

SEEDS SOLD ON HONOR

We sincerely thank our numerous friends in the Southwest for their *spontaneous patronage during the past year*. By your kindness we are able to say that our volume of business was the *largest in our history*. We have again increased our facilities for the coming year and will be *better prepared than ever* to care for our rapidly increasing trade, and if you will place your orders with us and influence your friends to do so we will promise better service than ever before. We handle nothing but the very highest quality of seeds and plants grown under expert supervision, giving highest germinating strength.

Our New Spring Catalogue, containing 128 finely illustrated pages, is now ready and will be sent free to every interested buyer of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Poultry Supplies. Just write us a postal card immediately when you see this advertisement, for it may not appear again. This catalogue is compiled with greatest care and contains the best varieties suited to the South and West. Many of our patrons who have been buying North and East tell us our varieties are much better suited to their localities and will in future give us their orders, thus giving them better results, besides helping home institutions.

This Catalogue tells why farmers should plant our *high-bred, acclimated Seed Corn*. You know it only costs about 35c an acre to plant it, and if it yields 10 per cent more than the old worn-out varieties you are a big winner. It also tells about the *Select Cotton Seed* we are offering this year. It illustrates the length of our celebrated *Sunflower Long Staple* variety. Thousands of satisfied customers used it last year. You will learn from this catalogue all about our *Alfalfa Seed*, the greatest money producing crop ever introduced to Southern and Western farmers. Carload after carload of our seed have gone into the hands of satisfied customers, making our *house headquarters* because our seed has given best results. This Catalogue describes our specially *Southern-grown Watermelon Seed*, selected from hand-picked specimens of the highest type rather than from culls after the best melons have been sold. This makes our seed a *little higher in price*, but much better in quality than many seedsmen offer.

Our Greenhouse and other plants are fully described. We have splendid facilities for growing our own plants in large quantities and make a specialty of *Roses*. We guarantee them true to name, and being grown in the South have splendid vitality and give better satisfaction than weakly plants grown in Northern hothouses. We received *two Cash Premiums* at the *Dallas Chrysanthemum Show* for the grand blooms grown by us. We invite special attention to our *Poultry Supply Department*. We won three grand prizes at the Dallas Fair on *Poultry Supply Exhibit, Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders*, for which we are Special Agents. We are the *oldest Seed House in the Southwest*. Established in 1873, giving us *35 Years of Successful Seed Selling*. Write at once for this interesting Catalogue, as this advertisement may not appear again. If you received our book last year, do not write for it again, as our new Catalogue will be sent you this year.

THE ROBINSON SEED & PLANT CO.,

2192 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

SEEDS
Catalogue and Price list for 1908 now ready. If you want good fresh seed, write for it, it is free.
David Hardie Seed Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

TREES THAT GROW
Apples 50c, Peach 50c, Plums 10c, have Claret 10c. Best quality, a complete line of seedlings. Catalogue free. Flower and Fruit Trees, 25c. Farm Seeds, One Bushel \$1.00 per bushel. Large illustrated catalogue \$1.00 per copy. Write for it today.
GERMAN NURSERIES,
Box 72, BEATRICE, Neb.

TREES AT LOW PRICES
True to name. Free from disease. 20 Grafted Apple-trees for \$1.00. 25 Budded Peach-trees for \$1.00. Concord Grapes for \$1.00. See our bill and catalogue free.
Box 2, Fairbury, Nebraska.

USE OUR MONEY AS A SNAP FOR LIVE AGENTS
Establish a pleasant, profitable and lasting business of your own. Be your own boss. We start you in the portrait business which will make you independent. We are practical men having worked up from the street corner. We are glad to help you. What will you do for us? Free Outline, 10c. 25c. 50c. Explain everything. Write for it today.
Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-187 W. Adams St., Chicago

BEST VARIETIES BEARS' PECAN NURSERIES
J.A. BEAR, PROP.
PALATKA, FLA.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Dallas and Houston, Texas.
A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION.
The finest business college in the South. Write for full information—it's free. Ask about Charter Short-hand—it's the best shorthand system in existence.



\$500 TO \$1200 PER ANNUM.
Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, secures civil service examination for its students. It prepares them in a short time and at a small expense to pass clerical or stenographic examination. Prompt employment: \$300 to \$1200 per year, with rapid promotion. For particulars, fill in
Name
Address

Notice To The FARMERS UNION
For three years we have handled considerable cotton from the farmers on our plan, which has pleased them well. We have made a success, and as your Union has asked you to hold for 15c, you should send your cotton to us for storage, protection and sale.
While others have found themselves unable to advance the farmers in these tight money times, we, owing to our capital and credit, can and will assist the farmers by advancing \$30.00 per bale against good cotton and assisting them to hold for a minimum price.
Write for particulars and shipping instructions to the
MERCHANTS & PLANTERS COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY
Galveston : : : Texas

COTTON CERTIFICATES.

A Discussion of Their Necessity To The Farmers' Union—Their Feasibility and Worth.

National Co-operator: Now is the opportune time to educate the farming masses, especially in cotton, to use certificates.

With each warehouse receipt for a bale of cotton issue a certificate for \$25. Thus you create money out of good bond paper, and have the cotton also. The government can send the people's money to Wall Street to save and protect the gamblers in stocks and bonds and the gold standard high financiers, but not a cent can be furnished the South and West, to protect their interests, and thus our products that are obliged to be sold in order to pay debts under the existing circumstances are to be sacrificed to the high financiers, via the New York Cotton Exchange.

Now is the time for the farmers to appoint and create a school of "financial prophets," learn the lesson today. As we are being robbed this year, so we have been robbed every year in the past, and will be robbed every year in the future, under the present system. Let a copper mine set of thieves and gamblers break, and cotton, corn, wheat and oats are to pay all the losses—no money!

Now, there is only one thing to learn; a cotton certificate on a bale of cotton at 5 cents per pound, has the whole world as indorser, and creates a local medium of currency in every community where the cotton is stored and relieves and frees us forever from the influences of Wall Street. Gold always comes high, and the \$600,000,000 cotton crop has to pay too much rake off to those who own the gold, and the people of the South must manage their own finances outside the Wall Street realm of gold influence, and the object lesson is before us as being practiced, by the bankers. Now, the farmers must learn to do their own financing, and right now is the time to see and understand how the trick is turned. When you employ millionaire National bankers and Wall Street gambling thieves and the dear old New York Cotton Exchange to work for us, they cut out millions agwinnin' and a-comin'—cut both ways—heads I win, tails you lose.

Now, let every Farmers Union paper and every honest paper in all the land, take up the financial question, discuss and study it. It is easy to be seen at a glance that a certificate issued on each bale of King Cotton will

put the whole world at financial rest and wondering what is the matter. Money will be as thick as Inzalls had leaves in that Valambrosa forest, and then our dear old friend, "Gold," will come humbly forward from all parts of the world, take off his hat and bow, most humbly to "Miss Cotton Certificate," and will be ready to do her bidding.

We must get from under the oppressive influence of Gold, New York Gamblers and the New York Cotton Exchange. Now, what is the best and surest and safest and quickest way out?

LEONIDOS F. SCOTT,
Editor Free Press,
Conyers, Ga.

STICK, STICK, EVERYBODY STICK!
Editor Co-operator: I would be glad to know that everybody was taking your valuable paper. I am Organizer and Lecturer for Monroe County and what I say I know to be true.

Our warehouse is completed and as I have been all over the county, I find that our house, though it cost \$2,500, will not hold all of the cotton. The merchants and bankers are in favor of the holding of cotton for 15 cents.

I would be glad that all people who have taken the obligation would stick to it. I want one and all to know that this nation depends upon our loyalty to our oaths. Just think of how many cold, hungry, uneducated, poor, orf-cut children and weary women that have been swindled out of their just earnings by those pirates and cotton exchange gamblers. This would make the blood run cold in our veins. Put your foot down on it, and stick to your obligation. Get it and read it over and over, and at the same time, cast your eyes over at the loving wives and little ones and brace up to it.

We are giving receipts, checks, and any old thing, to satisfy our debts and holding our cotton. The above way pays rent, mortgage, and secures us plenty to subsist on and all things are lovely and "the goose honks high," and until Mr. Price and his copirates shall come to our price shall we ever sell our cotton.

Stick, stick, stick—everybody stick!
THOMAS E. KNIGHT,
Clarendon, Ark.

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

A MORTGAGE STORY.
Editor Co-Operator. We take Co-Operator and think it is a fine paper.

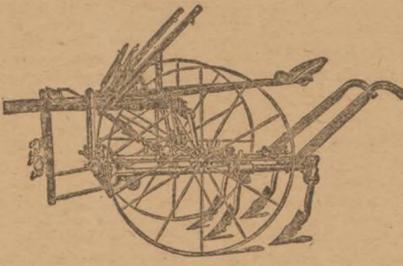
I am a nonunion woman, but my husband is a strong Union man, and I hope all the Unions will stick together and win the fight and shun all the mortgages.

I can tell you of a man who went to a merchant and told him he wanted some planting potatoes and told him he didn't have the money to pay for them just then.

"All right, Mr. D., you can get them." He had his clerk to put them up for him, and in a few minutes the merchant came out with a long sheet of paper.
"Here Mr. D. you sign this and you can get anything you want."
But Mr. D. didn't sign it and had

Diversification is All Right But Cotton is the Money Crop

And "Standard" Cultivators and Planters are crop getters.



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

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

Remember that every "drop" missed by a planter

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

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

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

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



Emerson Mfg. Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

the merchant pour the potatoes back in the barrel, and they have got along just finely ever since without giving that mortgage. I think if all the farmers would do this way they would soon get to where they wouldn't be asked for a mortgage.

I believe every man ought to pay his just debts if it takes the hide. Let's raise all the garden truck we can and raise all the chickens and garden "sassa" and stay out of debt.
Hurrah for Mrs. Eva Bowley of Moody, Texas. Your letter is just up to date and I hope we may read a good letter from some of the Liberty Union members of old Coryell County frequently.

Wishing your good paper great success and hoping to win the fight.
MRS I. D. BRIM,
Abilene, Tex.

A STRONG AND FIRM SISTER.
Editor Co-Operator: I am a member of Lone Oak Local Union and I think our Union is progressing very nicely with its work. I have not been a member of our Union very long and do not know just how many members we have, but I do know that we have some good Union people here. We have several lady members, too.

We are all holding for 15 cents and believe that we will get it. Some of our brothers say they are going to have 15 cents or hold it until the ties rot off.
Now, dear friends, let's all hold for that and we will sure get it.

I see some of the ladies do not think it any benefit to have women in our Union, but I do. The more good members we have the stronger our Union will be.
There has been very little cotton sold in this part of the county at this writing. We have not put our cotton in the warehouse, but we are holding it just the same.

I am glad to see the people organizing and holding for their rights.
Now, sisters, come on and join in this great fight, and be sure to fight hard for you and your family's rights, and the Lord will be sure to bless us all in the end.

Hoping The Co-Operator and its many readers success, I am your strong and firm sister,
MAUDE FAGG,
Griffin, Ark.

HOW HE HOLDS CO-OPERATOR.
Editor Co-Operator: I just can't keep from writing a little to the grand old Co-Operator, which I took from one of Tom Watson's monuments at my front gate recently, and after reading the front page and your editorial page, all of which I know was the work of that master brain of yours, Brother Pyle, prompted by that patriotic love in your soul for The Farmers' Union and for our dear old Southland. I want to say that I thank you from the very depths of my soul for that issue of The Co-Operator, and especially for that part of it that originated in your fertile brain. I wish I could reach across the space that is between us to-night and grasp your hand and draw you over here into

Louisiana. Yes, sir, and hug you by sections, for I know I couldn't embrace the whole Pyle at once.

We want you to remember that we, over here in Louisiana, are standing loyally to our guns, and all the lies that have been published have made no breach in our ranks yet, nor will they.

Continue to pour in the hot shot. Expose the venomous lies. Show up the thieves and rascals in their most hideous aspect. Never fear nor falter in the grand work. The Union will stand by you and strengthen you with their means and their prayers. Our victory shall be ours, and the year of jubilee. God speed it and help each one to do his whole duty, in the prayer of this scribe, who has enlisted for the war.

Yes, sir, the issue of the National Co-Operator of Nov. 20th (and many since) is a crown of honor for O. P. Pyle, its editor. May heaven's choicest blessings rest on him. Fraternally,
N. J. BELTON,
Simsboro, La.

HICO DISTRICT UNION.
Editor Co-Operator: Please publish the enclosed resolution and oblige:
Whereas, We believe there has been and is too much publicity of the busi-

ness transactions of our Order, therefore be it
Resolved, That we recommend to our head officials to refrain from giving to the public press for publication anything of a business nature pertaining to the Union.
Done by order of the above named body in regular session.
J. O. WILLBANKS,
President,
L. N. MORRIS,
Secretary Pro Tem,
Hico, Tex.

FINANCE "DISTRESS" COTTON.
To The Co-Operator: I see a great deal said about warehouses and financing "distress" cotton and some brother said we need 1,000 more warehouses in Texas. It seems as though that's all we need. Now, brothers, I am a warehouse believer myself, but warehouses is not the remedy by themselves. My opinion is that the financing of this "distress" cotton is the most important thing there is to do.

Now, brother Editor, my plan is this: Let every Local finance its own "distress" cotton, before it is planted, by helping the members stay out of debt in town and keep their indebtedness in each Local. This would bring about co-operation in several ways, and one thing it will do sure and that is it will bind and cement our Local membership, thereby creating a solid foundation for the organization at large.

Best wishes for the Order, I am
JIM CHERRY,
Rockdale, Tex.

LIVING AT HOME AND WELL.
Editor Co-Operator: This is fine weather. The hens are cackling, the little chicks are scratching and some of them are large enough to fry. We are still wearing our old clothes, living at home, reading Co-Operator and those who have cotton are still holding for 15 cents.

Now, boys, we must stick to the Union, raise more corn, potatoes, hogs, chickens and stuff we can use at home and not so much cotton, and we will win the battle.
With best wishes to Co-Operator and its many readers, I am yours to win.
L. W. JONES,
Trout, La.

Newt. Gresham.
Founder of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

So many of our people have written for portraits of the late Newt Gresham, the founder of the Farmers' Union, that we have decided to have a large engraved picture made on appropriate paper, 19x25. This picture can be framed and hung up in your lodge room or residence. They are sold, postage paid, for 25 cents each, the money to be used for the benefit of the family of our deceased brother and founder, who gave his life for this great organization. Every member of the Order should have one. The name of the founder of this great organization will be cherished in the memory of the farmers of this country as long as time shall last. The great good he did for humanity while giving his own life to the cause, can never be estimated. He did all mortal can do. He gave his life for the cause that those who are to follow might be industrially free. Send all orders to O. P. Pyle, Dallas, 1622a.

man and want you to keep shooting at this thing till we see if the Lord lets us live long the Constitution amended.

I. L. DICKEY,
Centerville, Tex.

A WOMAN FLORIST
5 Hardy Everblooming 25c
On their own roots ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER.
Sent to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.
GEM ROSE COLLECTION
White Emma Godol, pure white.
Mrs. Ben H. East, deep red.
Bridemaid, grandest pink.
Edison Grand, bright red.
New York, light blue.
SHERMAN BARGAINERS
5 Carolina the "Divine" Flower, all colors, 25c.
4 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums, - - - 25c.
6 Beautiful Calceas, - - - 25c.
2 Grand Orchid Camas, - - - 25c.
2 Sweet-Scented Tuberoses, - - - 25c.
2 Fuchsias, all different, - - - 25c.
10 Lovely Gladiolus, - - - 25c.
10 Sweetest Fanny Plants, - - - 25c.
15 Pink Flower Seeds, all different, 25c.

Any Five Collections for One Dollar, Post-Paid. Guarantee satisfaction. Once a customer, always one. Catalog Free. MISS ELLA V. BAINES, Box 50, Springfield, Okla.

ROCKY FORD CANALOUPE SEED FOR SALE.
I have several hundred pounds of my own raising of the best kind that is raised in here. Also quite a lot of Bureau's Klondike cucumber seed. They are a fine shipper. A package of each 15c. Get my prices on quantities before buying elsewhere. I am State Secretary for the Farmers' Union in Colorado. H. S. Stovall, Rocky Ford, Colo. 4-1-08

TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS, SHERMAN, TEXAS, makes a business of improving farm seeds. Largest seed growers in the Southwest. Our illustrated booklet on "How to Improve Farm Seeds" is chock full of "Seed Gumptions." Send your name now. t.f.

15c COTTON! INSURE YOUR CROP!
A New Way to Increase the Price of Cotton Listen, Mr. Planter.
You Want 15c for your Cotton. It would mean 5c a pound profit, and you ought to have that much. You combine, struggle, make sacrifices and shoulder trouble all for the sake of a little higher price for your cotton. If it cost you 9c to produce cotton, you have a profit of 2c when you sell at 11c, and so, a little means double profit, or 7c is profit that counts.
Now, Mr. Planter, we have a plan that will INSURE you MORE profit, and we believe so fully in our plan, that we will furnish the money necessary for you. You need not invest any money at all.
A postal will bring you full explanation. We back our faith with the cash. It's worth your while to know about our plan to produce 15c cotton.
T. J. KING COMPANY, Richmond Va.

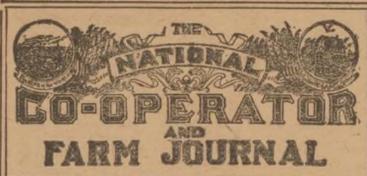
GOOD SEED BRINGS GOOD CROPS
Our Seeds are not only Tested so that we know they will grow, but they are True to Name, Northern grown and big yielders. Everything for field and garden. A big 74-page catalog No. 13 tells all about our
TESTED SEEDS
how to spray fruit-trees; also our line of Spray Pumps, Poultry Supplies, Special Bordeaux Mixtures, Disinfectants, Arsenate of Lead, etc. It is sent free. Write for it to-day.
MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO.,
110 So. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

SECRET A NECESSITY.
National Co-Operator. That man at Clarksville who signs his name W. A. Stone is as firm as a stone. I wish he could go all over Texas to every Union and tell what he wrote to the Co-Operator about keeping our business among ourselves.

We will never succeed as a Union as long as we tell our business to our enemies. We had better keep our business secret or do away with our doorkeepers. We had as well hold our meetings with open doors as to tell all we do at our meetings.

Brother Farmer, our cotton would have been sold for 15 cents long ago if our enemy had not known our price. If the Union had set the price at 10 cents and give it out I don't believe we would have got it. The thing our enemy is after is not to let us price our cotton.
Now, Brother Stone, I am a Union

BEES BEES
Do you keep bees? If you don't you should, for there is nothing that will pay you better according to the amount invested; that is, if you will use improved hives and supplies. Write us today for our 64-page catalogue telling all about bee supplies and how to keep bees. Address:
W. F. MORGAN, Gatesville, Tex.



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O. P. PYLE
President and Editor
GEO. B. LATHAM
General Manager

Terms of subscription, one dollar a year, in advance.
Entered as second-class matter November 13, 1906, at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



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



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

This schedule of prices was agreed upon at the National Convention of the Farmers' Union held at Little Rock, September 3, 1907, and all members are expected to maintain them during the year 1907-1908. The key to success in this organization is Controlled Marketing. Don't dump your crop on the market the month you harvest it. Help to make these prices standard by refusing to sell for less. Organize and stay organized!

Cotton, middling, per lb.	15
Wheat, No. 1, red, per bu.	100
Corn, No. 2, per bu.	35
Cotton seed, per ton.	2000

Do not sell for less.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Take a look at the label on your paper and see when your time expires. Your paper will stop when your time expires. This is best for you and for us. To keep fully posted on the workings of this great National organization, you must read The Co-Operator. Be sure to renew in time.

Every warehouse built is another link in the great chain which is to form a more perfect system. Build the warehouse.

Are we building any warehouses now? If we are to change the system by building one of our own, we must get busy and stay busy. There is no time to be lost.

When The Co-Operator is in the hands of all the members of this great business Union we will succeed in building up the greatest business organization this world has ever known.

This organization needs none but builders. Appeals to prejudice will do us harm, and the man who will do it is a very dangerous man indeed. We must build a class organization for business purposes.

When the political spell-binder goes among us this year and tells us how he loves the dear farmer, let's ask him to help us build a warehouse. Let's see how much he loves us. Let him know that this is a business organization.

If we are not getting our part of the wealth of the world, it is our fault. We have simply let the other fellow do more thinking than we have done. We must not permit him to do this. We must do what the other fellows have done. We must have an understanding.

Sentiment is not business. No great business organization can be built up by sentiment alone. No believer of The Farmers' Union should talk anything but business to our people. To array one class against another will do us no good, but a great deal of harm.

Never get discouraged. See what a great organization has been built in these few years. Now, that it is builded, all we have to do is to see that it does the proper things. See that its great power is directed properly, along business lines. Surely this will not be hard to do.

Let us be not deceived. The world was not made in a day. It will take time to build a perfect system of marketing. This we will do, however, if we stay on the right track, and never get on the sidings, which are never safe. To stay on the main track means industrial

development, business evolution, if you please, and to accomplish this we must use every legitimate means in our power.

Judging from the many nice letters we are receiving, The Co-Operator is pleasing its readers better than ever before. We are thankful for these expressions of appreciation and will strive to make it a better paper from week to week. We will never cease our labors till a business organization is built up which will emancipate the farmers of this fair land of ours from the financial slavery under which they have been made to live for all these weary years past.

MORTGAGES! MORTGAGES!

No farmer can be the free and independent American citizen he should be and give a mortgage on his crop from year to year. A mortgage means financial death to any one who will give it. Co-Operator editor is glad to know that now there is a general awakening, all over the country, on the subject of mortgages. Fifteen years ago in the town of Mincola, when Co-Operator editor first began this fight, he stood almost alone, and it was a very unpopular fight indeed. To-day the fight against the mortgage and credit system is one of the basic principles of The Farmers' Union, the greatest farmers' organization this world has ever seen. When we first began the fight, the merchants of our little city were very bitter against us, believing that we were trying to injure their business, and to really run them out of business. But they finally got converted to the doctrine and became as great supporters of the doctrine as we were.

The fight against mortgages is not a fight against the merchants or any other legitimate business. This is a fight not only for the farmer, but for all other legitimate business enterprises. The system is bad not only for the farmer, but for the merchant as well. With all the caution merchants can take, fully 95 per cent of them fail sooner or later. This proves beyond any doubt whatever that the system is bad for them as well as for the farmer. It is financial death to the farmer all the time and is financial death to the merchant sooner or later. The farmer, now, being a business man, or should be, should simply refuse longer to practice a system which he knows means his financial death, a system which literally makes slaves of himself, his wife and his babies. The system also being bad for the merchant, meaning ultimately his financial death, the merchant should oppose the system and do all in his power to do away with it, and he will do so when he properly understands it.

We should simply refuse to give a mortgage. The merchant many times is forced to exact a mortgage if he sells on time. If he sells on credit, he must likely buy on credit, and the man from whom he buys will not sell him unless he exacts mortgages from those to whom he extends credit. Thus you see it is not the fault of the local merchant. It is the fault of the system under which we have lived for so many long, weary years.

There is no way to be financially independent but to stay clear of mortgages, live at home, stay out of debt, and thus be able to control the price of our products. We will make but poor headway in controlling prices if we do not own the products, for pay day must come some day, and the products placed upon the market will always break prices.

This, now, is an individual matter. Let us begin at the home, the very base of civilization, and bring about this reform, thus making the farmer what, indeed, he should be, the most prosperous and independent man on the face of the earth.

WHAT GOOD CAN RESULT?

It seems that the Association of Commercial Club Secretaries, the membership not being confined to Texas, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the suggestion of the Central West Texas Association of Commercial Clubs that a general conference of the agricultural and commercial interests of the State of Texas be held to discuss and agitate a movement to arouse a greater interest in public matters on the part of the whole people of the State, be approved, and that the legislative committee of the Commercial Secretaries of Texas be requested to call such a conference, to be held at Fort Worth on Thursday, March 12, 1908."

What good can result to the farmers from such a conference as this? Who would authorize the farmers who might attend it, to speak for the agricultural masses of the State, having so many different interests involved? The Farmers' Union numbers some 200,000 members in Texas. Would the Union recognize any action of farmers not authorized by it to speak for them? There are aggregations of farmers in the State, the Horticultural Association, the Swine Breeders' Association, the Truck Growers, Association, the Pecan Grow-

ers' Association and others of this character of farmers' organizations, almost without number. Would they recognize the action of farmers not sent by them to this conference and instructed to speak for them?

The commercial clubs in the various towns and cities where they exist are authorized to speak for the mercantile and other business interests of their respective towns and cities, but why should Louisiana or Arkansas, or the commercial interests of any other State presume to suggest or recommend or have any voice in the character of legislation Texas should have?

But for the argument's sake, let us presume that every farmer attendant upon and participant in this conference was fully empowered to speak and to act. What good could result? The last legislature enacted insurance laws that incensed the insurance companies, some of the life concerns, to the extent that they refused to play in our backyard any longer and picking up their doll rags, left the State and some of them have even gone to law to have the courts abrogate these laws. The Commercial Clubs and the various business interests they represent, side with the insurance companies and denounce these laws. The agricultural masses and the people generally, save that class that arrogate to themselves exclusively the term "business interests," indorse these insurance laws and desire them retained upon the statute books.

Any effort at harmony on this point, then, would prove fruitless, so that would be labor lost and only tend to antagonize the classes, a result most earnestly to be deprecated and strenuously avoided.

There was legislation regulating and taxing railroads, enacted by the last legislature, that the railroads are fighting in the courts and the so-called self-arrogated "business interests," applaud, encourage and give their sympathy to this legal opposition by the railroads. The farmers and great masses of the people applaud this legislation and demand that it be retained and vigorously enforced.

If, perchance, the courts should say this insurance legislation and this railroad legislation, or either conflicts with the Constitution of the Federal or State Government, then the farmers and great masses of the people will demand that either or both of these laws so conflicting, be enacted to conform with the fundamental law. Where the masses of the people stand so firmly in approval of statute laws, especially the farming class, upon which rests absolutely and entirely the welfare and prosperity of every other interest, that are opposed only by the smaller mass of non-producers, how can you harmonize views so diametrically opposed and heart wishes so antagonistic?

No, The Farmers' Union is simply pursuing the even tenor of its way, attending to its own business, antagonizing no other man's business, interfering in nobody's affairs. It knows what it wants, understands fully what it needs. Has a clear-cut, distinct knowledge of its intentions and purposes and has marked out the lines along which it proposes and intends to secure all its aims and ends; therefore it has no leisure nor inclination to concern itself about anything foreign to its efforts and endeavors. When it feels in need of legislation of any character, it knows both how to ask for it and to get it. Therefore, the question recurs, "What Good Can Result?"

BONDS! BONDS! BONDS!

Bonds! Bonds!! Bonds! This is the cry, the aim, the object, the sole purpose of every corporation, trust, combine and business effort, commercial endeavor or trade enterprise that exists today, or that seeks to exist. And what are these bonds when they are put forth and thrust upon us? Only wind and water! Based on nothing, worth nothing, the rotten financial system that obtains in this country with the infamous tinkering the present Congress is attempting as a patchwork to it, is enabled to shove them off for good money that the promoters always put "where it will do the most good." And how shrewdly these unscrupulous promoters and bond mongers work the game. After they have palmed off their printed bits of paper that represent nothing palpable under the sun, being only bubbles, they will then go to work, manipulate the market, depress these bonds and buy them in to sell them again when they later work the market up, and thus out of nothing they rake in immense piles of money.

But the bond issues have outgrown the market. They are printed and put out faster than people can be found to buy them, hence an enlarged market must be created, and just see how systematically "the interests" set about to create it.

In the conspiracy to create this enlarged market for the purchase of bonds, two or three other things were also to be accomplished. President Roosevelt had incensed "the interests" because he was using all his power to enforce the law intended to make trusts, com-

panies and swindles amenable to the law, hence he must be punished, and with this purpose and others of minor import "the interests" precipitated what they called in Wall Street "the Roosevelt panic." The President was charged with causing it all "because of his hostility to capital and the industries of the country," as they put it, and the closing of factory doors, the paralysis of all industry and trade, the stringency of money and the consequent suffering that ensued were all charged to the President. But the people would not believe it and that part of the conspiracy was abortive, was still-born.

The other feature has not yet been accomplished, but it is in process of being brought to a successful issue in the Aldrich finance bill pending in Congress. This bill provides for what it terms "an emergency currency." If money be needed in any stress or contingency, to move crops for instance, National banks can get the money needed from the Government by depositing with the United States Treasurer, municipal, industrial, railroad and other kinds of bonds. Any old thing in the shape of a bond, the United States Treasurer will have to take and issue money to their face value for them to any bank seeking to make the barter. How the little jerkwater railroads will spring up throughout the country. Every time "the interests" want some more money, they will organize, charter and bond some kind of enterprise—any wild-cat scheme—and get good government money for them.

Mr. G. E. Wilcox, of Temple, Texas, in a communication to the Dallas News of Saturday, February 1, relative to this Aldrich bill, asks how the South and West could get any benefit from this Aldrich bill.

"Now, where are the banks to get these bonds? In the East, where the banks have large deposits and low rates of interest, much of their money is invested in bonds of the kind described, but in the South and West, where the deposits are not nearly so large, none of their funds are invested in bonds of any kind other than just a sufficient amount to secure their circulation.

"Now, in event of a stringency or scarcity of currency the banks of the South and West, who do not have any of these bonds, would have to go in the market and buy them and send them to Washington to get currency and would not get as much currency as they paid for them. The Eastern banks, having these bonds, as an investment or as collateral security for loans, could send them to the treasury and get the currency issued. Now, is not this bill intended to benefit the big banks of the East without being any benefit to the small banks of the South and West?"

"In all the comments on the Aldrich bill I have never seen any suggested as to how the banks are to get the necessary bonds for this additional currency to be issued against."

Surely this correspondent of The News is not so innocent as to suppose it was ever intended for anybody or anything but "the interests" to be benefited by the Aldrich bill. If it becomes a law the Government will indeed issue fiat money then, for the railroad industrial and many other kinds of bonds deposited for collateral will be "airy nothings," just so many bubbles.

But since Mr. Aldrich introduced his bill and made his dictatorial boast, something has happened. A bombshell was thrown into the Congress, the explosion of which was heard throughout the extremest limits of this entire country and "the interests" pale as sheeted ghosts and all a-tremble, are dumfounded, paralyzed with fear and ready to flee to Europe for safety. President Roosevelt sent a special message to the Congress on Friday, January 31, and it was lurid with thunderbolts and fierce as a tornado, in its wrath. It was a twister sure. Just read the following extracts which are only a few pointers as to what the whole message of some 10,000 words, or more, is:

"I again call your attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. If some way of remedying the abuse is not found the feeling of indignation against them among large numbers of our citizens will tend to grow so extreme as to produce a revolt against the whole use of the process of injunction.

"Not only should there be action on certain laws affecting wage earners; there should also be such action on laws better to secure control over the great business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, and especially over the great common carriers. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered to pass upon any rate or practice on its own initiative.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission should be provided with the means to make a physical valuation of any road as to which it deems this valuation necessary."

"I do not know whether it is possible, but if possible, it is certainly desirable, that in con-

nection with measures to restrain stock watering and overcapitalization, there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and 'cornering' the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with purchases of stocks or other securities or commodities on a margin for speculative and gambling purposes. There is no moral difference between gambling at cards or in lotteries or on the race track and gambling in the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other in kind, and in degree the evil worked is far greater. But it is a far more difficult subject with which to deal. The great bulk of the business transacted on the exchanges is not only legitimate, but is necessary to the working of our modern industrial system, and extreme care would have to be taken not to interfere with this business in doing away with the "bucket shop" type of operation. We should study both the successes and the failures of foreign legislators who, notably in Germany, have worked along this line, so as not to do anything harmful. Moreover, there is a special difficulty in dealing with this matter by the Federal Government in a Federal Republic like ours. But if it is possible to devise a way to deal with it the effort should be made, even if only in a cautious and tentative way. It would seem that the Federal Government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions."

"The Standard Oil corporation and the Santa Fe Railway Company have both been found guilty by the courts of criminal misconduct; both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines; and each has issued and published broadcast statements asserting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. These statements are very elaborate, are very ingenious and are untruthful in important particulars.

"Certain wealthy men, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrong-doer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money.

"The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish at present.

"The Administration and those who support its views are not only not engaged in an assault on property, but are strenuous upholders of the rights of property.

"We seek to control law-defying wealth; in the first place to prevent its doing dire evil to the Republic, and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and dreadful radicalism, which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse.

"Much has been said in attacks upon the policy of the present administration about the rights of 'innocent stockholders.' That stockholder is not innocent who voluntarily purchases stock in a corporation, whose methods and management he knows to be corrupt.

"The 'business' which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it pays the country to have hurt.

"I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrong doing."

Now, this bombshell may cause "the interests" and their congressional factotums to change front and they may pretend to "get good" and really permit some honest and decent work to be done.

Anyhow, the President's message is good reading and voices the sentiments of the people who have so long been the prey of "the interests."

It looks like the President had been reading The Co-Operator, does it not? He plumbs in lots of places The Co-Operator track to a hair.

Poultry Department

BUMBLE-FOOT.

Symptoms.—A swelling on the bottom of the foot, which extends to the uppermost side. It is usually caused by a fowl jumping off a high roost onto a hard floor.

Treatment.—Lance the swelling and squeeze out all the pus or matter. Then poultice with linned meal, renewing the poultice every morning.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE AMONG SMALL CHICKS.

In fact, a sick chicken is seldom worth saving. Those apparently cured chicks stand exposure very badly and usually die before mid-winter of some fowl ailment.

If all chicks seriously ill would die quickly it would save much cost and reduce the number of birds that produce weak chicks the following spring. There is no way to get sturdy stock unless these sick chicks are kept out of future breeding problems. I wish to consider the causes of illness in young chicks that they may be avoided rather than cured. The man who knows the dangers in the way of raising chicks is more likely to get success in this branch of poultry keeping.

What are some of the ailments of young chicks? What is the most common symptom in sick chicks? First one most often seen is diarrhea.

Diarrhea may come from variations in temperature in the brooder, from exposure to damp winds, from damp floors, from improper feeding, from absence of grit, from poison, from cholera and tuberculosis.

In brooder chicks usually it is due to one of two things; too low a temperature at night or bad methods of feeding. In hen-raised chicks diarrhea is often produced as the result of a too active hen because she leads her flock into wet grass or is too busy with her scratching to mother the chicks when needed. The method of feeding chicks with hens, the old way, is apt to produce bowel trouble.

WRONG FEEDING.

The old method of raising chickens on mash has much to answer for in the causation of diarrhea. The farmer's way is to mix up equal parts of bran and meal with water, or sour milk, and feed to hens and chicks alike. Too many real poultrymen follow the same method. It works well in many cases, but it always opens to abuse and is not to be recommended.

The danger of the wet mash is from fermentation. In warm weather this

begins soon after mixing and if not fed at once may be far advanced before the birds have any chance to get it into their crops. Even if it is in fairly good condition when swallowed, there is danger of spoiling after it gets into the crop. Fermentation irritates the crop, gizzard and intestines, and the prominent symptom that first appears is diarrhea under consideration. If a mash must be fed to summer chicks, let it be mixed with cold water, so that fermentation may be delayed as long as possible. The best way, nature's way, is giving all food dry. Then the chick cannot "bolt" the feed, mixes it with its own moisture that helps digestion, and the food when swallowed is free from fermentation. It is one of the results of the dry food movement that bowel diseases have become rare in such fed flocks.

Too large a proportion of brain in the mash will irritate the digestive system and produce a looseness of bowels. Unhulled oats are too hard to digest by the chick at any age and make trouble for the intestines.

Grit is necessary to the work of digestion in the chick. If not allowed access to grit, the gizzard cannot do its work, digestion suffers and the softened grain passes into the bowels improperly prepared for absorption. With out grit the gizzard often becomes impacted, the crop fills to its limit, and the chick dies with a looseness of the bowels.

Overfeeding, or overcrowding, with whole grain, especially with cracked corn, leads to a condition of digestion that is often accompanied by diarrhea.

EXPOSURE TO DAMP WINDS.

This occurs to all chicks that are not looked out for by the owner. It is second nature for the mother hen to drag her chicks into wet grass, out into rain storms, and to brood the chicks in the open air rather than to get under cover of the coop. Not one hen in fifty seems to care about rain or cold in her duties toward the chicks. If a cold rain sets in she is as likely as not to pick out a low spot in the grass where the water will settle and soak her chicks.

I have seen hens persist in mothering their chicks in a fence corner when a heavy shower was coming, rather than get them under cover. I have seen hens that had been driven to shelter with their chicks come out into the storm if opportunity were afforded. If you would avoid bowel "colics," as indicated by diarrhea in young chicks after exposure to wet, look well to the flock with hen or in brooder.

LET PEACE PREVAIL.

To The Co-Operator: For some time and for some reason I know not what there has been a row among the officers of The Farmers' Union, and such should not be the case if we hope to win in the future. Let me as one that loves The Farmers' Union and the cause which we believe to be right, admonish you, brethren, to please cast your eyes toward the poor wives and children of us farmers that have to toil day and night for a mere living that if the Union lives and achieves anything in the way of good, that we must get out of the Union. You had better settle your personal differences as soon as possible, and with as little noise as possible.

Each faction has their friends and influence, and if upon investigation of the charges and counter charges is gone into it is found to result disastrously to the people. If there are designing men—not to say grafters—in the Union who hold high positions, they should be thrown out at once. No good can come to any organization with dishonest or incapable men at the head. The Union has done a great work thus far, and it is yet in its infancy, and let us hope that the trouble will soon blow over and that it may continue in future, as in the past, to educate the farmer to diversify, plant less cotton and live at home, stay out of debt and convince the world that the farmer's life is the only real happy life to live, and that they can live at home and board at the same place if they will.

Plant you a garden and raise hogs and corn, and wheat or other grain for the hogs and cows for your milk and butter, and cotton as a surplus and you will be all right.

Hurrah for the Union. She has done some good for Texas and Arkansas, to say the least of it, for Arkansas got one of Uncle Johnny's blankets at Memphis, Tenn. Hurrah for Lorena Local Union. She is all right.

Fraternally,
JAS. W. TAYLOR.
Lorena, Tex.

A political party that exists because it has successfully fooled the people, can be touched with either hand.

THE COTTON MILL PROBLEM.

Editor Co-Operator: I wish to correct an error in the key that unlocks the door to the cotton problem of its handling and its course to the end. In the first error where I say "Let's all put up say \$20 apiece; 200,000 members at \$20 each will give us \$4,000,000 capital stock. This is the first year to start with. Now the second year we add another \$20. That will swell the capital stock up to \$8,000,000 in two years. The third year another \$20 apiece will swell it to \$12,000,000 capital stock, and the fourth year will give us \$16,000,000 capital stock, and all of us will have an \$80 capital at work.

How does that look to you, Mr.

Farmer Boy? Does it sound good to you, or does it sound bad? Ah, no. This is the key that unlocks the door to all "distress" cotton.

Say Brother Clod-Hopper, don't you think you could get some money advanced on your "distress" cotton from your own bank or banks? All you will have to do is to take your cotton checks and place them in your own bank and draw so much money on the "distress" cotton and go and pay the men you owe. Say don't it sound good and easy, Mr. Clod-Hopper? Now then tell me all of you if it cannot be done, and if it cannot be done tell me why it cannot. It will take care of every bale of cotton and every bushel of wheat and corn that ever would be grown in the United States.

We all will add to the capital stock every year until we all reach \$200 apiece capital stock. I think that will do. That will give us \$40,000,000 of money in cash capital. Now, Mr. Clod-Hopper brother, don't you know we can do that and no man be hurt, and all live just as good as we do live and every man hold his cotton till the stars fall and get 50 cents a pound for cotton just as easy as what we do get or what the gambler may please to give you? Don't you see that puts you boss? Don't it now? Let's see how many of you will say "I have got the \$20." Speak out and let's go.

With best wishes for the editor and all the readers of Co-Operator.

J. T. RAY.
Lone Oak, Tex.

WHERE UNIONISM IS ALIVE.

Editor Co-Operator: We do not wish to lose a single copy of your paper and feel almost as if we could not do without it.

Leonidas Local was organized in June, 1906, with an enrollment of seven and now has a membership of fifty-nine.

It is getting along nicely and most of the members are still holding their cotton, although a few have been forced to sell.

The people here are going to decrease their acreage for this year, and diversify their crops more hereafter and in this way be independent.

The people here are taking an interest in the meetings, for some members

come as far as six and eight miles. We hold two meetings a month.

We have an able corps of officers who contrive to make our meetings a success.

In our county we have two warehouses, one full and the other is being filled. Some of our nonunion brethren have their cotton in the warehouses, while others are holding at home. We are in the fight to win.

Best wishes to Co-Operator.
A. J. CARTER
Conroe, Tex.

Men, be sober—liquor has "licked" you long and hard and starved your family. Success and honor do not weave crowns out of the ruins of intemperance.

We Have A Home That You Can Own

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

LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The desire to invest in farm lands continues to grow for very good reasons, chief of which is the financial soundness of the investment. The Hon. Jas. Wilson, in his annual report for 1905, shows that during the last five years the value of the medium farms of the country has increased 33.5 per cent. In other words, every sunset during the last five years has seen land increase \$3,400,000, a growth unequalled in any other line of business. Thirty-five per cent of our population are farmers who, during the last decade, have produced an amount of wealth equal to one-half the entire National wealth produced in three centuries of the Nation's history. It is well for the farmer and those interested in other industries to bear these figures in mind in investing their earnings.

It is claimed that our population doubles every thirty years. This means that history repeats itself and land values are sure to double in value during the same period. Therefore, those who invest in land to-day are not speculating on the possibilities of land rising in price. Good cheap land areas are gradually narrowing down and the time to purchase is now. There are a number of tracts of land in the country that offer advantages to investors, renters and young farmers seeking land holdings.

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

BALANCED FARMING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

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

A GREAT COUNTRY.

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

SOIL.

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

WATER.

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

CROPS.

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

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

RAINFALL.

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

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

CLIMATE.

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

SAND STORMS.

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

THE PRINCIPAL TOWN

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

PRICES OF THIS LAND.

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

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

DON'T BE A ROLLING STONE.

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

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

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

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

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It is nerve energy that runs the organs of your body. The storage battery is the nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord, and from this battery nerve force is sent out through the system of nerves. To keep the body healthy you must have plenty of nerve force; if you have not, the organs work imperfectly, the circulation is sluggish, digestion bad, appetite poor, kidneys inactive, and aches, pains and misery are the penalty.

You can keep the system strong with Dr. Miles' Nerve. It assists in generating nerve energy; it strengthens the nerves and makes the whole system strong and vigorous.

"I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Nerve to those suffering from nervous prostration, insomnia and melancholy. After several months suffering from above diseases I tried this medicine and found immediate relief. It soothes and strengthens the nerves, chases away the gloomy and depressing thoughts and gives the sufferer renewed strength and hope. It is a superb nerve restorer."

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

Plan for Organizing Farmers' Union Banks and Some Reasons for Their Necessity.

Editor Co-Operator: Jordan Springs Local Union in recent meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Local Unions in all the States organizing banks of deposit to be known as Farmers' Union banks and to be open to the patronage of all people friendly to agriculture, so that home money be kept at home to be available for financing "distressed" cotton and financing our own business in our own way, and not be put into the National banks to be used against us as it has been done this year.

Resolved, That in many of the National banks agriculture has found a more deadly enemy than in the exchanges from the fact the banks have more money to fight the Union with.

Resolved, That many of the National banks are not only fighting us with

their own money, but with the people's deposits as well.

Resolved, That this Union denounce the action of Secretary Cortelyou in depositing the reserve of this Government with the National banks of New York to be locked up to depress the prices of produce.

The British financiers accomplished with their pens in 1862 what they failed to accomplish with their cannon in 1812. (See Hazard circular of 1862.)

Resolved, That the first day of January is pay day, as vendor's lien notes fall due on the first day of January and that the people notify the banks that they must have their deposits to pay off said notes. If this is not done there will be at least one hundred thousand bales of cotton forced on the market in Texas to pay said notes.

New York bankers say there is plenty of money and that they would not issue any bank notes and also object to this Government issuing currency. The National banks acknowledging this statement show that this panic was not a money panic but a bank panic to depress and rob agriculture and as long as the people let them

keep their deposits they will continue to rob them.

Resolved, That the United States in abolishing Negro slavery inaugurated the National banking system, a slavery ten times more dangerous than Negro slavery from the fact that National banking has not only reinstituted Negro slavery but created white slavery also. Andrew Jackson said that if the United States bank was not destroyed that it would destroy this Government. If one National bank in that day would destroy this Government, what will thirty-five hundred National banks do in this age?

As Andrew Jackson destroyed the National bank when he was President, it now becomes the duty of The Farmers' Union to destroy the National banking system.

Resolved, That The Farmers' Union never deposit any more money in a National bank for most of them have proven themselves to be our worst enemies.

Resolved, That this Union ask all the Unions of America to pass these resolutions at once.

Resolved, That this Union send a copy of these resolutions to The Co-

Operator and Galveston-Dallas News for publication.

Following is a plan suggested for the formation of Farmers' Union banks submitted to our Local by Bro. G. W. Jones and endorsed:

In organizing Union banks, they should be organized on the same principles as the United States Senate so the big fish will not eat up the little ones.

Let every Union man own as many shares as he wants, but do not let him have but one vote. Put the shares at fifty dollars each and then keep the voting power in the hands of the shareholders. If one own more than one hundred thousand shares and ten men own ninety thousand shares, the one man will vote more votes than the ten others; this is the way that corporations are run, and that is the way the big fish eat up the little ones.

As to the mortgage system, how is the poor man to get supplies? If the Union will organize banks of deposit they can loan the money on their crops. If not they will have to mortgage their crops to merchants as each other. So you see we have Union could withdraw their deposit

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