last Fall, and continued up till now, I could have made \$2,000 clear profit. So you see so long as cotton is submitted to the street market the market will fluctuate and speculators will exist. And what is thought of a man working when there is an opportunity to make money without work? So let us continue to encourage building of warehouses, for through them we can own and conduct our interests. Put honest men in charge of them and fix a price below where no cotton will be sold, removing all fluctuation from the market and establishing a condition on the farm that will be cherished and

admired by all the Nation. I have my cotton yet, and it is in the warehouse, and if all farmers would put forth their full strength in this holding move, victory would be achieved now.

We have fine farmers here who have not joined the Union who have never been a benefit to society, and will never be so, until captured by the Farmers Union. Some of these will not acknowledge to the benefits emanating from the Union, in words, but will double their cotton acreage and plant no corn and other crops as some have done this year. These men who have these big crops of cotton are suffering most from the cut worms. When they see the stand of cotton ruined they curse the Farmers Union and say other hard things.

We have under consideration at Strickland Grove Local, the advisability of raising the fees to two dollars thereby making our organization able to furnish the locals secret matter by private mail. We have also, under consideration how to keep the non-union farmers from reaping the benefits of the Union and at the same time win his influence and co-operation.

Now a word about the Co-Operator. That is a fine paper and can only be made better by the Farmers Union. I honestly believe that if every county lecturer of the South were a correspondent of that paper sending in such news from each county as would be profitable to the membership, it would be the greatest educational sheet that ever was published, and I would gladly give ten dollars annually for its support.

Respectfully,
Lee Harper,
Georgetown, Texas.

TRUE PATRIOTISM NEEDED.

Editor Co-Operator:

After perusing your last issue, I feel inclined to offer a few thoughts for the encouragement of those who may have become discouraged.

What we need most at present is true patriotism to the banner of the F. E. & C. U. of A. It is a historic fact that true patriotism has solved more knotty problems and won more hard contested battles than gold, cannon and Hessians all combined. We learn that when Napoleon the 1st had almost conquered Europe for conquest and power only, true patriotism rose in its splendor and threw off the yoke of the first Consul and freed themselves from his tyrannical rule. About 30 years prior to this our little American Colonies 13 in number, armed and equipped only with true patriotism, went

to war with the mother country and after 7 years of conflict against money, cannon and numbers Washington led his little band to victory and freedom. Now brother we have a battle raging at present that concerns more souls than all the wars that have ever been fought and it is waged by a little band of Speculators, armed with countless millions of wealth and equipped with the right to draw on the Treasury of the United States for every available dollar. The army opposing this little band wrapped in cold cash comprises the laboring people of the whole world. My! what an army, and we are the producers of the wealth that has been so effectively arrayed against us. We, also, produce the meat and bread for the world. Now, brother let true patriotism abound in the heart of everyone concerned. The F. E. & C. U. is our army. We have our Washington and our Wellington and we should not be discouraged if we meet some Arnolds and Andres in our ranks but concert of action and a little deserving assistance from our state and national legislature will bring us the victory we crave and so richly deserve. The lit-band of speculators cannot, even with their millions of cold cash, hold out but a short time, without something to operate on other than their gold. Every Union man will help and to the non-unionist in the language of Mr. Edison's preacher, if you can't help us for the sake of toiling humanity don't help those bears.

H. H. Houpt,
Troy, Texas.

IS LEARY OF "FEWER AND BETTER LAWS."

Editor Co-Operator:

I see several articles lately on the "Fewer laws and better laws" movement, which is advocating something but has not made public specially what is advocated. I notice the following 14-plank "Fewer laws" platform which leads me to believe that said organization is either for the trusts or tools used by trusts for the purpose of defeating the will of the people and controlling Texas, viz: 1st, Too many Boards, Too many new offices that extend Executive power; 2nd, Too much anti-progress legislation; 3rd, Too much freak legislation; 4th, Too many assaults on the constitution; 5th, Too much Robertson's Insurance Laws—it fences Texas off from cheap money; 6th Too much anti-factory legislation; 7th, Too much Catsquissel legislation; 8th Too much full rendition law—it marks "full" in some counties and "partly full" in others; 9th.

Too much Anti-Railroad Law; 10th, Too much tax on the courts of last resort; 11th, Too much building for the politician and not enough for Texas; 12th, Too many products of the Demagogue; 13th, Too much Anti-Pass Law; 14th, Too much animosity to capital.

From this platform it seems that they mean to try the Repealing System as well as the preventing the enactment of more laws (as has been reported as their purpose.) I believe that there are some laws on the statute books that need repealing, and some need amending; also that some laws need to be enacted that do not now exist. There are but few laws that are for the protection of those who produce food and clothing, while he who does not produce has considerable protection; it seems to me that the Parasites who feast upon the producers are afraid that they (the producer) will influence the law makers to enact legislation for his protection. The producers are waking up from their Van Winkle sleep, and the parasites are getting scared that their wings will undergo a pruning and that the producer will force himself up to the position he is entitled to. Look well before you take after any organization which does not tell you frankly what its policy is.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. Collins
Eastland, Texas.

KNOX COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-Operator:

The Knox County Farmers Union held their regular quarterly meeting last Saturday with the Truscott Local. Owing to the busy threshing season the attendance was light, but an interesting meeting was held anyway. Among the most important things accomplished at the meeting was a county Bureau of information. The object being to inform the various locals throughout the county as to where they may buy or sell any article that the farmers may wish to buy or sell, such as corn, fuel stuffs of any kind, stock of all kinds, etc.

There is a lack of genuine Union interest throughout the county, but we hope to see a greater interest manifested through the summer campaign.

I want to suggest that one of the best ways to keep up live locals is read the Co-Operator and keep posted as to Union matters. Every union man in the State ought to be a reader of the paper.

Yours for greater things by the Union.

Lee Satterwhite,
Munday, Texas.

DRY IN SAN ANGELO COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

We of Lapan Union are all through work until it rains. Our cotton crops are sorry at the best. It has been five weeks since we had any rain and times are looking squally out here; but I do hope we will get a rain before it is too late. If it don't come soon Mr. Spinner will have to go in some other direction to get his cotton for another year.

I endorse every word of Brother Neill's letter in the Co-Operator. I am always glad to get the Co-Operator, for it brings good news from all over the state.

Best wishes to our paper and its readers.

J. M. Mays,
San Angelo, Texas.

FROM HILL COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

Seeing nothing in your valuable paper, from our little local, would ask space for a few items this week. While we are not doing any business at present, we hope to be in the fight for Union rights in due season. We have a membership of about 40, male members, and aim to swell the number to 50 or 60 soon. We are badly in need of a lecturer to stir the boys up and get them to go to work in every way possible. We highly endorse everything said or done in regard to building more warehouses, and thereby have a place to store our cotton crop this season, and hold it until we get our price. We have cut the acreage at least 30 per cent here in our neighborhood this year, below the acreage last year. So we hope to get more for what we do raise. Also we want to get a market for all of our produce, so as to set a better price and keep our produce out of the hands of the middle man.

Wishing the Co-Operator and its many reader success.

J. R. Anderson, Secretary,
Files Texas.

EAST TEXAS SLEEPY.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have just finished reading your valuable paper which I am taking, the National Co-operator. I find so much good news from different sections, it makes me sick to think about how some locals are doing, in my country. This is poor news but it is true, Oh such people as there is in this world! There are some folks in my section that can't see an inch ahead of their nose. I may be one of them, but it seems to me like any sensible man or woman or even a 10-year old child can see that the union has done good and is still doing good and will

do good as long as we stick together. I have heard some men say, 'oh, the Union has never done me any good,' when he knows he is telling a falsehood when he speaks it; but all the same it takes all sorts of people to fill up the world and we sure have them in this section. If every man, women and boy that is old enough would join the Union and help push the work along I tell you, brothers, it would not be long before we would be mounted so high that the speculator would be a thing of the past. But oh! a number of people will say, 'I am afraid to join the Union.' Do you know what makes the men afraid to join the Union? If some good brother can answer this I wish he would do so. How do you ever expect to do anything if you never make an effort? So now brethren, lets get to work and push this grand and noble organization to the front.

H. H. Davis,
Chester, Texas.

TAKE COURAGE AND PRESS FORWARD.

Editor Co-Operator:

Bitter Mound Local Union of Archer, County is still hanging on with a bull-dog grip, and I don't believe she will ever turn her hold loose. She has got her fangs sunk so deep into greed and grafters monopolies and trust, that I believe they will feel the sting of death when she slackens her grip. We are as a band of brothers fighting for our own rights, just as our brave fore-fathers fought, bled and died to free themselves from Great Britain's oppression.

You and I are enjoying the sweet privilege of freedom which they gave us. Now, brother farmer, do not become discouraged. Let us rally round the standard and unfurl our banners high, as those brave boys did in the 7 long years of toil, struggles, hardships of all kinds, besides the great sacrifice of life. So dear friends, let us not become weary in well doing, but look forward to the welfare of rising generation. Then if we never live to reap the benefits of our labors, it may be our children will; and when we come to die we can say we have fought a good fight.

When we become discouraged and think we are not accomplishing very much just take a good look at your good wife and children, and think who is responsible for their welfare and future happiness; then rise with all of your manhood and strength, and say by the help of Israel's God I will to their rescue go, to fight for our rights and conquer the foe.

J. S. Blair,
Olney, Texas.

CONDITIONS IN WEST TEXAS.

Editor Co-Operator:

Our local has about sixty member, with five to take in next meeting, and is moving along nicely. We need a good speaker out here. We need uncle Sam Hampton with us.

Our county Union meets the 3rd and 4th of July at South Brady.

Say, all you unions that have no ladies in your locals, get some in and see if you don't have a better local. A local is a poor local that has no ladies in them. I think our paper has improved since it changed editors.

Now, in regard to crops in this part of West Texas. We have good feed crops but cotton does not look very promising. Back east, the cotton was drowned out, but out here it weeded out, lots of it was planted in weeds and is still in the weeds.

Three cheers to our noble order and our president.

Fraternally,
W. R. Farrar,
Ruth, Texas.

Last week Col. Paul Waples, Col. B. B. Paddock, Col. Louis Wortham, Hon. Clarence Ousley, editor of the Ft. Worth Record, and about a dozen other prominent business men of Ft. Worth went to Galveston in a Pullman car to attend the rally called by the "fewer laws and better laws" promoters. In a two day's session there these guardians of the state's welfare failed to place any of their demands clearly before the people. And yet they are at work to elect members of the legislature from every county in Texas.

We have a letter from J. E. Gilbreath, formerly of Hill county where he was identified with the Union, but who is now a telephone man at Stiles, Reagan county, Texas. He manifests his old time interest in the Farmers Union movement and says that he is always glad to hear from his friends in the section of the state and will give them any information he can about his section.

Last week Mason county held its County Union meeting and passed strong resolution endorsing President Neill for re-election as state president. This county had been supposed by some not to be in harmony with the work of the state union, but this action shows its loyalty.

Titus county held its County Union meeting on the 27th of June and instructed its delegate to vote for D. J. Neill for state president another year.

CHANGE OF TIME OF MEETING.

On account of an urgent request from South Brady local union to change the time of our next meeting of the county Union from 3rd and 4th of July to the 17th and 18 of July so as not to conflict with several picnics to be given in the county at or near the time of our first announcement which would serve to detract attention. We, therefore, call attention of local unions in Concho county to observe the change and to send delegates on 17th to meet at 9 a. m. in order to transact all the business of the union on this day and give 18th to public speaking and picnicking, as we have sent an urgent request to Pres. D. J. Neill to address us on that occasion. Everybody invited to come and bring their baskets well-filled.

W. M. Aylor, Pres.
J. R. Baze, Sec-Treas.
Concho Co. Farmers Union.

EXCURSION RATES.

All the railroads in Texas have agreed to give reduced rates to the State Union. For distances within 100 miles of Ft. Worth the rate will be one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale August 3 and as late as August 4 for trains which will reach Ft. Worth on August 4 and will be good for return until Aug. 9 or trains reaching home by August 10. Please take due notice of these dates and rates.

A card from Bro. J. A. Avent of Von Ormy, Texas, states that the cotton in his section is the poorest for years and that picking will not begin until about the first of August.

Lee Union, postoffice Heidenheimer, Texas, passed resolutions at a recent meeting, in commemoration of the death of Bro. Z. T. Morris of that local. Mr. Morris' passing was a real blow to the Union in that community.

J. F. Bobo, Pattonville, Tex., in sending in his subscription writes: "I have not sold my cotton yet. Will wait till the signs get right."

SMITH COUNTY UNION

Smith County, Texas, Farmers' Union will meet with Winona Local at Winona on July 10. J. A. McKay of Tyler is president.

The State Board of Equalization at Guthrie has increased the valuation of Pullman Car Company's property in Oklahoma from \$3000 as returned by the company to \$18,000.

A tank of oil at Nederland, near Beaumont, belonging to the Texas company, was struck by lightning Thursday and set on fire. The tank had a capacity of 37,500 barrels.

ADVISES THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

Legislative Committeeman Davis Reviews Record of Thirtieth.

To the Farmers of Texas:

Having served the Farmers Union in a legislative capacity during the last session of the legislature, and having my report cut down to a mere record vote (on account of its being too voluminous) I feel it my duty at this time of political campaigning to write further upon the questions of legislation that are now prominent before the people.

It is a well known fact that most of the measures advocated by the Farmers Union were strongly contested by opposing interests. The Union is greatly responsible for the passage of the Intangible Tax Bill, the Anti-Bucket Shop Bill, the Anti-Pass Bill and the teaching of agriculture in public schools.

Practically, the same parties opposed all of these bills, except the last name. They were the combined lobby of special interests who hie themselves to Austin at every session of the legislature for the purpose of opposing everything that threatens to curtail the depredations of corporate wealth and to work for everything that is designed to turn their clients loose. They always work under the plea of public interest in general and farming interests in particular. They invariably know more about what the farmers need than the farmers themselves. Some of them even grumble at the sending of a special representative to Austin by the farmers. They think it much better to leave the whole legislative affairs to the self-appointed.

The Thirtieth Legislature has been the most abused of any within my remembrance. There must be a reason for it. What did the Thirtieth Legislature do that it should be subjected to never-ending abuse? At this point I want the farmers to open their eyes. The Thirtieth Legislature passed every measure asked for by organized labor. In addition to that the Thirtieth Legislature strengthened and saved the Intangible Tax Law which was placed upon the statute books through the influence of the Farmers Union during the session of the 29th. Legislature.

Simultaneous with the abuse of the Legislature is the continuous criticisms of the Governor. What did the Governor do? He signed the measures passed by the Farmers Union and the various branches of organized labor. He signed an insurance

bill which we will speak of in our next, vetoed a railroad merger bill and forced the passage of the platform demands, even to the anti-pass plank. Are the people of Texas going to set up a political precedent that the man who carries out the issues upon which he was elected must be repudiated therefor?

Who is it that is raising so much dust in the political bull-pen? It is not the farmers. They are not going to repudiate their own work. Neither is it organized labor. The answer is easy, however. It is the same crowd who fought the Insurance, Intangible Tax, Anti-Bucket Shop, Anti-Pass, Anti-Lobby and the nine Jury Bills and many others that might be mentioned. When I read their interviews I see many familiar names I learned while in Austin. Their manner of procedure is becoming transparent and we intend to bring it to full view before the day of execution.

In conclusion, I wish to say there are two indefinite slogans that are being repeated in every daily and from every representative district, viz; "Fewer and better laws" and "Let Texas grow." As the triumph of these two issues would still leave it open as to what kind of laws would be better and what laws should be repealed, it behooves the people to attend to the question of sending members to the Legislature.

There can be no harm in looking carefully into the questions. We should know who stated them and for what purpose. Let us bring everything into the limelight.

Respectfully,
F. W. Davis.

WASHINGTON UNION ORGANIZED

Amid Intusiasm New State Union Begins Work.

Washington goes into State organization, amid enthusiasm.

Great crowds gathered to learn more of the Farmers Union.

At exactly 10 o'clock A. M. June 15th, National President Barrett, rapped for order in the big gymnasium building of the Washington State Agricultural College. The question was asked, do you want a state organization? The sound that reverberated from one end of the college grounds to the other, came in the affirmative, and we proceeded to business as the Farmers Union always does.

Fully 400 people had responded responded to the call and invitation to meet in the beautiful little city of Pullman, to begin housekeeping in a legitimate and systematic manner for the

Farmers Union. Everybody was happy, and anxious to learn more of the great principles the Farmers Union is battling for.

The several committees were appointed, a constitution was written, and adopted, and we proceeded to elect officers.

The following are the officers of the Washington State organization; N. B. Atkinson, President; Milan Still, vice-president; A. D. Cross, Secretary; Robert Brumbly, Chaplain; A. A. Elmore, State Organizer; J. C. Farr, Conductor; J. M. Martin, Door Keeper; Executive Committee, P. W. Cox, J. M. Reed, R. J. Day.

H. D. G. Cox was elected delegate to the National Union. Thus the first state convention of the Farmers Union of the great Northwest, closed amid wild enthusiasm and hurrahs for the greatest human organization known to civilized man.

Watch us grow and do business.

A. A. Elmore.

From the number of applications being made by scholars to the Farmers' Grading School, it looks to us to be the largest school ever held by the Union.

Work of "Fewer and Better Laws" Conference.

(Continued from page 1)

mittee on taxation to make an exhaustive study of the problem and report its recommendations as to the proper revisions of these laws as will be to the best interests of the State to the executive and advisory committee of this association at the earliest date.

Everyone believes in equal taxation, but the farmers want to know the plan of this movement for equalization. Whose taxes are to be lowered and whose raised? The "fewer laws and better laws" advocates do not say.

North Texas' Reliable Specialist

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

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Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

FARMERS AND OTHER LABORING PEOPLE IN SAME BOX

Editor Co-operator:

I have been getting my Co-operator regularly since it was changed to Fort Worth, and I am better pleased with every issue, for it is the best paper that I take.

I am very much interested in the farmers' cause, and I feel very hopeful of his winning his fight in the end. The farmers are not the only oppressed class of laboring people in the world, for all of the laboring classes are unmercifully and brutally oppressed by the "money power," but the farmer has his share.

I overheard a conversation going on between a very weak-kneed Farmers' Union member and a number of others not interested in the union, and this member told them that he could see nothing in the union that was of any benefit to the farmer, and he said furthermore, that there was nothing secret but the pass word.

I am sure that just such material as the above-mentioned is a terrible drawback to Farmers' Union, and will continue to be so until finally eradicated.

If we stand together and talk and boast less, and stick to our batteries we are sure of victory. Our officers are conscientious and self-sacrificing men who are always ready to give a part of their time and means for the good of the union.

I do hope that the Farmers' Union will become a secret organization as much so as Masonry or the Blue Lodge, and that no other organized class can get a dip into our business affairs. Let us be up and awake to everything that is coming our way and keep it a coming.

We are having too much rain for planting this spring, and crops are several weeks late and I hope that the cotton acreage will be about one-half.

Well, Mr. Editor, I want to keep my Co-operator coming, and notify me when my time expires.

J. P. SIMONS.

Eagle, Ark., May 25, 1908.

ADVOCATES SPREAD OUT

Editor Co-operator:

As a member of the Farmers' Union, I will say that we are not at work as we should be, but I want to say to the farmers, far and near, "Stay with the union. Never surrender." Let's build our own factories and get what we need in exchange for our cotton; set a living price on cotton; get our goods made at home in our own factories; take stock and let's manage our own business; let the merchants and bankers alone. The south is the only country that can be independent. Store up your cotton; do not deposit money with a bank or do business with any bank that is not our friend. Give the farmers' friends our business strictly.

S. WORTHEN.

Wynnewood, Okla., June 14.

VIEWS OF A MISSISSIPPIAN

Editor Co-operator:

I will give a few of my views on what I think best for our order—the surest, quickest and safest way to victory. I will explain them later: (1) Publish the minimum price to the world; (2) pay no attention to what outsiders say of us or our order; (3) be honest, truthful and straight in all things; (4) stand by our own leaders and support our papers, and not have too many of the papers; (5) have our own agents, national, state, county and

local; (6) build no cotton mills in the south yet, and go slow in the cotton bagging business. First see if jute cannot be brought down to reason. Let them understand what we propose to do if they refuse to treat us right. (7) Go not into the co-operative mercantile business outside of our own produce; (8) establish banks of our own as fast as we can; (9) be not discouraged but encouraged, for we have something to be proud of; (10) go slow, for we have all the money power against us.

Now I ask that no one hop on me until I write again, for it is needful that I explain myself on these views.

Yours for the cause,
C. J. GIPSON.
Phila, Miss., June 2.

CO OPERATOR HOME CIRCLE 4 .. THE HOME MEDICINE CHEST

If every housekeeper and especially mothers of small children, would have a home medicine chest and fill it with every available help and need for emergencies, there would be a great savings of doctors' bills and also of suffering. If the right remedies are used at just the right moment, they will sometimes do more than the skilled practitioner can accomplish later on. A small tin can should contain flour and mustard, mixed in equal parts, ready to make into a paste for a mustard plaster. Every mother should have a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen in the chest; it is excellent to bathe wounds, sores and bruises, and then there should be a bottle of peppermint. A few drops of the essence on sugar will cure hiccup, and nothing will relieve a burn or bee sting quicker than the application of a little of the oil. A few drops in warm water will often give relief for vomiting and headache, and nothing will be more useful than a box each of borax and boracic acid powder. The best way to keep the face and hands in good condition is to wash them every night in hot suds and then rinse in cold water to which a little borax has been added, as the borax softens the water and helps to keep the skin firm so it will not wrinkle so easily. There is nothing better for weak or sore eyes than a little of the boracic acid powder dissolved in warm water and this wash is also excellent for a sore mouth. Have two small flannel bags filled with salt ready to use in case of toothache or severe pain of any kind. Heat the bag very hot in the oven before applying, and cover with another soft flannel, and the other bag can be heating while the other is in use, and you will find this much better than a hot water bag, as the salt possesses medicinal and healing qualities.

M. A. T.

Shelbyville, Ky.

UNION WOMAN AND TWO DAUGHTERS WRITE

Believe in Holding Cotton and Living at Home

Editor Co-operator:

I am writing to The Co-operator again, for I think it is the best paper I ever read. It does my heart good to see so many nice letters from the union brothers and sisters. Stay together and we will win.

I belong to Lince local, and we have a fine lodge. Our local is steadily growing, and we are all "stickers." We are trying to run our own business, and all except those who were compelled to sell are holding cotton for 15 cents. Stand firm, brothers of all

unions; we are gone by the board if we turn loose now.

We are living at home and boarding at the same place. We have our truck patches, and are going to raise our own living if God will permit.

My two daughters inclose letters. One is 17, the other 18.

Yours for union and victoq.

MRS. ELIZA RATH.

Editor Co-operator:

I have been reading papa's paper, and have found so many nice and interesting letters in The Co-operator that I have decided to write one myself.

I like to get all the ideas of my Farmers' Union brothers and sisters. My father, one brother and two sisters, my mother and myself all belong to the union. Our local has about eighty-five members, and we are taking in more all the time. I think the union is a fine thing. If the farmers will only stay with their determination, I think we will gain the victory. Papa is still holding for 1 cent, and I think he will get it.

We are trying to raise our own living this year. Papa has his hogs to make our meat, we have our own cows, and planted five bushels of Irish potatoes. We have 4,000 sweet potatoes set out and mamma has 130 young chickens. So you see we won't have to go to the merchant and say, "What will you give me?" and "What will you take for your goods?"

ESTIE RATH.

Editor Co-operator:

I am a Farmers' Union girl, 17 years old. I believe the farming people ought all to cleave together, raise our living at home, and hold our cotton next year for 15 cents and no less. Let's starve the money sharks to death—they can't eat their money, but we can raise our own living.

Papa has planted only fifty acres of cotton this year, and more corn and potatoes. He has five acres of cantaloupes and twenty in melons. We will have lots of sweet potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables to sell.

Hoorah for the union! Let us all stand together as one band of brothers and sisters.
MAY RATH.
Clarks, Mo., May 21.

THE COMMISSION MERCHANT

Editor Co-Operator: I will give here some of my views on buying and selling. I take, first, the commission merchant, whom we get to sell our products. We hunt some city man up north to sell our produce. The answer comes back, you pay me 5 per cent or 10 per cent commission, as the case may be. He promises to find you a buyer. I will say right here that there never was a more cut-throat game practiced on mankind. While you are down here expecting fair play he is up there figuring how to beat you. I am opposed to any such way of selling our produce. If we will co-operate and work up a system of selling direct to the buyer and not hunt up these commission merchants to sell for us, we will be doing the right thing. We can get a buyer as good as he can, and this is what we ought to do. Some may ask: "How? He is in the city and ought to be acquainted and know who wants to buy." No, he don't know, nor does he care. All he wants or cares for is how to beat you. I will tell you how he does it. He writes to you that the market is fine; he thinks he can sell for a good price. Then you ship your produce to Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith and he receives some, but oh! you were so long in getting it there; now the market has gone to flounders—and you get nothing for your produce, and you believe your man is honest, that he is giving you justice when he sends you back the bill and sales of your stuff, but, my dear brother farmer, did you

ever thing that 95 per cent of these bills and sales are fictitious and a sham put up on you?

"The market is down and part of your produce is damaged, and I could not get any more for it. I did the best I could." No, he didn't; he did the very worst thing he could do; he sold your produce on a strong demand and a good market. There was none of your stuff damaged, either, but you don't know any better nor does Mr. Smith intend for you to know. And you go on shipping your produce because you don't know any better, and Mr. Smith gets rich and you get poor.

Brother, that is what is the matter with the south today—trusting your business to some man up north.

Let us see if we can't do business for ourselves. The F. E. and C. U. of A. is on the right road, and some of the best men of our nation are at its head. They are trying to get a system of marketing our produce. Let us lend them a helping hand and do all we can, for without our co-operation they can't do anything toward selling our produce at a fair price. If we go together and have our produce properly cared for and let the city people know we have it and make a business of having it every year we will not have to hunt some man up north to sell our stuff, but the northern man will come down and buy our stuff right out of our warehouse and pay us the cash. We don't have to pay out a commission; if he don't take our man's grading and prices he can let it alone; but don't you be afraid of him not taking it. He has got to have it, no matter what it costs. Did you know that when a hungry man finds something to eat he will have it if money can buy it? And, my dear brother farmer, we can keep the city man hungry all the time if we will dose it out to him as he needs it. Keep him a little hungry and he will pay us a good price. He has got the money and you have the something to eat. Have you caught the idea? Here is a lesson to learn. I hope to hear from some other brother on this subject. I believe in the work of The Co-Operator and it is doing a great good throughout our organization.
J. J. A. COLLINS.
Doylin, La.

FROM UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Editor Co-Operator: As I have not seen anything from these diggin's, I will endeavor to plug in a few hints. Well, the Union is not doing so well in this part of old Union county, yet there is room for someone to say something. In regard to Unionism, there are still some Union men in this community. The first experience we bought was when we contracted with the Farmers and Bankers' Building Association to build a warehouse. Now, brethren, if you want to build a warehouse, for God's sake don't mess with any such fraud as this. The next experience we got was when the Memphis Cotton Company sprang into existence. They said, "Ship your cotton to Memphis and draw \$40 per bale on it and hold for the minimum price; we sell through an agent direct to the spinner." Well, maybe they sell to the spinner, but if the cotton shipped from strong Union warehouses was sold to the spinner it never brought as much as it would have sold to the local buyer. Now, I am not accusing anyone of not doing the right thing, but I shipped two of as good bales of cotton as the hill lands will make and it sold on May 23 at 10.15-16c. I have a neighbor who shipped some cotton to New Orleans and his cotton sold just a few days before mine sold, and it brought 12 1/4c per pound. Now, I had always thought the cotton market in Memphis was just as good as it is in New Orleans. The paper states that cotton was worth on May 23 11 1/4c at Memphis. Now, brethren, my advice to you is to keep your cotton in

DEAN BELL

GEO. BELL

BELL BRO'S

MEN'S WEAR

When in Fort Worth see us for
**CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS
AND FURNISHINGS**

20% Discount on all Clothing

\$10.00 Suits	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 8.00
12.00 "	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
15.00 "	.	.	.	.	.	12.00

Corner of Main Street and Court House Square
Same Building as Farmers Union
..Headquarters..

your own warehouses, and then you can sell it when you get ready. When I got my sales for my cotton they didn't show who the cotton was sold to, neither the grade of the cotton. To my mind there is something rotten up the creek. Now, if you have any cotton in Memphis, it would pay you to look after it. If you have no warehouse, don't let a company like the Farmers and Bankers' Building Association put their finger in your eye. They are a fraud in every respect.

Now, boys, in conclusion, I wish to say, let the true blue Union men cooperate together and the trash go. We as Union men have got it to do. Let not a few men mislead you, but, on the other hand, if we have men in our ranks who ought not to be there, get them out and get them out quickly. Know what you are doing before you do it. So, boys, hold up your heads if you die in despair. We are going to win; it may take something like a century, but come on, we'll get 'em yet! With best wishes I am yours for Unionism.

J. L. BURGESS.
New London, Ark.

MEETING AT EDDYVILLE, KY.

People from every part of the county gathered at Eddyville last Saturday to listen to speakers by Association and Farmers' Union speakers.

The town was full of people by 9 o'clock when the speaking began.

A. F. Hanberry made the opening address, outlining the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Hanberry especially called attention to the fact that perfect order and harmony was necessary for the occasion. He introduced Senator Utley, who made a splendid speech, which was well received. He was followed by Mr. R. L. Barnett, state organizer of the F. E. & C. U. of A. Mr. Barnett spoke several hours and was cheered at the end of every sentence. He is a forceful speaker and strikes from the shoulder without fear or favor. He had no apologies to make for his position, and threw volley after volley of hot shot at the trusts and their allies, both local and abroad.

In the afternoon, on account of the rain, Mr. Max Hanberry of Cadiz, spoke at the courthouse, but one-third of those who wanted to hear him could not get a seat or standing room in the courtroom. Mr. Hanberry made a good organization speech, scoring Gov. Willson as a traitor to the people and a tool of the tobacco trust.

His comparisons and illustrations

were diverting, keeping the house in an uproar of laughter throughout his entire speech.

Capt. W. J. Stone followed Mr. Hanberry and made a good organization speech, scoring the trusts and showing how the organization had raised the price of tobacco from 1, 2 and nothing to \$10, \$15 and \$18 in the black patch.

If a trust sympathizer were present he must have been stung under the lash of the old Confederate.

While the town was full of people, there was not a harsh word heard from anyone. Everybody was in good spirits and the day was a regular love-feast. The organization was greatly benefited.

The Eddyville band made music at the speaker's stand and was highly appreciated by the crowd.—Lyon County (Ky.) Herald.

SCHOOL TEACHER SUBMITS FACTS

Talladega, Ala., June 10, 1908.

Editor Co-Operator: Will you allow me space in your valuable paper for a short letter? I am not a farmer, but I am a member of that noble organization known as the Farmers' Union, and I am very anxious to see the farmer win in this great struggle for justice.

I talk Unionism a great deal, and I have had men to tell me that 15c is too much for cotton. Let's see if it is. Now there are but two things to be considered in fixing the minimum price of 15c. First, the cost of production; second, the prevailing price of cotton goods. These are the only features to be considered.

A bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds will make about 3,000 yards of calico; the cost of making a bale of cotton into calico is about \$42. Now suppose you sell a bale weighing 500 pounds at 12c. The spinner is out \$60 on that bale. When he makes into calico the cloth has cost him \$102. He sells this 3,000 yards of calico to the retail merchant at about 5c per yard. Hence, he makes a clear profit of \$48 on the bale. If the spinner should pay 15c for cotton he would still make a profit of \$33 on the bale.

The farmers of the South are seriously affected by our tariff law. I have studied this tariff question from every conceivable standpoint, and I sincerely believe that if the tariff law

was repealed cotton would bound to 15c. It is the well established fact that the tariff doesn't benefit the farmer. The truth is, it does not benefit anyone except the manufacturer. The tariff is one thing that enables the trusts to pile up vast fortunes at the expense of the people. Of course, this is unfair and unjust.

The steel trust makes a net profit, each year, of 160 million dollars! Let's see how it does this. The tariff has permitted these high-handed rascals to monopolize the home market, all competition is shut off. This same trust receives such exorbitant prices for its goods here at home that it can well afford to carry its farm implements to Brazil and undersell the manufacturers of that country. Not only does it do this in Brazil, but in every civilized country it sells farm implements from 5 to 15 per cent cheaper than here at home. This fact, within itself, is conclusive evidence that the tariff law is unfair and unjust.

It was this same steel trust which, a few months ago, boastfully asserted that "prices will not be reduced." Of course not. Why should these rascals reduce prices when they have everything coming their own way? Certainly not.

The safest way on earth to bust a trust is to remove the tariff wall which, for many generations, has shut us in from the outside world, and which has made a few individuals rich at the expense of the people. It is a clear case of special privilege.

When I joined the Farmers' Union, I was actually engaged in farming, and I went in for the sole purpose of fighting in this great struggle for justice, not for any worldly gain. It will never do to stack arms and surrender. We are fighting for our rights.

Wishing the Co-Operator much success, I am, yours for reform,

A. W. STONE.
Talladega, Ala., June 10.

Urges Building of Cotton Mill

Editor Co-Operator:

Anent the cotton mill at Fort Worth. It seems to me that our brethren are not taking hold of this matter as they should and I would admonish the Texas brethren especially to look into this matter and give it the support it deserves. I see one brother objects to the mill on various grounds:

First. The mill will give some man or men a chance to grow fat off the union. While I will admit this chance exists, still it is too chimerical to give it more than passing notice.

Second. The mill would have to buy new machinery after while. This is a fact patent to any business man, as all machinery will deteriorate at the rate of about 8 per cent per annum. This can be provided for by laying by a small share of the yearly profits for a repair fund, and can also answer that the increase in value of the land on which the plant is located will amount to a great deal, as with a mill of any size, located in any town the property adjacent will more than double in a few years.

Third. Our objecting brother seems to think the trust will run us out of business in a few years by cutting prices. This the trust may do, but when it does it will have to disgorge a great deal of its present ill-gotten profits as this example will show. Take so-called standard prints for instance, which will run eight yards to the pounds. Up to a few days ago the trust wholesale price on these goods

was 6 cents per yard. A simple calculation will show our doubting brother that this is 48 cents per pound for cotton, and when you count the weight of the dye and starch that goes into this eight yards of calico as a partial offset to labor and transportation charges that may be brought against the eight yards of calico, and allowing a fair rate of interest on capital invested, we can readily see that there is money in manufacturing cotton if they pay 15 cents for it and cut the price of prints one-third, which would be such a boon to the union in general that we could afford to let our mills stand idle as long as the trust would pay the minimum for cotton and sell prints cheaper than we could manufacture them.

Fourth. The brother makes quite a play to the galleries in his assertion about the use of child labor. The mill would have all the advantages of any airy location and I am sure the architects would plan a mill to be much lighter and more sanitary than the old mills in the Eastern states, and we would have all the advantages of the latest improved labor-saving machinery, which would enable us to run on the eight-hour schedule, and employ adult help to a much larger extent than the older mills do, and we would save all the expense of transportation and handling of the raw material that the Eastern mills have to pay.

I would like to see more interest taken in this matter and am bound to believe that the very fact of the union establishing cotton mills will do more to gain the minimum price for the cotton grower and at the same time protect the consumer than any other move the union can make at this time.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY DEHL.

Hahn, Mo.

WILLIAMS' RECORD.

Candidate for Governor Against Campbell, Corporation Tool

Page 803, of the House Journal of the 27th legislature, shows that R. R. Williams, who is now a candidate for governor, objected to giving unanimous consent to taking up senate bill No. 74, the double-header bill. As it was then near the end of the session, his action killed the bill. It was a platform demand, and was asked for by the laboring people.

Voted against house concurrent resolution No. 6, requesting the governor, if he called the 27th legislature into a second special session, to submit

BARGAIN IN BLACK LAND

in the Artesian Belt in Southwest Texas.

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

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

W. Y. PENN,

320 Navarro St., San Antonio, TEXAS.

**EUROPEAN
CAFE
MEALS 25C**

When in Ft. Worth take your meals with Mrs. Domke who has had 20 years experience in feeding the people; 3 1/2 blocks from Union Headquarters.

407 MAIN ST.

Don't forget the place when in Ft. Worth.

**Business Announcements
Wants - For Sale - Exchanges**

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

SORGHUM SEED—\$1.75 per bushel Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 11

JOHN T. HONEA, candidate for Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas, subject to action of the Democratic Primary. 7-23

JUNE CORN and Squaw Corn—\$2.50 per bushel. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 11

MEET US at Wall St. Restaurant, 113 W. Weatherford street, 1/4 block west of Union Headquarters. 7-30

\$5 PER DAY easily made selling Fish Traps on halves. Samples free. Address, D. H. All-day & Co., Atlanta, Texas. 7-15p

TOM WOODS, candidate for Sheriff, Tarrant county, Texas, subject to action of Democratic primary. 7-13

TURNIP SEEDS—All standard varieties, 50c per pound, post paid. Drumm Seed & Floral Co. 11

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

IF YOU have anything to sell or buy, write Drumm Seed & Floral Co., 507 Houston St., Ft. Worth. 11

MAKE MONEY selling or teaching Short Method Arithmetic. Saves 20 to 400 figures on any problem. Sample copy free. Address J. E. Baugh, Granbury, Texas. 7-25

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

WANTED—1000 Organizers, to organize the colored people of the United States into The Negro Farmer and Laborers Educational, Co-operative Union of America. Chartered by the State of Texas, and Copy-Righted by the United States, and indorsed by the Executive Committee of the White Farmers Union of Texas. For further particulars address, J. E. A. Banger, Linden, Texas. 11-4-9

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

BE A MISSIONARY—And make up an order for at least one dozen "15 Cent Cotton the Way to It." In lots of one dozen or more \$1.50 per dozen delivered. Less than one dozen 50c each. If every cotton farmer would read and carry out its policies a revolution would take place in the south. Make up an order at once among your Union members and non-union as well. Your money back if not satisfied. Order at once from Union Farmer Pub. Co., Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE—An undivided estate of 240 acres, well improved, in Fort Bend county, Texas. Price \$17.50 per acre. Surrounding land has been bought for \$25 per acre. Must be sold. Is a bargain. For description and terms address Geo. Cesinger, 219 Josephine street, San Antonio, Texas. 7-2-p

The Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association is saving no expense to make this school a grand success.

a second special session, to submit for consideration the platform demands which had not been enacted into laws at the regular session. This killed the double-header bill and the Hogg amendments in the special session. See Page 225, First Called Session 27th Legislature.

Absent, unexcused on consideration of an amendment to kill the eight-hour bill. Page 1046, H. J.

Absent on passage of bill prohibiting employers paying employes in merchandise checks redeemable only at company stores. Page 616.

Voted against H. B. No. 236, prohibiting railroad companies from moving their shops, roundhouses and general offices from place to place, and require that they locate them permanently. Page 896.

Voted for an amendment to H. B. No. 236, exempting the I. & G. N., H. & T. C., and other railroads. This amendment was to allow these roads to move their shops, roundhouses and general offices as often as they desired. Pages 896, 897 and 898, H. J.

Voted against H. B. No. 470, prohibiting railroad companies from permitting Johnson grass and Russian thistles from going to seed on their right of way. Page 682, H. J.

Supported the I. & G. N., H. & T. C. and other consolidation bills.

Voted against the following amendment to the H. & T. C. consolidation bill, page 721: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as determining any facts that might be presumed to have been ascertained or determined by the legislature in order to comply with Article 10, Sections 5 and 6, of the Constitution of the state of Texas, but facts shall remain open to investigation and adjudication by the courts.—Houston Labor Journal.

WHITE COUNTY (ARK.) UNION.

Editor National Co-operator and Farm Journal: Please announce in The Co-operator that on the 15th day of July, 1908, near Little Red postoffice, White county, Arkansas, there will be a picnic and grand union rally. Prominent speaker is expected and a cordial invitation is extended to all. Yours fraternally, W. H. HICKS.

Brother T. J. Bell of Paoli, Okla., writes us a good letter, exhorting the brethren to stand firm and put their trust, not in the power of the enemy, but in Providence and their own good endeavors. "Can we farmers," he asks, "afford to make cotton and corn and wheat and oats and potatoes, and all of the fruits of this grand old soil that God made and gave to us, and sell it to the speculators, gamblers and grafters for less money than it takes to produce it? Then they put it in warehouses and bins and get their greedy price. Brothers, let us farmers first put in more warehouses and bins, and let them come and hunt us up instead of us hunting them; and when the war is over, the benediction of peace and good will to all men will be said."

W. F. McGahan writes from Piggott, Ark.: "Lack of knowledge is what hurts the farmer. Equity, justice and the golden rule are all good principles—all they need is practice. Co-operation and education will win. 'Rah for the union!'"

Brother John Carlson of Selma, Cal., in sending in his subscription takes occasion to say a few words concerning conditions on the Pacific coast: "California, and particularly Fresno county, is getting organized fast. Paris Henderson is doing splendid work here organizing locals."

The Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association has opened this school to all that want to come.

Three generations of Simpsons have made



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
**Simpson-Eddystone
Fast Hazel Brown**
The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.

Never before have you been able to make dresses of such rich, fast, and stylish brown calicoes. This beautiful shade cannot be moved by sunlight, perspiration, or soap. The up-to-date designs and splendid quality of these cotton dress-goods give unequalled service and satisfaction.

Beware of all imitations Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



SECRETARY ALBRITTEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

J. C. Albritten will speak at the following appointments:

- Elbert, Throckmorton county, July 10 and 11.
- Point, Rains county, July 13.
- Black Jack Local, Walker county, July 15.
- Porter Springs, Houston county, July 16 and 17.
- Kent, Kaufman and Henderson counties, July 18.
- Stephenville, Erath county, July 21 and 22.
- Roby, Fisher county, July 23 and 24.

Hampton's Coryell County Dates

Uncle Sam Hampton will speak in Coryell county at the following places: Levita, July 10. Pedcoke, July 11. King, July 13. Turnersville, July 14. Flat, July 15. Copperas Cove, July 16. W. S. GLASS, President Coryell County Farmers' Union.

APPOINTMENTS OF T. B. TAYLOR

Callahan County Union, July 10 and 11. Brother Taylor is a strong speaker and you should hear him.

KENTUCKY UNION RESOLUTION.

We, Your Committee Resolve, First, That we establish a Farmer's Union Stock Yard in Kentucky, some place to be selected by the committee.

Second, That said Stock Yard shall be under the control and management of a Board of Directors, composed of the business agents of each county in the state, one general business agent to be selected by the business agents of each county.

Third, Said Board of Directors shall conduct the Stock Yards business under a schedule of rules of the Kentucky division of the Farmer's Union.

Fourth, Resolved that we, the Farmers Union Business Agents

of the several counties of the state of Kentucky, in business session, assembled hereby recommend that all Farmer's Union members everywhere, who can possibly hold their wheat to do so, as the wheat crop at present shows a considerable shortage, and the fact that the corn crop prospect now warrant one of the shortest crops produced in years, due to the lateness of crop conditions and the continued floods in many of the main corn growing sections of the country.

Fifth, To those who may have to sell their wheat, be sure you see or get in touch with your County Business Agents before selling.

Sixth, That a copy of these resolutions be referred back to the different county secretaries of the state, and said secretaries to forward a copy to each local secretary.

A. L. Newman, Chairman.

ECZEMA ALL OVER HIM

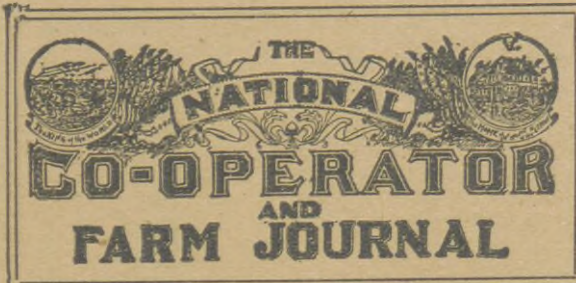
No Night's Rest for a Year and Limit of His Endurance Seemed Near.

OWES RECOVERY TO CUTICURA

"My son Clyde was almost completely covered with eczema. Physicians treated him for nearly a year without helping him any. His head, face, and neck were covered with large scabs which he would rub until they fell off. Then blood and matter would run out and that would be worse. Friends coming to see him said that if he got well he would be disfigured for life. When it seemed as if he could possibly stand it no longer, I used some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. That was the first night for nearly a year that he slept. In the morning there was a great change for the better. In about six weeks he was perfectly well. Our leading physician recommends Cuticura for eczema. Mrs. Algy Cockburn, Shilo, O., June 11 07."

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Published Weekly, every Thursday, by Smith & Sweet,
Office, Corner Eighth and Throckmorton
Streets, Ft. Worth, Texas.

AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

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

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

INIQUITY OF PRIVATELY OWNED WHARVES

The farmers of Texas, dependent on the foreign market for the profitable disposition of their products, are vitally concerned in any effort of corporate greed to erect toll-gates on the highway leading from the farm to the ships at deep water. They recognize the need for lower freight rates and the justice of a demand for them. Another source of extortion, to the possible seriousness of which they are not so much alive, is the terminal expenses at the port of exit. If the shipping companies can get a monopoly of the wharfage facilities, their instinct of greed and oppression is sure to assert itself in extortionate charges for the handling of your cotton and grain—they are enabled to levy unjust tribute on every honest man's toil in the state.

Galveston is the logical port of exit for the products not only of Texas but of a vast territory to the north of us. Texas people are proud of Galveston's record as second only to New York in exports, but, in general, they do not seem to be awake to the fact that artificial barriers bid fair not only to levy galling tribute on the creators of this commerce, but to divert the stream from its natural outlet to a port which, barring unnatural influences, could not hope profit by it.

New Orleans, it seems, after a fierce fight with the predatory interests, has succeeded in saving to itself its invaluable water front rights, and thus assured its commercial greatness for all time. It is interesting to note that in the course of this fight one of the city's champions referred to Galveston—already—in these terms:

"Galveston is a dead city and Savannah is a dead city, because they have given their water fronts to corporations, and if the railroads get hold of our water front,

New Orleans will be ruined also. We must build our own wharves, and we must own them."

According to the New Orleans Picayune, expressing itself in an editorial on "Let Us Stand for Our River Front," the investigation commission appointed by the legislature "declared that the greatest possession which this city enjoys is control of her magnificent water front, and that wherever such facilities have fallen into private hands, such as those of the railroads and other corporations, the cities so despoiled had become mere way stations to be used for the benefit of such corporations, while the cities themselves were deprived of all proper trade. Such has been the fate of Galveston and Savannah. If New Orleans is to suffer similar calamity, it will be the fault of its own people."

Thus it would seem that Galveston has already surrendered much of her municipal heritage and that she is suffering the consequences even now. Shall our port become the sole and undisputed prey of private interests—along with the privilege of extorting untold millions from the public and fettering the prosperity of the Southwest?

The late congress appointed a commission to make comprehensive plans for enlarging the port facilities of Galveston with reference to the probable needs of the future. It is proposed to deepen and widen the channel, and the latter operation will necessitate the cutting away of a part of Pelican island, belonging to the city, land which is available for wharfage purposes. Also there has developed an innocent-looking attempt to transfer nearly a thousand acres of this island to the government for a quarantine station. But fortunately a deed of this land to the general government could not be made without the signature of the governor and this could not be given without authority of the legislature; so that the matter is still pending. Governor Campbell evidently saw the sinister intent of this scheme, and is reported as having expressed the opinion that three acres would be sufficient for the purpose named.

A prominent labor leader who is on the ground and in close touch with the situation, expresses the reasonable view of the public in these words: "Of course any part of the island that is really needed to widen the channel, or any reasonable amount for the use of a quarantine station ought to be freely given for such purpose. But this should not be made the excuse for separating this city from a large tract of land that will soon be very valuable for wharf and terminal uses, especially when it appears that the real object is to separate the city from this property in order to remove the possibility of the city entering into competition with privately owned wharves in the near future."

So that the question of transferring this land becomes one of state-wide interest. It may be objected that the citizens of Galveston are the people to express their preference, one way or another, and that the representatives of the state should be governed by the express wish of the city.

The city, however, as already pointed out, is not alone concerned, and if it were, it would be extremely difficult to get an honest expression of its real sentiment, owing to the pressure of the monied interests on renters and employees.

The Longshoremen's Union is fighting the iniquitous proposal, but they need the moral and active support of all good citizens throughout the state. Pressure should be brought to bear on candidates for the legislature, and they should be induced to commit themselves on the subject before getting the farmer's vote.

Another enterprise at Galveston is the great causeway that is projected to be built between the island and the mainland, which, as at present contemplated, the county is to construct in partnership with the railroads. There seems to be a well-grounded sentiment in disinterested quarters that this should be, in the interest of the people, strictly a public enterprise.

PARTY, NOT MEASURES

The following from Governor Johnson of Minnesota, is calculated to make some of the brass collar party worshippers proclaim him a traitor:

"To begin with," he said, "the trouble is due to the indifference of the American citizen to his political power and his political duty. We could do anything with the suffrage, anything; but we vote for a party, not for measures. Some men are even proud to say that they have always voted the Democratic (or the Republican) ticket, and I've heard them say that their family voted for the same party before them!"

"Why, the allegiance of a citizen is due to his country, not to a party. Political parties are controlled very often by men who are not moved by impulses to give the best possible service for the people, and such men can betray the party and the state and the people, because the voters vote for the party, no matter who controls it, whom it nominates, or what it does."

A meeting of representatives of the various labor organizations of Fort Worth was held last Thursday night, at which a report was made of the attitude of various candidates towards the interest of the unions. On the day following the Union Banner came out with a number of quotations from the Current Issue, a paper published at Austin by Louis J. Wortham, now candidate for the legislature from Tarrant county, to show that Mr. Wortham had always been conspicuous as a corporation and railroad lobbyist, a defender of the bucketshops and an enemy of the Farmers' Union.

Several county unions in Texas have instructed their delegates to the state union of Texas to favor an increase in the annual dues and an advance of the salaries of some of the state officers. It is gratifying to note this broadness among the members, which will trust their officials with funds sufficient to carry on the business of the organization.

All indications point to a large, harmonious and enthusiastic meeting of the Farmers' Union of Texas, at Fort Worth, on August 4.

The only safe thing to do is to keep partisan and personal politics out of the union, but at the same time get all parties and all candidates committed to your interests and against the demands of the classes.

It may or may not have been merely a coincidence that the chief defender of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company before the bar of public opinion in Texas was conspicuous in the debate on the pro-trust plank of the platform adopted by the fewer laws and better laws advocates at Galveston. Of course, he wanted the trusts kept out of the state, but to get this done he wants fewer prosecuting attorneys and less pay, and the present attorney general defeated!

A great many farmers will be approached in a short while (if they have not already been approached) and asked to sell their cotton in the field. The man who sells his cotton for future delivery is not a friend to high-priced cotton. He does more to depress the market than any other man. The speculator takes the cotton he has sold and uses it as a club to hammer prices. Hold on to your cotton if you can. If you can't, sell it like a man when you gather it, taking chances on the price. Don't be an instrument for crippling your fellow-farmers.—Columbia (S. C.) Union Sun.

The Co-Operator has received the report of the Oregon State Dairy Association, which has been issued by Secretary W. L. Crissey of Portland, Oregon. This industry added seventeen millions of dollars to Oregon's wealth last year, and is therefore a tremendous factor in the development of that state. We note with a high degree of satisfaction that the Commercial Club of Portland rendered great assistance in advancing the dairy interests. It ought to be that the commercial interests everywhere would support the agricultural and together promote the prosperity of all. We are glad to see it so in Oregon and hope that the attitude of the business interests of other states will be the same in the very near future.

General Grenville M. Dodge, one of the captains of industry of the great West, recently remarked on the occasion of a visit to Fort Worth that "Texas is beginning to look like Iowa in hogs." Since Iowa produces more hogs for all purposes than any other state in the Union, the remark of General Dodge may be taken as a distinct compliment. Texas now stands fifth in rank as a hog producing state, while its possibilities far outrank all the others. This should spur the breeders of swine to greater exertions in the betterment and enlargement of their herds. The wise and successful man is he in any walk of life who notes the opening of opportunity and takes advantage of it.—Murray's Swine Breeder.

It has been suggested by a number of the members of the Texas Farmers' Union that the annual dues be increased enough to cover the subscription of each member to the Co-Operator, and we have been asked about the price in event this should be done. This is the plan on which the official papers of all the labor organizations are published. The result is that all the members keep fully informed and remain loyal to their organization. All the organizers, in all the states tell us that wherever union papers are read the union is alive and active and is succeeding in its purposes. As to whether this plan is adopted or not, is not for us to say. We are here to serve the union in the way it thinks best. Of course, the subscription price could be reduced a great deal under this plan, but this is a matter for the membership to consider, looking solely to their own interests.

In politics the "interests" see all the candidates of all the parties and get as many as possible committed to their measures and policies. Those who will not commit themselves are blacklisted, and those who will are placed on the "fair" list. All the active labor organizations ex-

cept the Farmers' Union pursue the same policy. No one should be endorsed; no, not even discussed in the meetings, but let individuals call upon the legislative candidates and the executive candidates and ascertain whether they are for the masses or the classes.

By an oversight the advertisement of the Union Cotton Grading School in our last issue was made to read that the school would open on August 1, when it should have said July 1. The school has already begun, as noted elsewhere, and bids fair to be a very successful one.

The Texas Farmers' Congress is in session this week at College Station. This organization is doing much in the way of educating the farmers along the line of improving their lands and their methods of farming. It is to be sincerely hoped that it will not depart from these objects and betray the interests of those whose cause it was organized to espouse by aligning itself with those self-appointed guardians of the people's interests who are masquerading as advocates of "fewer laws and better laws."

Around Union Headquarters

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE TO MEET.

At the last state meeting of the Farmers' Union of Texas the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend that there be a committee on constitution and by-laws appointed at this time; said committee to meet at least two weeks prior to the next state union at general headquarters.

We further recommend that all locals and county unions send in all amendments to the constitution of the state union they wish to present, to the state secretary, before that time, to enable said committee to have their report ready when the state union meets.

This was a very wise move on the part of the last state union for the reason that during the short annual session of the union there is never time to carefully consider all the meritorious amendments offered to the constitution. This will provide ample time in which the committee may prepare its recommendations and have them ready to submit when the state union convenes. It has not been thought necessary, however, to call the committee as early as these recommendations provided for, but it will meet promptly on the first day of August and remain in session until its work is over. During the state union all members, local and county unions, are requested to send any recommendations or amendments they desire to offer to Secretary C. Smith on or before July 25, so that he may have them ready to present to the committee promptly when it meets. This is very important and should be looked after at once.

W. H. Ainsworth, manager of the union warehouse at Gonzales, Texas, was at headquarters Monday. Brother Ains-

worth's county carries the banner for loyalty to the organization, if the holding of cotton may be taken as a criterion. He has in his warehouse 2,000 bales of last year's crop and there is no talk of selling below 15 cents. Recent rains in that county have injured the cotton and the boll weevils are also becoming numerous.

The state executive committee is in session, with all the members present. Several important matters will be considered during the session, which will last three or four days.

The cotton school opened on the first of July, with about twenty-five pupils in attendance. The lateness of the crop season has resulted in keeping many away from the opening who expect to come in later. From the many letters received it is certain that the school will be largely attended. Several more are expected this week.

The Coming Country

The beautiful Quitaque Valley just below the cap rock at the foot of the Plains where crops of all kinds produce in abundance. If you are expecting to take a summer trip this summer, Brother Farmer, you could not do better than to write to me about this location.

Fraternally yours,

R. E. MORRIS.

Quitaque, Brisco Co., Texas.

FARMERS' UNION PICNIC

Dewey and Guion Farmers' Union locals will give a picnic in W. S. Crow's pasture, three-quarters of a mile north of Guion postoffice, July 17.

The public generally is invited to come. The program follows:

Address of welcome, by W. P. Crow.
Response to welcome address, by O. D. McIlroy of Hamby union.

"Why the Demands of the Union Are Just," by J. C. Albritten, secretary of the state executive committee.

Dinner.

Short talk on the Farmers' Union in Taylor county by the county president.
"Is the Farmers' Union a Success?" by D. J. Neill, president State Farmers' Union.

At 12 o'clock there will be a fat man's race, distance 150 yards. No one weighing less than 200 pounds will be allowed to contest; entrance fee, nothing; premium, box of fifty cigars.

Two games of ball.

All rights reserved.

No political speeches or announcements allowed. Candidates are invited to come and tell their troubles to the people privately.

Everybody come and bring some one with you. Plenty of dinner for all.

J. R. KEELING,
General Manager.

POLK COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-operator: Will you please announce thru the Co-operator that Polk county F. E. and C. U. of A. will meet with Union Chapel local at Bluff Creek school house, seven miles east of Livingston, our county capital, on Thursday and Friday before the third Sunday in July, at 10 o'clock a. m., the same being July 16 and 17. All locals in the county are requested to send full representation, as this is the time to elect our officers for the ensuing year and also to elect our delegates to the state union, and to attend to such other business as may come before the union.

We expect a good time, as Brother Neill has promised to send us a lecturer to be with us. Don't forget the time, July 16 and 17. J. A. KNOX,
President Polk Union.

CHEROKEE COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-operator: Please announce that the Cherokee county union will meet with the Iron Hill local Tuesday, July 21, 1908, for at least two days' session. I earnestly request that all locals of the county send delegates, as that will be the time to elect delegates to the state union and also to elect county officers for the ensuing year.

Iron Hill is two and a half miles east of Rusk. We hope to have Brother D. J. Neill or Brother S. J. Hampton with us. We hope to have a good attendance and a good time.

Locals, please send in the number of members in good standing.

J. W. McMEANS,
County President.

NOLAN COUNTY UNION

Nolan county Farmers' Union will meet at Brooks School House, near Dora, July 16, 17 and 18. County officers and delegates to the state union will be elected. Assistant State Lecturer T. B. Taylor of Gouldbusk will be with us on the occasion.

W. D. HOBBS, President.
W. F. CRABTREE, Secretary.
Eskota, Texas, July 1.

NOTICE, FARMERS' UNIONS

The third quarterly meeting of Taylor county union will be held at Guion July 16 and 17. All locals are requested to have a full delegations present. All members of the union are invited to meet with us. County officers are to be elected, also delegates to the state union. Other business of importance will be transacted.

Brothers D. J. Neill, state president, and J. C. Albritten, secretary of the state executive committee, are expected to be present.

W. R. HOLLAND, President.

J. R. Keeling, Secretary Taylor County Union.

ROBINSON COUNTY UNION

Robertson county Farmers' Union will meet with Petteway local union at Petteway on Friday before the second Saturday in July next, which will be July 10, for a two days' meeting.

It is installation day and our state president, D. J. Neill, is expected to be with us, and we earnestly request every local union in the county to send delegates to this meeting to represent them.

J. P. GRANT,
Secretary Robertson County Farmers' Union.

UNION PICNIC IN PARKER

A Farmers' Union basket picnic will be given at Cold Springs, near Garner, in Parker county, Texas, on Saturday, July 18. All neighboring unions are invited. W. A. Whiting and W. A. Boyd are the committee.

HILL COUNTY UNION

The Hill County Farmers' Union will meet with Lee's Summit local on the 9th day of July. Lee's Summit is six miles north of Itasca and four miles south of Grandview.

M. G. ATWOOD, President.
Hillsboro, Texas, July 1, 1908.

COUNTY UNION RESOLUTIONS.

At the regular county meeting of the Parker County Union strong resolutions were passed endorsing the administration of President Neill, Secretary C. Smith and the State Executive committee and expressing full confidence in the honesty, wisdom and loyalty of the officials. The delegates were instructed to vote for the re-election of Bros. Neill and Smith.

Resolution adopted by the delegates of Eastland County Union in convention assembled:

We heartily endorse and approve the administration of President D. J. Neill and the Executive Committee and Secretary of State Union for their faithful and able administration of the State Union for the past year, and that we especially feel proud of our neighbor and brother the Hon. D. J. Neill whom we know and honor, and hold in high esteem, and that we instruct our delegates to State Union to stand by them at the Fort Worth meeting.

T. B. Vaught, Co. Pres.
H. A. Collins, Sec.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.
Houston: Isaac Bylstone, white, a coffee pedler by trade, is under arrest charged with assault to commit rape on a twelve-year-old German girl at Cheneyville. Her screams caused him to fall in his object.

First Conviction for Night Riding.
Paducah, Ky.: Dr. E. Champion of Lyon county has been convicted of participation in night rider's attacks and sentenced to one year in prison. This is the first conviction for night riding.

Cyclone Destroys Town.
Clinton, Minn.: A tornado struck this town at 5:30 Saturday killing six people and injuring scores of others. The town was destroyed.

The Great Falls Water Power and Transit company has been sold to John D. Ryan and others for a million and a half dollars, by James J. Hill and others.

DRINK
Dr Pepper
TRADE MARK
THE YEAR ROUND

It Was Originated
in Texas

It's Home is in
Texas

It contains no caf-
eine or any
other stimulant

At Fountains and
in Bottles

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Analysis.



Upon the window-seat they sit
And seek to analyze a kiss—
A stalwart youth of psychic mind,
Likewise a most inquiring miss.

She Said:
"A kiss is love expressed, I think;
A seal that binds two hearts in one
And vows protection through the years
That follow, until life is done.

"If it is not, what think you, pray?
I truly am not versed in this—
Is osculation more or less
Than I have said? What is a kiss?"

He Said:
"A kiss is heaven here on earth,
A throb of ecstasy and bliss,
A flash of Paradise regained,
Utopia at last—a kiss!

"'Tis nectar of the rose's bloom,
The brew of Hebe's dainty hand,
The fragrance of the mignonette
Distilled through leagues of meadow-
land!

"'Tis subtle necromancy's charm
That steals within the human frame
And thrills through every cell and nerve
With flushes of impassioned flame!

"'Tis all the world to one who loves—
This sanction of his fond caress.
'Tis home and peace and hope and faith,
The crowning sheaf of happiness!"

"And is it all of this?" she asked
With wonder in her pretty face.
"Alas, I fear extravagance
Is leading you a merry race!"

But when he took her in his arms
Explaining in the good old way,
She blushed a rosy red and said:
"I understand it perfectly!

"But tell me, dear, why linguists fail
To tell the rapture of a kiss?
Are there no words within their ken
To speak a language such as this?"

A Preachment.

Laugh today; you may run a nail in
your foot tomorrow.

Be good; it is the only safe invest-
ment that pays ten per cent. on the
dollar.

Be kind; it makes your life like a
fune day, attracts friends and con-
founds enemies.

Be just; you never can tell how
soon the fellow to whom you were un-
just will have the screws on you.

Be liberal; you may be hungry your-
self some day.

Be joyous; there is but one life to
live and to miss having had any grati-
fication out of it is calamity, indeed.

Be true; then you may expect oth-
ers to be true to you.

Be sincere; others noting your sin-
cerity, will give you their confidences
and be likewise sincere with you.

Be thoughtful; the iron enters the
soul in after life when we have been
neglectful of those who have loved us.

Be careful; otherwise trouble may
follow in your wake, the con man will
jell you gold bricks and the promoter
will brand you as an easy mark.

If you smoke, smoke good cigars
and fewer of them.

If you drink, go the limit—on tem-
perance drinks and stop there. No
man ever built a success on the basis
of moderate or immoderate drinking
of intoxicating liquors. To trifle with

them is more dangerous than trying
to count the teeth of a buzz-saw in ac-
tion.

Don't overeat. Success, money or
fame never brought a worn out man
a new stomach.

If you can afford good clothes, wear
them; otherwise be happy in what
you can afford. No matter your in-
come, select the quiet garb of a gen-
tleman. No man was ever heard very
far by the loudness of his costume.

Live right and give others a chance
to do the same. Don't underpay your
employees or overcharge those who
deal with you.

These are simple rules, yet few fol-
low them all. He who does will be
happy and life, to him, will be worth
living.

The Literary Life.

I was born and raised in the state
of Iowa and the following from a news-
paper of Hawkeyedom reminds me of
the good old days of my early re-
porting:

Some pretty girl has been visiting
Miss Helen Anderson for several weeks,
but the local reporter on the Democrat
is too bashful to ask her name.

Cash in Advance.

Some brother editors having bragged
long and loudly about how much they
had collected on subscriptions, one
North Dakota editor facetiously says:
"The majority of our subscribers have
paid so far in advance that we doubt
if the paper ever gets caught up to
them!"

Specific.

The following advertisement ap-
pears in a Texas newspaper:

—Does your baby nurse a bottle? If so
go to Connally and get an alcohol stove.
One minute to heat it—(not the baby but
the food.)

Byron Williams

**EFFORT TO SECURE COTTON
BAGGING.**

At the Memphis meeting last
January, a committee was ap-
pointed to ascertain if cotton
duck bagging could be secured
for the next cotton crop. Re-
cently it has been reported in
some of the papers that a con-
tract has been made with a large
manufacturer for enough to sup-
ply the country, but we have
not yet learned whether this re-
port is correct or not. State
Agent O'Keeffe is on this com-
mittee, but is not informed if a
contract has been made, although
he has taken a great deal of in-
terest in the matter. We hope
to have the report verified by
our next issue, or at any rate to
know whether it is correct or
not.

A CHAT WITH THE PUBLISHERS

The State Union of Texas will con-
vene in Fort Worth on Aug. 4. While
the convention is in session the issue
of the Co-Operator of Aug. 6 will be
off the press and distributed among
the delegates at the State Union. Al-
most every member who has given
much study to the Union in behalf of
the farmers has some idea which he
thinks would be beneficial if put into
effect. We want all these ideas to
publish in our issue of Aug. 6, while
the State Union is in session and while
they can be acted upon, if they are
worthy. We want these ideas written
out clearly in short letters, not to ex-
ceed 100 words, and sent in as early as
possible—not later than July 20. Write
in your own language what you think
the State Union should do that would
best promote the growth and strength
of the Farmers' Union in Texas. Be-
gin now to get your best suggestions
in time for publication in that issue
and send it in to us as soon as you
get it ready.

Veterinary Department

Articles for this department and
questions to be answered should be
addressed to Dr. D. J. Lowry, Weath-
erford, Texas. If immediate answer
and prescription are wanted, enclose
\$1; otherwise answer will be given
through this paper.

Carbon, Texas.—Please tell me what
to do for my mule. He has a lump
on his chin; has been there about four
months. At first it seemed to be soft
and sore; now it is hard like a bone
and is growing very fast, though it is
not sore now. I have never done any-
thing for it.

Answer—This lump was caused from
a bruise. Probably you can take it
down with biniodid of mercury, one
drachm; vaseline, one ounce; mix
thoroughly and rub in well and in
two weeks grease with hog's lard. Re-
peat every two weeks.

Munday, Texas.—I have a horse that
has watery scours; was taken sick
about three weeks ago. He seems to
have very little pain; is falling off in
flesh very fast; actions at times are
almost water. Before he took sick he
had been running on grass at night
and feed at noon and night on maize.
Have given him raw eggs and some
pulverized alum. Nothing I have done
seems to do any good.

Answer—Keep patient off pasture
and give a complete change of food,
and give the following three or four
times a day: Precipitated chalk, one
ounce; ginger, one-half ounce; pow-
dered opium, one drachm; give in a
pint of starch water. This is for one
dose. Keep this up for two or three
days.

Ringgold, Texas.—Please tell me
through the National Co-Operator and
Farm Journal what to do for my milk
cow. She came in fresh about two
months ago and was giving two and
a half gallons of milk a day. I was
feeding cotton seed and bran and good
ripe Johnson grass hay and she com-
menced to fail in her milk about two
weeks ago, and now one of her back
teats seems hard and swollen and she
has no appetite.

Answer—Give her a good dose of
Epsom salts, one-half pound, and after
it has acted freely on the bowels fol-
low up with nitrate potash, three
ounces; gentian powdered, two ounces;
nux vomica, one-half ounce; mix well
together and give one tablespoonful
night and morning and bathe the teats
with the following: Olive oil, four
ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; car-
bolie acid, two drachms; mix, apply
twice daily.

Ennis, Texas.—Please tell me what
is the matter with my mule and what
to do for him. He is 7 years old and
has always been in good flesh until
this last winter and spring. He has
a good appetite, but what he eats
does not seem to do him any good.
He will chew up grass or hay and
sometimes will spit it out, and he eats
very slowly.

Answer—Examine the mule's teeth
and probably you will find a tooth
that is causing all this trouble. If
he has a decayed tooth or a broken
one you had better take him to a
qualified veterinary surgeon and have
it extracted.

Cleburne, Texas.—I would like to
know what is the matter with my colt.
He is 4 months old and his scrotum is
very much enlarged. Some days it is
larger than others. One side is about
the size of a man's double fists. The
colt is in good health and is fat and
growing nicely. What is wrong and
what can I do for him?

Answer—Your colt has scrotum her-
nia and it will take an operation to
cure him. I would advise you to take
him to a qualified veterinary surgeon
and have him operated on before he
is a year old, as there is no medical
treatment that will do him any good.

Alvarado, Texas.—I have a mule that
was cut on barb wire about two
months ago and it began to heal up
nicely, and I thought it was doing well,
but she commenced to gnaw it about
three weeks ago and she keeps on and
it is a very large, raw place now.
Can you give me something that will
make him quit gnawing the place and
heal it up?

Answer—Wash the sore off with
warm water and soap. Let dry and
use this for four days, once a day:
Carbolic acid, six drachms; olive oil,
one ounce; apply once a day for four
days, then use this as a dry dressing:
Boric acid, one ounce; calomel, one
drachm; iodoform, one drachm; sul-
phur, two ounces; mix, apply two or
three times a day.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS.

Please remember that I will
only remain in this office until
State convention Aug. 4. So
please send in your orders for
bagging and ties, coal, lumber
and building material, imple-
ments and machinery, buggies,
wagons, harness, saddles, sew-
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warehouse supplies, in fact write
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CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ON FARM

(From The Fruit Grower.)

Last month Mrs. Moore described her canning outfit and gave a chapter of her experience in its operation. At the same time she gave directions for canning the fruits and vegetables which mature early in the season. This month she takes up other fruits and vegetables as they mature. Mrs. Moore will be glad to answer any questions regarding any part of this work. All questions should be sent to The Fruit Grower and they with the answers will be published in full.

Mrs. Moore's contribution for this month follows:

Cherries may be pitted or not, but as a machine for doing the work satisfactorily can be obtained for less than \$1, I would never put them up for market without pitting. I pitted mine for home use. Pack solid in syrup or water, as preferred in two-pound cans. Of course the best grade goods always require syrup. Exhaust seven minutes, process twelve minutes.

Grapes should be seeded, as this also can be done by a little machine at small cost. For home use I have done it by hand, but it is too slow work for large quantities. Care must be taken to save the juice of this and all other fruits. Pack solid in cold water. Exhaust seven minutes, process twelve minutes.

Peaches are peeled and cut in halves, if free. Clings are not pitted, unless sliced, in which case the pit is thrown out. Pack solid in syrup or water, according to grade. Exhaust five minutes, process fifteen minutes. For the best grade the fruit must be in unbroken halves, tho two years ago my Elbertas ran so large I could not get them in at times without breaking or quartering. I am going to experiment with scalding peaches, after the manner of tomatoes. The process has been recommended to me, but I'm not pinning much faith in it as yet. Pie peaches should have the fur removed by washing with a rough cloth, Turkish toweling being excellent, and are packed in either three-pound or ten-pound cans, and exhausted and processed as above. Apricots may be put up by the same process.

Pears are peeled, cut in halves or quarters, cored and packed solid in syrup or water. Exhaust five minutes, process twenty-five minutes.

Peaches and pears discolor so readily they must not be allowed to stand exposed to the air. The former I place at once in the cans; the latter, being more solid, I have put in a jar of water until a quantity was prepared, and they seemed to lose nothing thereby.

Plums—Seed and pack, and fill with water or thin syrup. Exhaust five minutes, process fifteen minutes.

Currants should be carefully cleaned, packed and cans filled with water. Exhaust seven minutes and process ten minutes.

Apples are pared and cored. This may be done quite rapidly by any good paring machine. They are then quartered and packed as solidly as possible in either three-pound or ten-pound cans, in water. Exhaust five minutes, process fifteen minutes.

Canning Beans

In the vegetable line string beans will follow peas. Those canned on the farm are a far different article from the tough, stringy, acid things usually labeled string beans.

With these, as with all vegetables, care must be taken to gather them when just right. Fruits may be a little over or under ripe, and it will hurt the quality less than a little age will vegetables. Gather just when the bean begins to form. Throw out all imperfect or old ones that have been overlooked in previous pickings, but pick these from the vine, as its bearing season will be shortened if allowed to mature seed.

Beware of the "stringless" bean. I have found it a delusion and a snare. The "string" is not tough enough to pull off when raw, but is very much in evidence when cooked. I have found the Pencipod the most satisfactory wax and the Refugee the best green, so far. I am trying a small quantity of other varieties this year. Remember, however, varieties act differently in different soils and locations. I had nearly one-third acre of the Refugee in my main field last year and never a canful did I get from them. Few formed, and they were short, tough and worthless. I had six or eight rows in the garden and they bore quantities of beans, deliciously tender and fine flavored. For strictly home use the Kentucky Wonder can't be beaten, but the

need of poles renders it out of question in large fields.

A long, straight pod is preferable, as it is more easily prepared. The ends are cut off and the pod cut into pieces one and a half to two inches long. The pods may be cut with a knife on a table, shortening the process much over cutting each pod separately. However, preparing the beans is tedious work at best. Blanch ten minutes, pack in two-pound cans, fill with pure water, no brine; exhaust ten minutes, process one hour.

I found the time of forty-five minutes given by most instructors too short for perfect cooking. In fact, I lengthen the time on a number of fruits and vegetables. One lot, left in charge of my oldest "hopeful" while I went to lodge, were forgotten, and remained in the canner from 7:30, when they should have come out, until my return at 11. I supposed them ruined and opened a can to see what they were like. We had them for dinner and the family asked me as a favor to "forget" all we kept for ourselves. I sent them out to Kansas, and they gave perfect satisfaction and brought an order for this year's supply. Still, I don't advise wasting so much time, as one hour will do.

Canning Corn

My corn this year was canned too old, as I simply could not get time to do it when it should have been done. That canned previously, however, has been simply fine.

I think Stovall's Evergreen as good as any for canning. Gather when tender, but not watery and prepare as for the table, using a stiff brush to remove the silks. Slice off the kernels with a sharp knife and scrape slightly to remove the core and milk, but not the hull. I cut into a large granite pan, saving much muss and loss of milk thereby. It must not be allowed to stand any longer than absolutely necessary between gathering and processing, as it sours so quickly. Pack to within one and a half inches of the top of can, as corn swells somewhat in processing. Cover one inch with slightly salted water. Exhaust ten minutes, process five hours. Cans of corn too full will burst. I have never lost a can, however.

Canning Tomatoes

The best variety of tomato for canning is without any doubt the New Stone, though any medium sized smooth red variety, meaty and with small core, is good. Handle with care in gathering and removing from field to canner. The things I've seen factories use cannot be made into healthful, appetizing food by any magic. To peel, immerse in boiling water a moment or two—a process familiar to everyone—but don't use the process vat as a scalding vat unless you are prepared to wash and wipe every tomato before scalding; and even then a good ripe one may burst in the vat. Remove the skin first and then the core, holding the stem side up during the last operation, as less juice is lost that way. Pack as solid as possible, and if necessary, use water to fill any cans lacking in juice. Exhaust eight minutes, process thirty minutes. Do not allow them to stand in process of canning.

The process is the same for squash and pumpkin. Peel, cook until nearly done and pack solid. No water will be required. Exhaust ten minutes, process forty minutes.

I have read of, but never used, another process, with which I shall experiment this season, viz., put in scalding tank for five minutes, after which the peel will be more easily removed. Then slice or grate and pack solid. Exhaust twelve minutes, process forty-five minutes. The discomfort of handling the hot pumpkin in peeling seems to me a drawback. Peeling it cold is bad enough.

Lima beans are shelled and packed solid. Fill with cold water. Exhaust ten minutes, process forty minutes.

Succotash is simply a mixture of corn and beans. Both should be young and tender. This is quite profitable to can. Pack solid, not too full, and fill to within a half inch of top with water. Exhaust ten minutes, process thirty-five minutes.

Sweet potatoes are easily canned. Cook until nearly done, but yet firm, peel and cut in halves or quarters and fill with water. Exhaust ten minutes, process thirty-five minutes.

Prepare okra as for the table, blanch ten minutes in hot brine, pack and add new brine. Exhaust ten minutes, process thirty minutes.

This may be canned with tomatoes as follows: Blanch and chop fine and

add one-half in bulk to peeled tomatoes. Use what water is necessary, though but little should be required. Exhaust ten minutes, process forty-five minutes.

Use beets about the size of a peach or one and three-quarter inches in diameter. Clean very thoroughly and trim off the top to within one-half inch of the beet. Cook until nearly done and slip off the skin in cold water. Halve or quarter if necessary and pack in three-pound cans. Fill with water, cap and tip. Process fifty minutes.

FARMERS' SCHOOL OPENS

Cotton Grading and Warehouse Management to Be Taught by Union Men

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 16.—Beginning the Farmers' Union Cotton Grading school will open in Fort Worth to continue until Sept. 1. This school is one of the most successful of Farmers' Union ventures and has already had two sessions.

The first years' school was held in Dallas and last session was held at Houston. In a statement to the members of the union, signed by the officers of the school, it is stated that Fort Worth is chosen because it is the most central point and because it will cost less for the students to get first-class accommodations here than in any other large city in Texas.

The school will be in charge of R. E. Dolman of Paris, who was teacher of the school in Dallas. It is claimed for the school that practically all of its graduates are now receiving good salaries as cotton graders. It is expected that the attendance this year will reach 250, the largest held so far. Not only does the school teach cotton grading but warehouse management as well, and so becomes a part of the intricate system whereby the Farmers' Union hopes to control the price of cotton.

The officers are H. H. Allison of Abilene, president; W. H. Kyle of Rockdale, vice president, and C. M. Pyron, secretary-treasurer. A committee composed of A. N. Evans, J. P. Brashear and W. T. Ladd has been appointed by the Factory Club to secure a suitable hall in which to hold the school.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the order of Chevakat on Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Agricultural building and on the steel grand stand at the Dallas fair ground.

Salaries and incidentals of the American Refining Company, of New York, have undergone a considerable reduction.

Overcome by the heat while he was washing windows, Lee C. Preston of Chicago Saturday fell three stories to the ground and received fatal injuries. He was taken to a hospital dying.

The Canning factory which is being built at reenville is almost completed and will be in operation by July 1.

Queen Victoria of Spain presented King Alfonso with a son, the event taking place June 23. This makes the second son. He has been christened Jaime Alexander Jean.

Five persons were killed Friday in a wreck on the Chicago and Nebraska Western road. A double-header passenger train, eastbound, struck a wash-out caused by a cloudburst near Chadron.

Balloting in the municipal elections throughout the Isthmus of Panama was concluded at 5 o'clock Sunday, with no disorders having been reported.

W. B. Leeds, of New York, former president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, died suddenly at Paris Tuesday. He had gone abroad for his health. The body will be shipped to New York.

President Roosevelt has ordered four war ships and fifteen marines sent to Panama to keep peace during the coming elections.

J. H. Moody, father of Emmett Moody, a prominent contractor of Lufkin, was found dead and the body, horribly mutilated on the T. & N. O. track near Huntington Sunday.

A young boy named Harold Hancock, aged fourteen years, was run down Thursday at Dallas, by a wagon, and seriously hurt.

During an electric storm, accompanied by a heavy rain, Thursday, the building of the country club at Waco was struck by lightning and a servant in an upper room severely shocked.

MARION COUNTY UNION.

Marion County Union meets at Mims Chapel July 10 and 11. All locals in said county will please take notice and have duly accredited delegates in attendance.

FALLS COUNTY UNION.

We are requested by the secretary to announce that the Falls County Union will convene July 10 and 11. All locals are requested to take due notice.

The Ideal Canning Apparatus

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

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

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

It does the work of a canning factory that costs several times as much. It costs \$300 to \$450 to put up in first-class order.

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

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Dairy Department

The following interesting article on the development of dairying in Colorado can be read with profit by Texans and in many instances the word "Texas" can be substituted for "Colorado." Texas climate is better than that of Colorado and raising feed crops is easier. Nothing so much as dairying contributes a money crop that is good for cash every day in the year and besides requires only the surplus labor of the farm to successfully conduct.—Editor.

The peculiar qualities of soil and climate in Colorado produce native and cultivated feeds unusually rich in milk producing material. The temperature is moderate during the entire year, the air dry and bracing, cloudy days are few, and mountain spring water is available over a large portion of the state. The rainfall produces but little mud in either yards or pastures. Good early cut alfalfa hay will produce as much milk as an equal weight of bran, one of the chief eastern dairy feeds. Alfalfa hay can be produced and fed to dairy cows on the average Colorado farm for \$3 to \$5 a ton. Bran in eastern dairy sections costs \$18 to \$22 and upwards a ton. A ton of alfalfa hay contains about as much milk producing material as four tons of timothy hay.

Alfalfa grows well in most sections of Colorado up to an altitude of 8,000 feet. From 6,500 to 8,000 feet field peas give high yields. Both the hay and grain from this crop are good milk producing feeds, pea hay ranking next to alfalfa for this purpose.

At high altitudes red and alsike clover yield large crops, the latter doing well up to an altitude of 9,500 feet. Both are rich milk producing feeds.

Corn fodder grown in the high altitude and dry climate of Colorado is a good milk producing feed, while in the corn belt it is a poor one.

Roots are valuable feed for milk and most tillable sections of Colorado will grow large yields of beets, mangels or rutabagas. The native grasses of Colorado are very nutritious, both when green and when pastured in the fall and winter after curing naturally on the ground. An Iowa dairyman moved to Peyton, Colorado, too late in the season to raise crops. During December and January he pastured his cows on buffalo grass without any other feed and averaged from the sale of cream \$4 a month from each cow.

The nutritious character of Colorado's forage crops makes a low expense for grain for dairy cows. In northern Illinois several stations each receive an average of one million pounds of milk daily thru the year, and it is estimated that an average of one pound of grain is fed for each pound of milk marketed.

Contrast this enormous expenditure for grain with that of over twenty dairymen of Elizabeth (altitude 6,400 feet), who report that in 1907 their average income from the sale of cream was \$50 a cow and not a single cow fed any grain at any time during the year. Most Colorado dairymen feed some grain.

Climate

The mild climate of Colorado makes the necessary expense low for shelter. For twenty years the average temperature for January, the coldest month, has been 26 degrees, and for July, the warmest month, 63 degrees, with few days each year of either extreme heat or cold.

The dry, bracing air and high altitude give vitality and health to the cows. Dr. George H. Glover, of the Colorado Agricultural college, reports that one-half of one per cent of the native cattle of Colorado show any trace of tuberculosis, and less than two per cent of the cows in Colorado cities where they are closely confined.

The pure air of the high altitude and the intense sunshine—an average of 320 days of sunshine each year—make the air much freer from germs which taint milk than the air in low, humid states. For this reason it is much easier and costs less to keep milk and cream sweet in Colorado than it does in states east.

Dairying Profitable in Eastern Colorado

To the many new settlers who are starting in dry land farming on the plains of eastern Colorado, dairying offers a sure income. In the past thirty-three years there has never been a year so dry but that a sufficient quantity of feed could have been raised together with the native grasses to produce good yield of milk.

The native grasses are good milk producing feeds, summer and winter. The sorghums, milo maize and Kaffir

corn are good drought resisting crops and in a dry year, wheat, oats and bradless barley cut just as they are filling, make excellent dairy feeds and often a profitable crop can be secured from these grains by making them into hay, when if left to mature, the season would be too dry for them to make marketable grain.

In most years early seeding and thorough cultivation will secure a profitable crop of feeding roots in this section of the state. There are few farmers on the plains but what have some spot where alfalfa will thrive if proper methods are followed and seed from non-irrigated land is used.

A range cow selected for milking qualities and fed the above mentioned feeds will produce in a year, cream worth \$35 to \$50. The farmer with his family can milk twenty cows. These will give him a cash income of from \$700 to \$1,000 a year, independent of the season. Colorado creameries are scouring the state for more cream. All pay cash at least once a month, and some of them pay daily. This enables the dry land dairyman to pay cash for everything and to live comfortably.

The calves can be sold for veal, and the skim milk fed at a good profit to pigs and poultry, giving another source of cash income to the new settler.

Dairying will furnish the plains settler with a good cash income every year and when he raises a grain crop it will be surplus profit.

The irrigated sections of Colorado offer ideal conditions in every respect for dairying—feed, climate, water and good markets.

The mountain parks and valleys of Colorado furnish almost the same dry conditions as the mountain dairy districts of New York with the advantages of richer feeds and a dry climate.

These parks and valleys cover a large area, a single one, the San Luis valley, having a tillable acreage as great as the entire state of Connecticut.

A mention of a few of the results secured in 1907 by Colorado dairymen will show the advantages of the state for this branch of farming.

Burke Potter of Peyton (altitude 6,800 feet), on a dry land farm, milked sixteen cows and six 2-year-old heifers, and received for their cream \$1,550. He sold veal calves for \$50 and raised six heifer calves from his best cow. He paid \$300 for bran. All the rest of his feed was home grown. He raises corn fodder, oat and wheat hay and alfalfa. The farmers around Elizabeth (altitude 6,000 feet), in the dry land section of Colorado, shipped cream which brought \$90,700 and sold milk to the cheese factory for \$10,000. One farmer in March received \$212.04 for the cream from 23 cows and he fed them alfalfa hay only. The average income made by twenty dairymen was \$50 a year per cow with no grain fed.

H. H. Ewing of Fort Lupton (altitude 4,000 feet), milked 30 cows and received from the Colorado Condensed Milk Company for the milk, \$2,751.30. Pasture, hay and grain cost \$1,200, leaving \$1,731.30 for labor and profit. H. L. Edgerton, Carbondale (altitude 6,200 feet), milked 20 cows and received for their products \$1,660, and for calves \$41.50; total, \$1,701.50. Pasture, hay, bran and roots cost \$520, leaving \$1,181.50 for labor and profit.

Prices for dairy products in Colorado are good. Farmers at Castle Rock were paid by the creamery the following cents per pound for butter fat in sweet cream in 1907:

January 35	July 28
February 33	August 30
March 33	September 32
April 33	October 34
May 29	November 30
June 29	December 31

During the summer of 1907 farmers near Colorado Springs had a strong demand from that city for cream at 33 cents per pound for the butter fat it contained.

During both summer and winter of 1907, the wholesale price in Denver to the farmers for milk for household use was \$1.64 per 100 pounds for 4 per cent milk—41 cents a pound for butter fat.

Notwithstanding the good prices for dairy products in Colorado and the profits made in all sections of the state by dairymen who understand the business, Colorado does not produce its own supply of dairy products.

The most accurate estimates show that in 1907 \$5,000,000 worth of cream and butter were shipped into the state from points east.

There are few Colorado towns that get a sufficient supply of either milk,

cream or butter from the farms sur-dairymen can take his choice of mountain or plain, low or high altitude, dry land farming or irrigation, and be certain that if he manages the business properly he will be sure of good profits.

Demand Great

There is one condensed milk factory in Colorado, the Colorado Condensed Milk Company, Fort Lupton. It manufactured in 1907 condensed milk and cream worth \$125,000 and it is estimated that the value of these products shipped into the state during 1907 was \$275,000. The demand in the state for condensed milk and cream is increasing every year.

There are several reasons why with our favorable conditions and good profits Colorado farmers have not supplied their home demands for dairy products.

Help has been scarce. There have not been men enough in the state to take care of the crops and stock. In many sections men have not been available for dairy even if they had wanted to do this kind of work. With the scarcity of laborers it has been easier to take up other branches of farming.

Every section of Colorado offers favorable conditions for dairying. The

As the state becomes more thickly settled and men more plentiful, dairying will probably be established as one of the paying industries in the irrigated sections of the state and on the large areas at high altitudes where dry land farming methods will be used.

H. M. COTTRELL,
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes,
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort
Collins, Colo.

TITUS COUNTY SPEAKING DATES

- E. B. Davis will speak at the following times and places in the interest of the Farmers' Union:
- Cypress School House, Monday, July 6, at 8:30 p. m.
- Hickory Hill, Tuesday, July 7, at 8:30 p. m.
- Spring Hill, Wednesday, July 8, at 8:30 p. m.
- Chapel Hill, Thursday, July 9, at 8:30 p. m.
- Center Grove, Friday, July 10, at 8:30 p. m.
- Cookville, Saturday, July 11, at 2:30 p. m.
- Center Point, Monday, July 13, at 8:30 p. m.
- Liberty Hill, Tuesday, July 14, at 8:30 p. m.
- Lone Star, Wednesday, July 15, at 8:30 p. m.
- Cooper's Chapel, Thursday, July 16, at 8:30 p. m.
- Argo, Friday, July 17, at 8:30 p. m.
- Glade Water, Monday, July 20, at 8:30 p. m.
- Maple Springs, Tuesday, July 21, at 8:30 p. m.
- Goolsboro, Wednesday, July 22, at 8:30 p. m.
- Bridges Chapel, Thursday, July 23, at 8:30 p. m.
- Newhope, Friday, July 24, 8:30 p. m.
- Mount Pleasant, Saturday, July 25, at 2:30 p. m.
- Old Union, Monday, July 27, at 8:30 p. m.
- Nevil's Chapel, Tuesday, July 28, at 8:30 p. m.

- Forest Grove, Wednesday, July 29, at 8:30 p. m.
- Marshall Springs, Thursday, July 30, at 8:30 p. m.
- Benton School House, Friday, July 31, at 8:30 p. m.
- Winfield, Saturday, August 1, at 2:30 p. m.
- Mount Sylvania, Monday, August 3, at 8:30 p. m.
- Oak Grove, Tuesday, August 4, at 8:30 p. m.
- Farmers' Academy, Wednesday, August 5, at 8:30 p. m.
- Our motto is "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule."
- These meetings announced in your midst are for the interest of every farmer and it is hoped that you will make it convenient to hear this special representative of the Farmers' Union. Hear him before you pass your judgment. The farmers' financial success is the success of the land. Hence this organization should have the good will of every class.
- L. E. CULVER,
Secretary and Treasurer Titus County
Farmers' Union,
Cookville, Texas, June 29.

BANDERA COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-operator: Please publish that the next meeting of the Bandera county union will be held at Medina July 6. Respectfully,
MARCUS McBRYDE,
County Secretary,
Medina, Texas, June 28.

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This valuable book tells many other ways than those above that a Chatham Fanning Mill will make and save for you. As a practical man you know that all I've said above is true and you also know that in selling direct from our factory—prepaying freight to you—giving you 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL—and our wholesale price—we have simply got to give you a CHATHAM Fanning Mill that does all we claim for it. Our business life depends on our mills making good. Remember that.

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THE LOCAL AT THE CROSSING

SAM SIMHSON, Corresponding Secretary

Some Breezy Proceedings, where Joe Brown, Jim Dimpsey and Kate William Take a Tilt.

Some breezy proceedings, where Joe Brown, Jim Denney and Kate Williams take a tilt.

Cross Roads Union, June 20, 1908.
To The Co-operator:

The local at the Crossing met last night with a fair attendance. Philip Masters was in the chair and John Rountree, our up-to-date secretary, was at his desk. This was the first of a series of meetings which had been arranged for the consideration of various topics before our organization.

Our faithful conductor, George Wiseman, had prepared the room most elegantly. The lights were unusually bright and cool water in abundance was on the stand, and the chalk letters, "Please Do Not Spit on the Floor" were prominently inscribed on the blackboard.

Just before opening Sister Kate Williams deposited a bright bouquet of flowers on the desk of the president, who very courteously bowed his thanks.

Promptly at 8:30 every officer and member were in their seats, when President Masters rapped for order. The Union was opened according to the ritual, the most significant part being the fervent prayer by Uncle Tom Loving. He said "Our Father who art in heaven, we thank Thee that Thou hast put it into the hearts of the farmers of our nation to organize this

grand order, the basic principle of which is 'Peace on earth and good will toward all men.' We thank Thee that Thou hast come down into the outer court and hast manifested Thyself to us, in this tangible Union of love to the neighbor. Oh Lord, may our hearts grow warm in this pleasant service. May our faith be strengthened and our courage increased. May all selfishness and greed be eliminated from our minds, that all of us may be prepared for the sacrifice necessary for the redemption of humanity from the clutches of the commercial despoilers. May we honor Thee and keep Thy commandments, that we may be entitled to claim Thy favors. Bless the Union everywhere, and lead it by Thy unerring hand. Preserve us in unity. Let Thy holy will be done in us. Amen!

The secretary called the roll of officers and members, noting absent ones. Farmers Will White, Gus Moore and Moses Watson were presented for initiation and under the direction of Brother Phillip Masters, our worthy president, they were most impressively inducted into the mysteries of the Union, closing with a little slide degree that provoked uproarious laughter. After congratulations the regular business of the meeting was taken up.

President Masters arose and said: "I have here some letters and instructions from state and national headquarters which I wish to lay before you for consideration.

"First. Reduction of cotton acre-

age and increase of food crops and live stock.

"Second. To continue our fight for 15 cent cotton.

"Third. To establish a central selling agency at Galveston or other port town, so as to rid ourselves of the vicious street traffic as now prevails."

"The Union is now ready to hear any remarks along the lines of these questions."

Jim Denney was the first to his feet and after addressing the chair, said: "I am going to throw the full force of my avoirdupois on the side of the first proposition. I never did favor big fields of cotton and especially long rows. I want the acreage cut down, the rows made shorter and the fields smaller. If the nights can be made longer and the days shorter, I want that done, too. I have been convinced for some time that there is something out of joint, and it may be my backbone, for all I know, as there is a sympathetic cord running all through my being, every time I see a cotton hoe or a pick sick. My wife, Marina, says she believes that I am unconstitutionally handicapped, and by nature totally incapacitated for real hard work and long hours, and I believe every word she says. I had rather cultivate ten acres than thirty. It is easier to gather five bales than fifteen bales, and I'll be jad-binged if it ain't a sight better to sell five bales at \$75 per bale than it is to sell fifteen bales at \$25 per bale. So you see, brothers, that I am by nature a good Union man. As to the second proposition, I stand pat for continuing the fight for 15 cent cotton. Step by step we have made steady progress and have won every demand so far, and just as soon as the dump-

ers get through dumping the price will jump and keep jumping.

"I am in favor of the central selling agency. It's the only way to rid ourselves of the spot speculator, and stop the street peddling business. I have a letter from Galveston stating that cotton there is worth 12 1/4 to 12 1/2c middling basis, and that middling fair is bringing 14 cents and above, and that the cotton buyers at Galveston are sending out in the country and buying our warehouse cotton and laughing about how cheap they can get it. For my part I can't see any difference in peddling cotton out of the local warehouse and peddling on the streets. We must quit that foolishness, for as long as we are candidates to be robbed on the street, somebody will be there to accommodate us.

There was quite a ripple of applause as Jim Denney sat down. In an instant Joe Brown was on his feet, and, addressing the chair, said:

"It is not necessary for me to notice the decreased acreage proposition. Providence has already interfered, and it is now evident that the crop is the shortest in years, right at the time too when the greatest demand for cotton exists. I also believe in living at home, off of the farm. It's a mighty good thing to have yourself fortified with plenty of food raised on the farm. You don't have to buy it, besides the ghosts of want never stalk around the farm home where the food crops are raised and stored.

"Coming now to the 15 cent proposition, I have never yielded up the fight. I enlisted for the war, and no amount of bulldozing has caused me to be frightened. I have held every bale of my cotton, but I have witnessed with shame the way many of our Union men have sold. Right here in this Union, men made great pretensions. They got out on dress parade last fall and declared they would hold until the bagging and ties rotted off. But when cotton declined to the lowest, they were the first to get frightened and rushed off to town and sold their cotton, when the price was the lowest. Are they any better off? Now, I can sell my cotton for 12 1/2 to 14 cents in Galveston, at least \$20 to \$25 per bale more, but I am going to get 15 cents for it yet.

"These farmers who sold last winter when cotton was the lowest, need this extra \$20 to \$25 rise on their cotton, and pointing to Peter Tumbledown, he said, 'Your wife could use that \$200 you lost on your eight bales of cotton by selling when it was the lowest. By the closest calculation you are out \$25 per bale, and you have no right to blame the Union for your weakness and neglect. There are others here who were just as scary as Uncle Peter. How many of you 'dunder heads' out there that sold your cotton at the lowest price?' A half dozen hands went up, and turning to the president, the speaker said, "Great Scott! Here are a half dozen farmers in this Union that have deliberately given to one street speculator \$200 each, \$1,200 in all. I am glad your wives and children are not present here tonight to witness this sad demonstration.

"Now, to the third question. I am for the central selling agency, and we don't need a stock corporation for that purpose. All we need is a good, competent head, heavily bonded, to sell our cotton to exporters and spinner agents. Every warehouse that is selling cotton now to speculators is losing about \$10 per bale. I am told that the gamblers

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and speculators are sending out quotations on cotton with a secret code and that the prices quoted in the papers are about 1½ cents below the actual spot price. Now, I guess you begin to see that the Farmers' Union needs a head to its cotton business, and we don't want a gambling head either, as has been the case the past season."

Joe Brown's speech undoubtedly hit the mark, for he had no sooner taken his seat, when Peter Tumbledown was up gesticulating the air. He felt the force of the truth pointed out by Joe Brown, but like a child, he came forward with his excuses. He put them in a bundle and dashed them down before the Union about as follows:

"Brethren, I was not able to hold my cotton for 15 cents. I was in debt, and I was afraid the price would go lower. My creditors threatened to sue me, and to save my good name I sold. I have always tried to be honest, and the Bible says, 'A good name is more to be desired than great riches.' But I am a Union man, and I believe in the Union, and I am with you in the fight. I have had to mortgage this year, the first time in all my life, and my poor wife and children are in the field every day to help me save the crop and pay off the mortgage. But, brethren, I am afraid we will never win, and I must confess to you that my crop is tied up in such a way that I will not be able to control it. But—but go on; I am with you to the end."

As Peter Tumbledown concluded, Sister Kate Williams took the floor, and being recognized by the president, said:

"I observe that weaklings and runts are not all dead yet. There is Jim Denney, who thinks the price of cotton can be controlled by controlling production. It's perfectly natural for Bro. Jim to think that way, for he has always had a great antipathy for hard work. God never made every man like Jim Denney, and it's a good thing for the world that He didn't. Jim is a good Union man, however; he can't help that. I indorse the sound sentiment of Joe Brown. Whatever success the Union has achieved in the past has been due to such courageous men. In spite of stunts and runts in the organization, the profitable price on cotton has been maintained for the past five years and the glory of our Union today is due to the noble daring of men and women of courage. I applaud the sentiment to go forward and build this great machine of marketing from top to bottom. But there is poor old Peter Tumbledown. What shall we do with him? He says that he was not able to hold cotton for 15 cents. He's mistaken. He is not able to sell his cotton for less. Pray tell me when are you going to get able? He says that he was in debt and had to sell. Did you pay your debts by selling? No; for your loyal wife told me just the other day that you failed to pay up last year and had to mortgage this year. But you say that you wanted to protect your good name, so you sold and now you confess that your mules have a better name and credit than you, for you said you had to mortgage this year. It seems to me that your good name is being 'pickled' instead of preserved. I am reminded of the negro's soliloquy, 'De Bible says a gud name is more to be desired than great riches, but I wud shoo like to trade off my gud name fur a fu milluns, just to see how I wud feel.'

"Now, you confess that your poor

wife and children are in the field every day, and you in selling your cotton brought them to it, for if you had the \$200 that you let the speculators swindle you out of, and would give it to your wife instead, I am sure she would have a better opinion of you. I tell you, it pays to stick to the Union plan. Ask Joe Brown. He has already told you tonight that he is several hundred dollars better off, and his wife and daughters are proud of him. Such men as you, Peter Tumbledown, have fooled more women than the devil ever did, and the worst of it you keep them fooled. Why didn't you dumpers bring your wives to this meeting? You are just ashamed for them to know the truth. If they did they would quit going to the fields and wearing out their lives for a lot of 'dunder heads' who think more of a few speculators than they do of their wives. My mother, who is present here tonight, is a widow, and is holding every bale of her cotton, and her name is good and her credit is good.

"Go home and be men, or ask your wife to change clothing with you and turn over the business end of farming to her. For my part, I will never marry any man who will not join the Union and stick to it, and make his business pay."

Sister Kate closed her remarks by taking her place at the organ and singing the farmers' battle hymn to music of "Marseillaise."

O, farmers rise, no longer languish
Beneath the curse you may remove;
Look up and see, before you perish,
The promised help, the hand of love,
The promised help—the hand of love,
Full long have wrong and robbers
schooled us,
Too long grim want has urged his
claim,
While we have worn the robes of
shame
And hate and self and grafters ruled
us.

CHORUS.

Arise, throw off the curse—
The Union gives up strength.
Look up; look up;
God sends us help!—
The farmer with horse sense.

From old the patriots have declared it
That in this day of sorest need,
If only man himself will dare it,
The hosts of heaven will intercede.
The hosts of heaven will intercede.
Then shall we bow to wrong despairing?
Shall coward fear still hold us slave?
To that fell power that feeds the
knave,
Because we shrink from noble jaring?

Chorus—
Arise, throw off the curse, etc.

Today at last we read the meaning
Of words that tell what man can do;
At last the power of gamblers waning;
Oh, wrong, where is thy triumph now?
Oh! wrong, where is thy triumph now?
For farmers now, through brave endeavor,

May spurn the power for ages feared,
Farmers have cried and God has heard
And bonds and chains now bids us
sever.

Chorus—
Arise, throw off the curse, etc.

Sister Kate's bold and stirring words put courage in all present, and they all joined heartily in the song.

President Masters called for a vote

on the questions under consideration, and they were adopted unanimously.

The secretary then read the minutes of the evening and after corrections, were adopted. His financial report showed a balance on hand at last meeting of \$13.85; receipts this meeting \$3.60; total on hand \$17.45.

The new members initiated were called upon to subscribe for the official paper, which they did. Also Peter Tumbledown came forward and subscribed, remarking that Sister Kate's speech had reformed him, and that he intended to do better henceforth and forever. The secretary then distributed some application blanks to members, who promised to look up neglected farmers who were not members and induce them to join. The local at the Crossing then closed in due form to meet the first Friday night in July. Yours fraternally,

The initiation fee of \$15 will be charged to all new scholars and \$1 to all old scholars who attend the Farmers' Union Cotton Grading School. Board and lodging can be had from \$3 to \$4 per week.

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LAMAR COUNTY UNION POSTPONED

Brother J. F. Bobo, president, writes us that Lamar County Union has been postponed to Monday, July 20, owing to the farmers being so far behind with their work, and the necessity for a full attendance.

UNION ORGANIZERS

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

- J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.
- F. R. McEatrledge, Brookston, Lamar county.
- J. L. Armstrong, Luda, Hays county.
- Tom B. Taylor, Gouldbusk, Coleman county.
- F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.
- Byron Barber, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county.
- F. M. Goodman, Granbury, route No. 3, Hood county.
- J. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Cass county.
- Steve Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.
- S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.
- W. B. Nicholson, Scurry, route No. 1, Kaufman county.
- H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
- W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.
- O. F. Dornblaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.
- R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.
- A. M. Nabors, Kosse, Limestone county.
- W. W. Scott, Dodd City, Fannin county.
- A. A. C. Williams, Alvord, Wise county.
- O. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.
- W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.
- W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.
- J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.
- G. J. Woodruff, Cooper, route No. 3,

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- W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.
- J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
- J. S. Althart, Ander, Goliad county.
- L. M. Reed, Longworth, Fisher county.
- George E. Courtney, Haskell, Haskell county.
- Jesse B. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.
- J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.
- J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.
- Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.
- W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.
- J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Bell county.
- R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.
- W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146, Bell county.
- J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.
- N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.
- F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.
- G. W. Brister, Oxien, Runnels county.
- J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.
- H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.
- J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.
- F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.
- William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.
- P. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.
- J. H. Carlile, New Waverly, Walker county.
- A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.

- G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.
 - Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.
 - J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.
 - R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.
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 - Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.
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 - Joe E. Edmondson, Slocum, Anderson county.
 - J. T. Kennedy, Shannott, Clay county.
 - T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.
- All organizers should turn in their commissions at once so the people may know who are authorized to lecture and who are commissioned to organize.

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- William A. Yount, doorkeeper, White Water.
- James McIntosh, sergeant-at-arms, Purdy.
- J. I. Barrett, business agent, Bly.
- W. W. Fisher, organizer and lecturer, Bertrand.
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- J. P. Connors, vice president, Canadian.
- J. S. Murray, secretary-treasurer, Shawnee.
- C. C. Lee, chaplain, Granite.
- J. W. Scott, doorkeeper.
- Tom Roach, conductor.
- Executive Committee: T. M. Jeffords, Elgin, chairman; J. Y. Callahan, Enid; M. B. Brown, Cordell; O. H. Mattsews, Tupelo; W. G. Vandiver, Granite.

South Carolina

- O. P. Godwin, president, Laurens.
- T. T. Wakenfield, vice president, Anderson.
- B. F. Earle, secretary-treasurer, Anderson.
- A. B. Black, chaplain, Taylor.
- M. A. Mahaffey, organizer, Belton.
- Executive Committee: J. L. Pickett, chairman, Seneca; W. L. Anderson, secretary, Ninety-six.

Tennessee

- J. E. Montgomery, president, Greenfield.
- Samuel Young, vice president, Chestnut Bluff.
- T. J. Brooks, secretary-treasurer, Atwood.
- J. T. Upton, organizer and lecturer, Halls.
- W. B. Savage, chaplain, Halls.
- S. S. Fouch, doorkeeper, Medina.
- W. T. Smith, conductor, Hardin.
- G. A. Hornbeak, business agent, Greenfield.
- Executive Committee: S. R. Williams, chairman, Lebanon; A. A. Webb, secretary, Ripley; Dr. H. P. Hudson, Brownsville; Guy Perkins, Stantonville; T. N. Epperson, Humboldt.

Texas

- D. J. Neill, president, Fort Worth.
- J. P. Lane, vice president, Gallatin.
- C. Smith, secretary-treasurer, Fort Worth.
- B. F. Chapman, organizer and lecturer, Fort Worth.
- J. W. Smith, chaplain, Belton.
- J. E. Beane, doorkeeper.
- W. W. Scott, conductor.
- A. H. O'Keefe, business agent, Fort Worth.
- J. E. Beene, conductor, Burleson.
- W. W. Scott, doorkeeper.
- Executive Committee: W. T. Loudermilk, chairman, Comanche; J. C. Allbritton, secretary, Snyder; Peter Radford, Whitt; J. E. Montgomery, Kyle; H. Laas, Brookshire.