

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

Volume 30.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER 3, 1908

Number 6

PRESIDENT NEILL ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 25, 08.
To the Brotherhood of Texas:

The Galveston plan of handling cotton has been assailed from every stand-point by our enemies. They seem to have forgotten that upon the election of E. A. Calvin, as president at Waco in 1905, he made almost the same arrangement we now have with the Merchants & Planters' Warehouse and Compress Company of Galveston, and he began to concentrate cotton at Galveston. The next arrangements in the years of 1906-07 were made by E. A. Calvin to concentrate cotton at Houston. This Galveston plan is no new policy; it has been practiced for four years in succession.

Last fall during the panic, our local banks, and the banks of Houston refused further advance on cotton and they began calling in their loans. I arranged a meeting at Austin with Edwin Chamberlain, president of the Texas Bankers' Association; I also met him in San Antonio, later at Dallas. The situation was frankly discussed by each party present, and nothing was done. I then turned to Galveston, the only city in Texas that offered any aid; a deal was effected, whereby cotton stored in Galveston would receive advances in actual money, while cotton in the interior was paid for by clearing house certificates issued by the banks without furnishing a dollar in cash. This deal, small as it was at the time, saved not only Texas, but the South. The holding movement revived, the cotton was saved and the market sustained.

Now, what was the condition this fall? Local banks refused to advance on cotton, neither you nor I had the power to make

them respond. I went before the Bankers' Association and tried to persuade them to help you. They treated me politely, but could not aid us. What was to be done? The people were clamoring for money; cotton was being sacrificed on the streets. What would you have done? To stand still was criminal. I obeyed the demand of our people and effected the Galveston Plan. Galveston was the only city in Texas that offered to loan money on cotton: What were the conditions then? Cotton was being sacrificed on the streets of every cotton town. There was no competition in its sale. The cotton buyer had his own way. Just as soon as the Galveston plan was announced the cotton buyer was astounded. They saw at once that they must almost pay the Galveston price for cotton or it would be shipped to Galveston. What was the result? In many instances they have been forced to pay within one dollar of the Galveston price. The local buyers were losing their enormous profits. They at once began to assail us through the Press, making the charge that I was trying to destroy the warehouse system, when in fact there is not a cotton buyer in Texas, who would not gladly have destroyed every warehouse in the state if they could, and they have fought the warehouse system from its incipency. They have with premeditation and malice afore-thought, refused to patronize your warehouses when they could have done so profitably.

The Galveston plan is the only plan to save our warehouse system. To make our warehouses a success, cotton must be financed. The banks now refuse to loan loyally; we must bring

about competition. Immediately after the adoption of the Galveston plan, Houston offered to loan money on cotton stored there, and is now talking of building a great warehouse system; Dallas must build a system of warehouses in order to protect her trade. Fort Worth, Waco, San Antonio; then such towns as Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Weatherford, Dublin, Brownwood, and Cisco, and so on including all the smaller towns; each town will protect its own interest and the time will come when each town will have its own warehouse and the local market will be put in competition with the banks of larger cities. The contract recently signed with the railroad companies of Texas to build spur tracks to all of our warehouses, will kill all opposition to our warehouse: cotton yards that are now doing a flourishing business in opposition to our warehouses will go out of business as they cannot compete with our warehouses and pay drayage charges, etc. These spur tracks when built will save thousands of dollars to our people annually in drayage charges, besides the convenience of handling the cotton. Some of our people have been led to believe that the battle for 15 cent cotton was lost and have lost courage on this account. Remember that 15 cents was the minimum price fixed by the Southern Cotton Association, and was the slogan of the banker and merchant. All the people were demanding 15 cent cotton; because conditions warranted it. The panic came on the 28th of October and paralyzed business conditions everywhere. The merchant and banker deserted the cause of the farmer, at once called desperately for their money;

then it was that the Farmers' Union showed its strength, its power to do things. It demonstrated single-handed and alone its ability to prevent the sacrifice of the cotton crop and to save the country from bankruptcy and ruin. You carried your cotton in the face of these conditions and sold it for a fair price, thus relieving the country's financial strain, and at the same time restored the financial condition of your country.

The union has now reached the place to again demonstrate its power. Stop selling cotton. Place all cotton that does not need financing and such that can be financed at home in your local warehouses and ship to Galveston such cotton as must be sold or that needs to be financed. Don't sell a single bale of cotton on the streets of your town. The street buyer is in league with your enemies and sells your cotton weeks before you bring it to town. He is able to gamble on your product by reason of the street system of selling. Oftentimes the street buyer will tell you that he would be glad you could get 15 cents for your cotton when he has already sold it for 9 cents; he well knows that an advance would ruin him financially. The street buyer that sells your cotton months ahead, is a bear on the market and is an enemy to mankind and you in particular.

Get your neighbor to hold his cotton. This crop is not the size of the average. All the states are now in the holding movement and the effect will be magical upon the cotton market.

The farmers of Texas must seek the co-operation of all the

(Continued on page 3.)

Selling Agency Plan Suggested.

BY T. P. STILLWELL, LONE OAK, TEXAS.

Editor Co-Operator:

I will give my idea of how the cotton situation ought to be handled:

1. Every town ought to have a warehouse sufficient to store one-half of its usual crop.

2. Every bale ought to go from the gin into a warehouse and be insured on entry, a receipt given, the cotton graded or classed, and recorded in proper books.

3. Every warehouse ought to report every night by mail to state headquarters the number of bales received that day, number shipped out, and the number on hand, giving this data by grades or classes as well as full details; these in turn to be tabulated and reported to national board of marketing.

4. The national board of marketing should sell direct to spinners or rather take orders for cotton at the price fixed by the growers, neither less nor higher.

5. The order should be turned over to the shipping department and shipment made from the most desirable warehouse or warehouses, taking into consideration freight rates and the storage conditions, whether congested or not.

6. At stated periods, say weekly, a percentage of cotton sold during that period as compared to the entire amount warehoused up to that date should be made, and the proceeds of sales sent to the different warehouses on basis of their receipts always considering grades or classes.

7. On stated days these warehouses should estimate the pound prorata price and pay out to holders of its certificates or receipt their just prorata of the sales during each period, marking it on the receipt and ordering it on the books.

This general plan would insure to every member of the union (1), the price set by the union for his cotton. (2), It would destroy any chance for a break to be made in market by some getting scared and rushing the cotton on the market. (3), It would make like prices and treatment to every man whether he had one bale or one hundred. (4), It would put the cotton farmer in position to get money for his cotton every week in the year, and it would enable the man who has to have money to pay his obligations to get the money without sacrificing the price of the labor of his wife and children to the cotton speculators. (5), It would in the end unite every cotton raiser with the union; for the non-union raiser would get less for his cotton, and when convinced he was get-

ting less would hasten to join in with the others.

Now some may doubt whether it would insure getting the price set by the union. I reply that the only thing needed to insure it is for the majority of the cotton raisers to agree and carry out their plans. Say two-thirds of the cotton raisers go into this plan and set the price at 12 or 15 cents, then say the crop is a 13-million crop. How will we get 15c ents, after last year's crop of less than twelve million has carried the price less than 9c?

Well, suppose the one-third who are not in the plan rush their cotton on and the crop outlook is so fine they only get 8 cents or less, then four million bales will soon be gone and the spinners will have to go to the only place where the staple can be had. No warehouse has any cotton to sell for it has already been placed. No manipulator can get a bale from any one for any price except from the national marketing headquarters, and there only at the set price, but what if the crop is more than the world can use? We will keep it in our warehouse until needed. We had better sell six million bales at 15-cents and keep three million bales over, than to sell nine million bales for 8 or 9 or 10 cents, for we would get as much money for six million bales at 15 cents as for nine million at 10 cents and have three million bales to sell next year.

Should my plan meet with favor enough to get into print and should it be worth considering by our leaders, I would be pleased to have its merits and demerits discussed, and will gladly enter into a more minute discussion of the details and working and feasibility of the plan.

If any attempt is made to carry out my plan it should be started at once.

SUGGESTS PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Would Arrange for Systematic Campaign.

Editor Co-Operator: I want to write a few lines for our paper. I have been studying the condition that has to be met sooner or later, and it seems to be the most serious problem confronting our efforts to get the minimum price for our cotton.

When we look over this vast cotton country and note the difference in time in which each section is capable of placing cotton on the market, we find South Texas is quite two months in advance of North Texas. If this be a fact, which it is, then it appears that our efforts should be to cut off this early supply, if possible; and one of the first efforts should be to send a strong

Notice to the Farmers

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¶ We were endorsed first by President E. A. Calvin, and now by President D. J. Neill to store and sell your cotton and finance your crop.

¶ Your interests are our interests; higher prices for you our aim.

¶ Our 37 years experience and hundreds of pleased shippers are our recommendations to you.

¶ We are able to make liberal advances at 6 per cent interest.

¶ Mr. J. C. Albritten, the official representative of the Union is here to look after your interests.

¶ We promise to hold your cotton until you instruct us to sell; then we sell promptly, and render quick returns.

¶ Write or wire us for full particulars or further information.

H. KEMPNER, Cotton Factor, Galveston, Texas.

force of organizers there and keep them there until that part is so fortified as to be impenetrable by the gambling speculators who seem determined to get all early cotton to help depress the market later on. It does seem to me that the most essential field is the most neglected.

Most any small child can stop a small hole in a great dam, but it requires an army of men to close the breach when it gets under headway. If the cotton placed on the market in June and July could be kept off until August, the condition would be so changed that the minimum of 15c could easily be had.

By all means this early cotton must be kept off the market. It is without doubt the most effective weapon that can be had to beat down the price of all other-cotton that goes on the market later.

How to do this best, I am not able to say. God knows I wish I did. There must be education of the farmer, the merchant and the banker upon the line of co-operation, for it is evident that these forces must mutually come together, else our noble purpose to force a reasonable profit upon cotton, virtually the South's only money crop, is lost. It seems that the most feasible plan would be for our representatives to meet the business men of South Texas, say Austin or San Antonio, before so many thousand farmers mortgage their all, and get so tied up that nothing but forced marketing of cotton is possible.

However, I leave the plan to abler heads. I have thought of this proposition seriously, believing it deserves our first consideration. It is there the first bomb is thrown, it is there they are most weak, it is our weakest point, and it is there we must fortify. A successfully fought battle has much to do with future campaigning.

This coming together of all

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forces of the South means an easy fought battle; remaining apart, years of struggle and perhaps defeat, unless, perhaps, the dignity of him who creates all wealth becomes so outraged that nothing but the complete dissolution of the price manipulator, the octopus whose aim is to rush all wealth into his own maw, in the face of the cries of the women and children who produced it. Then when forbearance has lost its virtue, the outraged will rise, if manhood is left, and fight his own battle, of which I will not try to portray.

If the bankers and merchants in our section of the country, are willing to help us, why not all sections? Is it possible that he who has become wealthy off the products of him who produced it, turn to the thieves of the east, and rob his neighbor? God forbid that man should become so lost in sin, in getting his wealth to cast his lot with a band of eastern thieves, to rob the farmer and their poor wives and children.

To wring tears from helpless women and children who should have plenty for their labor, is the greatest shame this earth will ever know, and the farmer who refuses to go into this righteous battle and help rescue his wife's and children's rights is just a little too far gone for my consideration. **W. B. TAYLOR,**
McDade, Texas.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM TAYLOR COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator: Reluctantly I have been forced to abandon the lecture field of Taylor county for want of means to carry out the work as planned in the early autumn. Some six weeks

of my entire time was given to this work in the months of August and September. During this time much good was accomplished by personal visits to defunct locals, families and individuals. My work was handicapped by many difficulties over the country. Being general election year, many people preferred the discussion of partisan politics to that of political economics. Then it being the usual time for protracted meetings of religious bodies, there were comparatively few neighborhoods but what were thus engaged. Farmers were in the height of harvesting forage crops and beginning to gather cotton. All these were enough to retard the work of unionism, and were right and proper, and no complaint will be lodged against them.

But there was one obstacle, and a very potent one which lay athwart my path, and that was the ubiquitous ice cream night festival, which seduced all the young, and not a few of the older people.

There were but two neighborhoods in all my rounds where I had dates at school houses, but what the pestiferous festival would bob up within easy reach. This condition was demoralizing and had a bad effect and seriously crippled the work. No one can fully appreciate the disappointments along these lines, excepting those who came in daily personal contact.

I have, up to date, since the first of October been evaporating in enforced idleness, so far as public work is concerned, but I hope for a revival along the line, soon.

Educational work is being sorely felt and as soon as crops, etc., are off our hands, another move will be made.

About two weeks ago I visited Mulberry Canyon in West Taylor county, and organized a local, Buttman school house, with the following names:—E. H. Cordill, Pres.; O. H. Carothers, vice-Pres.; J. E. Patterson, Sec.-Treas.; F. Z. Turner, Chap.; J. T. Lewis, bookkeeper; Leo Moss, conductor; B. C. Hodge, J. H. Eusminger, A. J. Pannel, G. C. Hodge, W. E. Moss, C. L. Loffler, C. V. Marshall, Frank Moss, M. Q. Burrus.

I spoke to a good crowd of ladies and gentlemen at White Church school house on the first night following, and found unionism at white heat in this local.

I have an invitation to attend a district meeting of several locals in Mullberry Canyon on Sat., Dec. 19th, and if weather and conditions are favorable, will spend some time in that section. The district meeting will be held with the local at Buttman.

O. S. McILROY.
Abilene, Texas, R. F. D. 1.

**PRESIDENT NEILL
ISSUES AN ADDRESS.**
Continued from page 1.

people in the coming struggle. They must diversify their crops, raising their corn, meat, peas, beans, potatoes; in fact everything they consume at home; such things raised at home removes the necessity for giving a mortgage; no farmer who has his living at home is forced to give a mortgage for supplies. Corn that can be raised for 50 cents is now being sold for 75 cents. Meat that can be raised at 6 cents is now being sold at 20 cents; beans and peas that can be raised at 40 cents a bushel, are now being sold at \$3.00 a bushel. Any farmer that will reason at all, can see that no farmer can afford to buy his living out of his low price cotton.

If the farmer will raise his living and stop buying it, he will naturally reduce the cotton acreage, and this of itself will reduce the volume of cotton and will raise the price to a profitable basis.

The spinners entrenched behind the New York and New Orleans exchanges present a formidable power that can only be broken by independent farmers. Just as long as the farmer is dependent and his cotton has to be financed, he will be at the mercy of organized monopoly. Just as soon as he becomes independent of the old conditions, immediately he may verily take his place among men and assert his rights as men and enjoy them.

The spinners are not our friend, they are the best organized men in the world; they in council can order and, this is done that all factories run on half time, thereby, at one fell stroke enhancing the price of manufactured goods and at the same time decreasing the price of your cotton; compelling you to pay more for your goods and at the same time, take less for your cotton. All during the fight of 1907 for 15 cent cotton this was done and also the spinner could and did go upon the New York and New Orleans exchanges and daily set your market down in spite of the greatest holding movement and the greatest cotton pool the world ever saw.

You now, friends, have reached a place where in order to win this battle you must reform the methods and systems in vogue in the South, march up to the situation like business men, count up the cost of cotton farming, put in such reforms as will bring the needed relief. You cannot dodge the issue. It is up to the merchant, the lawyer, the preacher and the farmer to bring about these reforms. The far-

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mer is sufficient under the old systems. All other classes are suffering under the old conditions. None can escape the results that are sure to come and the effect will fall some time with crushing force upon our country. Congress must blot out cotton exchanges, making it a penitentiary offence to publish options that are now sent out by exchanges. The world flatters the farmer and pats him on the back with one hand telling him he is "it" with a big I, and with the other takes away his living. Farmers, stop being a soft snap; be cold blooded business men; be independent if you want the world to respect you. The history of the Farmers Union is unequalled among men. Its practical accomplishments are marvelous in the extreme; its educational system, its social features are without a parallel. Its power to do good among the agricultural masses is recognized everywhere. Though in its infancy, its achievements have a place in our country's history. The charge has been made against me that I am trying to destroy the warehouse system; when the truth is, I have been instrumental in building more warehouses than any other man in the state. I have worked day and night trying to make our warehouse

system a complete success and to make it possible for the farmer to bulk his cotton at home and to dispose of it to the best possible advantage. Now brother, when such a charge is made against me, examine the fellow that makes it, and you will find a man that is not your friend, nor a friend to your organization, nor a friend to your warehouse system, but a man whose interest is diametrically opposed to yours. Such a man would down you, down me, and destroy your organization and would plunder the farmer as heretofore.

In conclusion, let me say: brothers make yourselves business men; study the situation for yourselves. Plant such crops as you can profitably handle; stay out of debt; push the Farmers' Union until every school community is completely organized and the schemer is powerless to harm you.

Yours fraternally,
D. J. NEILL, Pres.

FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Cottonwood local, No. 648, met in regular session and adopted resolutions asking for a compulsory school law compelling the children to go to school four months in the year, and ask all locals to take action.

G. S. SPEER, Secretary

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

THE LANDLORD AND THE UNION

Editor Co-Operator: Please allow me a little space to discuss some matters of interest to the farmers.

If we could induce the landlord to join the Union they could be a great deal of help in preventing the dumping of cotton. The majority of landlords require the renter to plant about three times as much cotton as corn and then perhaps require him to pay standing rent. Under these circumstances it is impossible for the renter to make his living at home so that he can control his cotton. I know some renters who are even afraid to join the Union lest the landlord fall out with them and make them move. I have found one farmer who was afraid to join the Union because he thought that the obligations would require him to rent to a Union man and he knew of some to whom he would be afraid to rent. Perhaps there are others just like this one who do not understand our obligations and the principles of the Union and who would be members if they did. We need some lecturers and speakers on the streets and in public places where men could hear them who will not attend speaking at our school houses.

Some time ago we had a lecture from O. P. Ford, state lecturer from Alabama, which was pronounced by many the best speech they had ever heard on the interests of the farmers.

J. M. EDWARDS.

Parker, Texas.

ABOUT WAREHOUSES

At the recent national convention of the Farmers' Union at Fort Worth the national executive officers of the Union were instructed to put into effect as soon as possible the plan of cotton certificates. These certificates are made from elegantly engraved plates and the combination of colors give them an attractive appearance.

No. Series A. On or before Sept. 31, 1908.

The Bowie County Warehouse Company, at New Boston (incorporated), hereby promises to pay to bearer \$5 for value received. This certifies that to secure the payment of this promissory or cotton certificate there has been deposited with our warehouse company ten dollars worth of cotton, title being in said warehouse company, as trustee, to secure the redemption and payment of this note as cotton certificate, and that also the secretary of said warehouse company is under a bond issued by a bonding company authorized to issue fidelity bonds under the laws of Texas, guaranteeing that said warehouse company before issuing this note or certificate has received such amount of cotton and will retain such cotton in said warehouse or other safe depository, fully insured, until this note or certificate is redeemed or paid. To illustrate the use of said certificate, the farmer carries a bale of cotton worth \$50 to our warehouse man; the farmer wants to borrow \$25 in cotton certificates (this being the per cent agreed upon by the farmers and bankers as being safe beyond all question.) The warehouse man issues and charges to this farmer this amount of cotton certificates, holding as security thereof the warehouse receipt for the bale of

cotton. No interest is charged on these certificates which show on their face they are promissory notes secured by twice their value in cotton. The farmer pays his debts and puts \$25 in circulation. When the farmer wishes to sell this cotton to the factory or consumer, he returns to the warehouse man \$25 in currency with which to retire said certificate when presented for redemption. The banker tells us, and it is true, the bulk of business of the country is done by checks, drafts and entries on their books. These checks, drafts and entries constitute nine-tenths of our medium of exchange values and are absolutely under the control of the bankers. Now, Mr. Editor, I have offered these few thoughts for the consideration of some of the more thoughtful of your many readers and stir up the minds of some of the possibilities of the independence of the farmers of the south if they will only get in line. This may be a new idea to some. If so give it a careful consideration.

J. W. K.

THE CAUSE OF COTTON BEING DOWN

As I am often asked why the price of all commodities don't come down in harmony with the decline in cotton, I will answer this question by public press for the benefit of all, because all commodities are priced according to supply and demand, and when the population demands more than the supply, that makes a scarcity of any commodity and that naturally keeps the price high. But cotton is not priced according to supply and demand. The New York thieving exchange, better known as the New York Cotton Exchange, sets the price of cotton to suit the "longs" and "shorts."

On Saturday, Sept. 7, 1907, October futures were 12.77, spots were quoted at 13 9-16 on Monday morning, the 9th. The report of the cotton ginned to Sept. 8 was less than half the amount ginned to Sept. 1, 1906. At 10 o'clock the bureau gave out its estimate of the conditions of the crop, which was 72.7 per cent, considering the backwardness of the crop, showing the lowest condition in many years. Immediately after the reading of estimate the market was smothered with offerings to sell, pretending that these reports made important revelations not hitherto known, and started a sensational decline which continued uninterrupted until Saturday, the 14th of September, 1907. Then October sold as low as 11.54 and spots were 13, a decline of \$6 a bale in one week. The fact is that values could be annihilated without any just or reasonable cause. There were one hundred million bales of futures sold on the New York exchange in 1907, but our crop only produced about eleven and a half million bales, so you see they don't sell with the expectation of delivering the cotton; they just sell to down the price of cotton so as to rob the producers and fleece the lambs.

So, you see, when the bears have sold long or a large amount like they did in 1907, say one hundred million bales, they force the price down, don't matter how short the crop is or what the trade is, and the Wall street bankers assisted them with their hun-

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SAN SABA IS IN LINE

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have been a constant reader and an admirer of your paper ever since you have taken charge of it, I have been getting some of my neighbors and friends to subscribe. I sent you in thirteen new ones and renewals together and here I come with two more.

"Uncle Sam" Hampton came down in the sticks here to see us and it was my pleasure to escort him over the county and I am glad to say that he woke old San Saba county up and the boys in this neck of the woods are lined up and standing with open arms ready to receive him and any other speaker that may happen to come this way, and we are anxious for the pooling campaign to start as soon as possible.

We farmers here have something like 500 of Uncle Sam's "Members' Manual," and we think that if every farmer in the South would read one that we would not have any trouble getting them to fall in line with the Union and get to work in earnest, and when we once get the pooling association under good headway there is nothing that would tear them loose.

Stay with them, boys, and whoop 'em up for we can't give up now. Yours to the last,

D. P. SMITH,

Assistant State Organizer.

WHAT HAS THE UNION NOT DONE

Editor Co-Operator:

Will you please admit a poor farmer in the list of writers? I am a little farmer over in Coryell county, but don't know much. What little I do know, though I know it sure enough. A farmer is considered by some people as a kind of downtrodden piece of humanity, but that doesn't make him so. I consider myself as good or as important in this world as anyone else. The farmer is the man that should be considered by all classes of people as being the greatest of all men, because he has all or nearly all the burdens to bear.

The farmer attends to all of his own business except one thing, and the one thing that he does not attend to is pricing the products of his labor, and there is a great howl, made just because he wants to price his produce. It seems to me that if there is a class of people in the world that have a right to price their stuff it is the farmers.

I was in a little country store a while back and a poor farmer and a renter at that, made the remark, "I suppose he thought that would cause him to receive praise by the merchant. This is the remark that the poor fellow made: 'I'm not going to put cotton in the warehouse just so long as I can get 8½ cents for it.'"

The merchant, tickled away down in

dreds of millions of dollars and get their share of the spoils. Yours respectfully,
C. W. WELLS.

RESOLUTIONS BY LOCALS FOR POOLING PLAN

Resolved, That the members of Shiloh local No. 2748, San Saba county, Texas, unanimously endorse the pooling plan as set forth by "Uncle Sam" Hampton, and request our state officers to take up same and carry it to completion.

H. L. RICHMOND,

H. H. LINDSEY,

I. B. WADE,

Committee.

FOR COTTON CERTIFICATES

The Levil View local Union, No. 2238, of Baylor county, in executive session with Uncle Sam Hampton, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of Levil View local, do earnestly petition our state president and executive committee to at once lay before the members of the various local Unions of the state of Texas to at once take up the plan of pooling cotton and the issuance of cotton certificates on the same.

B. F. HINES,

President.

T. A. COX, Secretary.

ARMSTRONG AT D'HANIS

The meeting of the Farmers' Union held at Sauter & Koch's hall last Friday night attracted a large crowd, many ladies being present as well.

Mr. J. Langfeldt was chairman of the meeting, and after opening with a very nicely framed address, which dealt with strong facts pertaining to the Union, Mr. J. L. Armstrong of Kyle, Texas, the speaker of the evening, was introduced, and followed an address such as has not been heard in this city for many a day.

Mr. Armstrong only claims to be a most modest farmer, without any abilities except to till the soil, but as an orator he could make even W. J. Bryan ashamed of himself, he talked for over one hour, and there was not one dull moment during the entire time. His greatest achievement as an orator is his natural wit and pleasantry, which he so intermingles with his deeper talk, that the audience is held in a mood of anticipation all the time.

District Judge R. H. Burney, who was attending court at Hondo, was over and made a political talk which, judging by the number of votes he received at this place last Tuesday, must have brought him results ten fold.—D'Hanis News.

AGAINST NIGHT RIDING

Resolutions against night riding have been received from Bomarton local No. 4762; Cross Roads local No. 3716; East Point local No. 3641.

his boots, said: "That's right," patting him on the shoulder.

Some people like praise of business men better than gold, it seems to me. Every class of people are organized but the farmer. Let me beg you, each and every farmer, come to the greatest and grandest order in America, the Farmers' Union. I say it is the grandest organization in this wide world except the church of Jesus Christ.

Some men say, what good has the Union done? If you are a nonunion man you have no right to ask such a question. You should just think for a moment and you would say: "Oh, what great good the Union is doing and I've not, as a farmer, got the moral courage to enlist in the greatest and most honorable battle that has ever been fought.

And then never ask what good the Union has done, but just tell your brother farmer the great good the Union is doing.

I can't see for my life how any farmer can condemn the Union. All we Union people want is a just price for our product. Let me ask any non-union farmer a few questions: 1. Why are you not a Union man? 2. What is your greatest objection to the Farmers' Union? 3. How many farmers have carpets on their floors? 4. How many farmers' children have an education? 5. How many farmers' children have good clothes to wear? 6. How many farmers have to work their wives and children in the cold and hot weather, and just for a bare living? Why, I say, the greatest proportion are deprived of an education simply from the fact that they have to toil so hard in the South to make a living. The farmer is entitled just as much as the other classes of people to a fine house and carpets on the floor, and their children educated.

In the name of justice I beg you nonunion farmers to join in with us for a square and honest deal. Why, oh why, not? If this does not reach the waste basket I will try to do better the next time. Yours respectfully,

L. C. WARD.

Levita, Texas.

IF THERE IS NO DEMAND WHY CAN'T WE HOLD?

Editor Co-Operator:

Will give a few thoughts as I see them.

I read P. L. Fritch's article in this week's paper and will say I think he struck the keynote when he said we could bring on a cotton panic. Brother, if we had seen things last fall like we see the mnow, when they brought on the panic we could have finished it up by refusing to sell or buy anything at all for thirty days, and had we set a day or hour for every Union man to draw his money out of the bank this would have started a run on every bank in the United States.

Why is it that some merchants and bankers have got it in for us for holding our cotton?

It does seem to me like they would join in with us and help us get a good price, for common sense teaches that the more we get for our cotton the more money we would have to deposit or spend.

Brother, we could bankrupt the world in thirty days if we would not sell or buy anything at all. Still we will sit down and let the other fellow say what we shall do. It is a fight and I am in for it to a finish. Let's see if we can't bring on a cotton panic. They say there is no demand for it. Let's hold it once and see.

Belton, Texas. J. H. VEAZEY.

LET'S BUILD UP OUR OWN BUSINESS

Editor Co-Operator:

As you was so kind to steer my other article around the waste basket, it has stimulated me on to another effort.

I see a great many writing in approval of the proposed cotton mill at Fort Worth, and also the building of oil mills, and I believe such a move would aid us in getting our price, but I don't believe it is right to try to handle the other fellow's business.

We are in the farming business and not the manufacturing business. We, as farmers, should market the raw product of the farm or the bale after it is ginned. I think the Union should own and operate its own gins, but not the mills, and if we have any surplus money to invest invest it in warehouses and Union gins. It will take more surplus capital than the farmers of Texas have to erect mills enough to affect the price very much.

It seems that we are not applying the golden rule.

Brother farmers, what would you do if the spinners should begin to buy up the fair South land of ours, that rightfully belongs to the children of cotton, and convert it into wide cotton fields of their own? Why, we would rise as one to put them out. So, I can't believe it is right to take their spindles. If we finance the cotton we raise and shelter it from the weather, and hold to it long enough we will win our price in the end, without building mills.

Would a cotton mill pay? Why, certainly it would pay, as it has paid and is paying others, but as we gain victory after victory I would love for the world to say: "It was the holding movement that did it."

Some seem to think we can't control the situation by holding cotton, but, brethren, if we would all raise our living at home, sell one or two bales of cotton, to meet our other necessities, and put the rest in the warehouse for the minimum price, and do this for two or three years; if we did not get our price in that length of time someone's spindles would certainly have to stop. We have a selling agent at Stockdale to sell the distressed cotton in bulk, thus keeping it off the streets and putting the little buyer out of business.

From the many letters in "The Co-Operator" we still have some very enthusiastic members. With the many loyal members and our noble leaders everything points to a glorious future for the farmer.

Few seem to look on the farmer as one of the hardest classes of the earth, without hope, not even enough courage to ask for what justly belongs to him.

We do not want to catch the greedy and avaricious disease of our enemies who would enslave our mothers, sisters and wives, just to add a few dollars to their treasured gold pile, but we do want fair play and our part of the profit.

Let the country lad be as well educated for the bar or counting rooms. Of all occupations that of farming is the best calculated to induce love of country and rivet it firmly on the heart. No profession is more honorable, more conducive to health, peace, tranquillity and happiness, more independent than farming. It is calculated to produce an innate love of liberty and I don't see why we have not freed ourselves long ago from the clutches of those gamblers who have dealt so unfairly with us for the past forty years. We stand upon a lofty eminence and look down upon the bustle of the cities, the intricacies of mechanism, the din of

commerce and brain-confusing, body-killing literature with feelings of personal freedom. We delight in the prosperity of the city as a market place. We acknowledge the usefulness of the mechanics, admire the enterprise of the commercial man, but we will not tolerate the gambling hells and their many supporters.

Yours for equity, justice and the golden rule. A. W. HARRISON. Stockdale, Texas.

FROM JOHNSON COUNTY

Editor Co-Operator:

We have a live local with about thirty-five male members and ten female members at Center Point. Our local is four miles east of Rio Vista.

The county local will meet at Cleburne on Friday, Jan. 1, 1909, and we hope that all the locals will be represented and will send in a good report. Rio Vista, Texas.

J. W. LEWIS.

HOOD COUNTY LECTURER AT WORK

W. R. Spoon, lecturer, writes The Co-Operator that he visited Teri local recently, where there was a good attendance and an interesting meeting held. He reinstated one member, took one application for membership and two subscribers to The Co-Operator.

One Man and an American Manure Spreader will do more work than 3 men and 3 wagons, spreading the old way—do it better. Sold From Our Factory to Your Farm on 30 days' free trial. Freight allowed. Our famous Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow on same terms. Write today for free catalogs of either or both. Address American Harrow Co. 1384 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

SAWS ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in to 6 ft. Through 1 Man with a Folding Beets 2 MEN with a 6 to 8 cords daily in the usual average for one man. **SAWS DOWN TREES** Backsaws weights only 45 lbs. **EASILY CARRIED** Our 1908 Model Machine is faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or the strongest man. Send for catalog showing latest improvements. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 156 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

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NORTH TELEPHONES specially adapted to farm lines. Sold direct from factory. Book of instructions how to organize farmers and build lines free. Write for Bulletin No. 32. The North Electric Co., Cleveland, O. Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Tex.

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

AERMOTOR GASOLINE PUMP Engine complete ready to attach, as shown, to "any old pump," in 30 minutes. **PRICE \$37 1/2** THOUSANDS IN USE. **AERMOTOR CO. CHICAGO**

Valuable Buggy Book FREE Our new 86 page Catalog shows and describes over 60 styles of vehicles on which we save you from \$20 to \$50 in middlemen's profit and expenses. Let us mail you one free. **GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO., Atlanta, Ga.** "Station 34"

THE STANDARD EXPRESS SULKY PLOW 12-inch 14-inch 18-inch. Compactly constructed, Simplicity Emphasized. Draft Minimized. Strong and Safe. Long Distance Axles furnished with either Prairie Braker, Middle Breaker, Rod Breaker or old Ground Bottoms. **NO CAST IRON USED IN THIS PLOW** Designed and built to secure durability and freedom from breakage. **Quick Acting Furrow Wheels.** **EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Tex.** When writing advertisers please mention the Co-Operator.

The Success Sulky Plow Here's a plow you can buy at a reasonable price and it will last you your lifetime. And you will have an all-purpose plow, too—does the same work and does it just as well as the really high priced plows and it has none of their complications. **It Is Beam Hitch** With no frame. There's lightness and light draft. Only a few parts, and they simple ones. Adjustable front axle, dust-proof, removable wheel boxes, adjustable rear wheel attachment. Widest latitude in the hitch, and you can set it to plow any depth, two to eight inches. Just the kind of plow you'd expect to get long, satisfactory service out of. Write for catalog and let us tell you more about it. **The Parlin & Orendorf Imp. Co. State Agents, Dallas, Texas.**

ABOUT REVIVING THE UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

I notice in The Co-Operator of Nov. 19 that W. C. Rankin, president Bastrop county, has planned for a Union revival in his county by raising a lecture fund by donations, which is all right, but I have a plan that has brought about a revival in our county and has placed money in the pockets of the membership instead of asking them to donate to lecture fund, and this plan will build up the Union faster than all the lecturing that can be done. Some twelve months ago, when I joined the Union, I went to work to revise plans and bring about co-operation of the farming interests to try and dispose of cotton seed at a fair price. You all know how the farming class of people are swindled on that one product. The oil mill controls ginners; at least that is what ginners claim, but where there is a commission of from 50 cents to \$2 on every ton of seed they gin they are not very hard to control. But, anyway, the mill men dictate the price to the ginner. He must buy of our seed and of course he obeys orders, and that price is generally about one-half what the seed is worth.

But this seed belongs to the oil mill in the district in which it is ginned and you are not allowed to sell it out of this district.

But we deny in this county that our seed belongs to any oil mill until it buys them from the farmer, and as business agent I have shipped most of the Union seed from this county. I have made the Union people a fair profit and built up the organization more than every State lecturer in the State could have done in same length of time. We have shown to the people that we could do something more than meet and discuss plans and we in all Lamar expect to keep this good work up until we have every intelligent farmer in this organization, and my advice to Union people all over the States, yes, all over the cotton belt, is to take up this plan. Begin now making preparations to take care of your cotton seed another year, without depending on your ginner to take care of it for you, and by co-operation we can price our seed at a fair price and save the ginner's rake-off to the farmer, which will amount to millions of dollars, and tell Mr. Oil Mill Man: "Those are our seed and if you want them pay us a fair price and you can have them."

Now, the Farmers' Union, like all other organizations, has made mistakes by reaching out too far. It is like a child in its infancy; it has to crawl before it can walk, and when it begins to walk it measures its distance from one object to another, and if it happens to make a miscalculation it falls before it reached its object and that discourages it to some extent; but if it always reaches its object it will have confidence and will soon be running everywhere. The Farmers' Union in its infancy jumped on the cotton situation. The first year they placed the price at 10 cents, held and got it. The next 11 cents was the price, and we gained another victory. Then it seems we became reckless, not realizing that we were yet in our infancy, got up and placed cotton at 15 cents, published it and defied the world to keep us from getting it. Consequently that brought the money power of the world against us and the result was we failed to get the minimum price, but we made a good fight. Now, let us plan to work on things we can handle at home, build

up an organization and then in future we will handle cotton and all other farm products.

F. R. McFATRIDGE,
Brookston, Texas.

NEWSY LETTER FROM TITUS COUNTY

Editor Co-Operator:

I have just organized a local at Oak Grove with seven good old farmers and I look for that local to be one of the strongest in our county, as Oak Grove is a very fine community and has very fine farming land to back it and the farmers are good, wideawake people.

Greenhill local will give an open entertainment Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock. Our program is as follows:

W. W. Wood, on peanut culture.
P. H. Helm, on the culture of cotton.
Will Ray, on the culture of Irish potatoes.

Mrs. Lillian Ray will read an essay on the duty of the farmer's wife.

P. R. Allen, the power of organization.

Miss Virgie Davis, an essay on the country home.

Miss Gussie Sook, subject, "If the Farmer Fails."

E. C. Davis, the principles of the Farmers' Union.

Everybody is invited to come and hear the lectures and essays.

I want to say to the brethren at large that it is reported that a company from the North has leased a penitentiary in this State and also leased 5,000 acres of land and is going to cultivate it in Irish potatoes. Now I object to that for the reasons, first, I object to convict labor on the farm; second, I object to the Northerner coming to our South land and leasing it to supply the Northern markets. If they want to come to our State and buy land and make this their home there is no one more ready to welcome them than your humble writer, but I do say let's not have the capitalists of other parts of the world coming to our country and working convicts, and I think the farmers of Texas ought to meet in mass meeting and see if we can't stop such. I would like to hear from others on this point.

E. C. DAVIS,
County Organizer,
Mount Pleasant, Texas.

Write today and have your local entered in the library contest.

SEVERE HEMORRHOIDS

Sores, and Itching Eczema—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary.

CUTICURA'S EFFICACY PROVEN

"I am now eighty years old, and three years ago I was taken with an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. I tried several remedies for months but did not get much help. During this time sores appeared which changed to a terrible itching eczema. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, injecting a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. The treatments I tried took a lot of money, and it is fortunate that I used Cuticura. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, N. Y. Apr. 26 '07"

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

OKLAHOMA COUNTY MEETINGS

Texas county Union meets the first Friday and Saturday in December, 1908, at Texhoma.

Pittsburg county Union meets at McAlester first Tuesday in January.

The Alfalfa county Union will meet in Cherokee at Carpenter and Joiners' hall on the third Saturday of each month until further notice, unless called in special session by the president.

Stephens county Union meets with Manitou Grove Local No. 430 on Friday before the third Sunday in January, 1909. Delegates from every local in the county are expected as election of officers will take place at that time.

Lincoln County Farmers' Union will hold their annual county meeting in Chandler on the first Friday and Saturday of January, 1909. We have strong opposition here and cordially invite as many of our state lecturers and officers as can to be with us. Brother lecturers and officers, wake up and take notice and come and give us some rousing Union speeches. Yours for the Union,

W. R. STEPHENS, Sec.-Treas.

The Farmers' Union of Washita county is hereby called to meet at Cordell on Dec. 4 and 5. At 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the executive and advisory boards will go into executive session. At 2 p. m. all members in good standing in the county are called to meet in executive session. At 7:30 p. m. will be an open meeting and every one that is interested in the welfare of Washita county is cordially invited to be present. State lecturer and deputies will be with us at these meetings.

Z. A. KING, Pres.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS

Is What We Need—Plans, Not Oratory

Commenting upon the action of the New Orleans convention, the Mississippi Union Advocate makes the following timely observations:

What we want is actions, not words—plans, not oratory—business, not politics—definite arrangements, not resolutions—financing, not flattery.

President Hightower of our own stated has labored hard and long trying to do something. He has gone at the warehouse business with a vim. He has prepared negotiable receipts, and a careful system for handling the crop for Mississippi. The banks in New Orleans and Memphis are not readily accepting these receipts as good collateral.

Why?

If they are not in proper shape let the "business men," the "presidents of Progressive Unions," the Chinese statesmen, the lawyers for railroads, the governors of states, the presidents of grocermen's associations, the mayors, the cotton factors and all of the other prominent men in vocations other than farming, who were in attendance at these conventions get together and frame up a plan, revise the start made by President Hightower, making the receipts negotiable and not only making them negotiable but actually negotiating them. This would be real service.

Let us not dodge the issue. It does

not matter who does it, whether the farmer himself or a great giant holding company as proposed at Memphis, or a tremendous warehouse in New Orleans, some one must carry over the cotton. No one man or no set of men or no corporation can do it alone. The idle capital of the country must do it.

How shall we get at the capital?

How and when?

These are the questions—and they were not touched at the conventions except in a general way.

Shrewd mill owners and representatives of the spinners sat in hotel lobbies at both conventions and laughed up their sleeves at the action taken. They know that the careful working out of details of insurance, storage, proper handling, and the forms of receipts, the dozens of little things must be had before capital, which is always timid, can even be approached. They see at least a year if not more ahead before any real results are produced. They know that talk does not work out the tedious detail of business.

Our contention is that the farmers themselves ought to hold their own meetings and that they should hire the best experts, work out a safe, sound, business system for handling cotton, for storing cotton, for using it as collateral and when the system, whatever it may be, is completed, and found to protect farmer and capitalist alike, then to put it into effect—push it over any opposing broker, cotton factor or banker—compel its adoption.

The farmer produces his own cotton. He should handle it as he chooses.

He should borrow from the great trusts in steel, oil, coal, fute, meat and other products their ideas and put them into effect.

To do this requires some master brain, or combination of master brains, to act in secret behind closed doors and quietly, without spread eagle oratory, to do as other successful handlers of the world's products have done—put the evolved system mercilessly into practice.

It is a cold, calculating business problem, not sentimental twaddle, and it is idle not to employ the successful methods of those who have forced up the price of other products.

Of course some will say we must not fight fire with fire—that we must not form a trust—that we must be democratic and all that; but we say, that we must be fair, square, honest, but we must protect ourselves—we must get the value of our products—and we can never do it without combination of effort working under one general system which may to some extent produce a trust.

FROM AN ARKANSAS LADY

To the Union Everywhere, Glad Greetings:

We are still alive here in old Arkansas, but a great many of us lack knowledge in regard to the great work of our business organization. The organization has done untold good here and as we become educated in regard to the great work before us we shall accomplish our purposes. We should not expect to accomplish everything by leaps and bounds, but with courage

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MONEY SAVER
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Business Announcements

Wants — For Sale — Exchanges

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

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

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

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

The rates of 2 and 3 cents per word applies only in the Classified Columns. THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ATTORNEYS

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

SAM R. SCOTT, Attorney at Law, Waco, Texas.

C. H. JENKINS, Attorney at Law, Brownwood, Texas.

CLARENCE NUGENT, Attorney at Law, Stephenville, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLLETT & SEIBOLD, Fort Worth, Texas. Insurance on Cotton and cotton warehouses. 12-24

WANTED to buy milk and cream in large and small quantities. Shaw Bros., Box 30, Fort Worth Texas.

CANCER cured free; absolutely certain cure. For particulars address J. W. Van Deventer, Langdon, Colo. 11-26-x

PLANT BILONA—JAPANESE AND Southern wild (tree) plum crossed. Strong grower, fine flavored, very prolific. The best for table or market. Write for full description. H. A. Biles, Roanoke, Texas. 12-3-p

WANTED—Active solicitors and local organizers in every locality adapted to fruit and truck growing. For terms write B. M. Anderson, state organizer Texas Home Canners' Association, Palestine, Texas. 12-29-tf

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

FOR SALE—The Texas brand of home canned goods; inspected and guaranteed by the Texas Home Canners' Association; best goods; prices right. Try them. B. M. Anderson, Secretary, Palestine, Texas. 12-29-tf

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

30 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR 75c
with order, other groceries equally as cheap; freight paid on all merchandise east of the Rocky Mountains, (if full amount of cash is sent with order). Free grocery list, jewelry catalogue, etc. WRITE TO: DAY DEERING MERCANTILE CO., 60 Wabash Ave. Grocery Dept. 110 Chicago

Read our want columns. There are things advertised there every week that interest you.

Get your non-Union neighbor to reading and he will soon become a member.

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

and fortitude, for it we dig down in ancient history we will find that the farmers were sorely oppressed, but they kept on trying with untiring energy and finally succeeded. So it will be with us. We should correspond with one another from different states with a correspondence through the membership. We could be more in unison and keep each other posted and exchange ideas. I would like to hear from other members along this line, so let each and every member give loyal support.

MRS. M. F. BIRD.

COUNTY PRESIDENT ISSUES ADDRESS

To the Members of the F. E. and C. U. of A.:

You have chosen a weaker vessel to stand at the head of your organization in Dunklin county, Missouri, and I earnestly ask your prompt support and co-operation. Without your co-operative support your national, state and county officials can do nothing. I, as your humble servant, ask the locals of Dunklin county and throughout the Union to stand firm to the principles of the F. E. and C. U. of A. The busy time is about over and we should meet regularly in our locals and discuss all business thoroughly before we take it up and always test our business by the Golden Rule. Let justice and equity be the foundation of our business and the Golden Rule be the governor and the weaker vessels will conquer the mighty according to Divine laws. Fraternally yours,

J. P. STEWART JR.,
County President.

WHY NOT REPORT ON THE COST

Editor Co-Operator: The time is drawing near when, as usual, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, will make his report to the President and country at large regarding crops raised the past season.

This part of his report may be all right enough—but why does he give only one side—the income or production? No business man in the whole country would dare do business in such one-sided way and succeed. Is it not high time that farmers, through their Unions, should put this question to Mr. Wilson? In my humble opinion the farmers are entitled to know the cost of producing such crops.

J. F. DRABEK.

Florence, Neb.

GROWING IN MISSOURI

R. B. Ford of Bennett, Mo., writes The Co-Operator that while the Farmers' Union may not be as strong in Missouri as it is in other States, it is growing rapidly. In Dunklin county, he says, there are seven Union gins, all doing well, and one warehouse and material on the ground to build another warehouse at Kennett. They have had a poor chance to hold cotton this year by not having a warehouse, and yet he says many have almost their entire crop at home under sheds. Brother Ford writes that his local takes in new members almost every meeting.

F. W. BRYAN WANTED

Mrs. M. E. Bryan of Moscow, Miss., desires information concerning F. W. Bryan. When last heard from, about eight years ago, he was at Pottsville, Texas.

Write our advertisers and tell them you saw their ad in the Co-Operator.

O. F. DORNBLASER'S APPOINTMENTS

Editor Co-Operator: We wish you to publish the following explanation and dates of O. F. Dornblaser in Erath county.

Mr. Dornblaser will commence a campaign in Erath county on Monday, Dec. 7, and speak at the following places until the Xmas holidays, after which he will take up his work again here and complete the county, leaving no one slighted. He will be at the county Union at Oak Dale, and there arrangements will be made for all other locals.

Dates as follows:

Monday, Dec. 7, Stephenville, 2:30 p. m.

Monday, Dec. 7, Ginnings, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Dec. 8, Harbin, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, Dublin, 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 9, Shady Grove, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday, Dec. 10, Alexander, 7:30 p. m.

Friday, Dec. 11, Roman Ridge, 7:30 p. m.

Saturday, Dec. 12, Clairette, 2:30 p. m.

Saturday, Dec. 12, Indian Creek, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, Dec. 14, Duffanu, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Dec. 15, Sylvan, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 16, Rocky Point, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday, Dec. 17, Rock Falls, 7:30 p. m.

Friday, Dec. 18, Wesley Chapel, 7:30 p. m.

Saturday, Dec. 19, Hog Springs, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, Dec. 21, North Bosque, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Dec. 22, Huckabay, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Dec. 23, Pigeon, 2:30 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 4, New Hope, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Jan. 5, Lingleville, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 6, Oak Dale, 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Dornblaser is a new man with new subjects. Come and get his new ideas. Respectfully COMMITTEE.

Per H. K. Rawlings.

PETER RADFORD'S APPOINTMENTS.

New Salem, No. 30, 7 p. m.

Santo December 1, "

Coalville " 2 "

Mt. Zion " 3 "

Kokomo " 4 "

Marion " 5 "

Putman " 6 "

Near Baird 8, 9, 10.

Clyde, Dec. 11.

Abilene country appointments to be filed by those in charge of lecture tour, Dec. 12-14-15 at 7:30 p. m.

Stamford, Dec. 16, 7:30 p. m.

Haskell, Dec. 17, time to be fixed by the brethren.

Howard school house Dec. 18, 7:30 p. m.

Dec. 19 at same place, time to be arranged by the brethren.

A BLIND TIGER CAMPAIGN.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 30, 08. To the membership:

There is going on in this state a blind tiger campaign of malice and slander. Some scoundrels are traveling around over this state whose purpose is solely to misrepresent and slander the state officials of the Farmers' Union.

These men are assassins and the membership are warned to demand of these men proof of their assertions. Meet them and demand facts or hold them up as slanderous cowards.

These men are not friends of the Farmers' Union, but are its enemies. They are trying to destroy the union by destroying their officials. Your officials stand ready at any time to give a full report of every transaction they have down.

The Farmers' Union is getting into some fellows' business, and like the skulking waif they howl.

Yours truly,

D. J. NEILL.

OPEN AIR TREATMENT.

Calves Are Healthier When Kept in the Open.

For the past 12 years or more Hood farm in Massachusetts has been rearing its choice Jersey calves and carrying them through the winter by what is termed the "open air methods." In describing this plan in a recent issue of the Practical Dairyman, Valency E. Fuller, in speaking of the calves and their treatment, says:

"They have a row of low, long sheds, facing south, with the roof sloping to the north, divided off into about five sections. There are windows facing the southern exposure and they are long horizontally, admitting the sunlight on bright days. There is a door which is rarely closed through the winter, unless there are unusually bad snow storms from the south or southwest."

"Each shed or pen has a large yard in which the calves run. Before winter sets in, all the calves except the very young ones, and those not old enough to be sent up to their Vermont place, are divided off according to ages and sex, and each lot has a shed and yard for its winter run. They are left there until spring, having free access to the yard every day, and it is wonderful to see how they will go out in a snowstorm, and scamper and enjoy themselves. Manure from the horse stables is put in daily, and of course changed every day, and the calves find it an aid in warming their bodies at night when they lie down."

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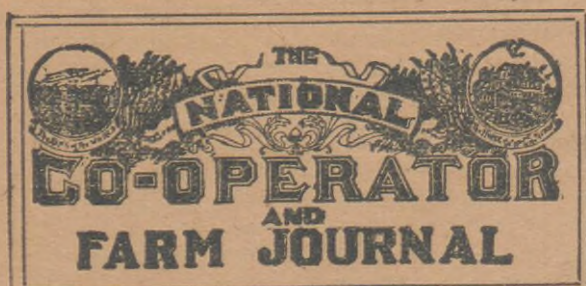
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Published Weekly, every Thursday, by Smith & Sweet.
Office, Corner Eighth and Throckmorton
Streets, Ft. Worth, Texas.

AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

Entered as second-class matter, April 23, 1906,
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.

OUR AGENTS.

The regular state organizer, Joe E. Edmondson and assistants, J. L. Armstrong, and have authority to collect and receipt Sam J. Hampton, O. F. Dornblaser, Bud Terry, Peter Radford, all state, county and local officials of the Texas Farmers' Union and all duly commissioned organizers whose names are published in The Co-Operator are authorized agents of this paper for subscriptions.

In the meantime, do not lose sight of present plans for marketing, but do all in your power to keep the demand for spot cotton strong by holding a part of your crop off the market.

The Co-Operator has letters from bankers who are really public spirited enough to want to see the country prosperous, endorsing the cotton certificate plan as recently published in these columns.

When the enemies of the people cannot control the masses, they divide them and get them to working against each other or along different lines. See if you note anything significant in the effort to establish a so-called "Farmers' Union paper" somewhere in Texas.

The question arises, if cotton certificates issued upon cotton stored in a great warehouse at New Orleans would be considered safe and would offer a good investment for capital, why are not certificates issued by local warehouses on the same cotton just as good?

The knowledge that the panic last year was brought on to destroy the farmers' organization put iron in the blood of Union members and made them stand together as one man. The same determination this year would have put cotton above 10 cents two months ago.

THE PLEDGING MOVEMENT

The committee appointed by the New Orleans convention to suggest plans for a better system of marketing recommends the holding of cotton off the market through signed pledges as being systematic and intelligent.

This is good, but the pledge this committee proposes is wholly inadequate. In fact it amounts to no pledge whatever, because it merely obligates the signer to hold the number of bales he signs for "until the price advances." If every bale of cotton in the South had been pledged under this agreement, it would be released already, as the price has advanced since it was sent out.

A pledge is all right, but to make it effective it ought to embody two things: First, it should pledge the signer to hold for a certain price, and after that price is reached, to sell only a certain per cent (say ten per cent) each week until all is sold, except where only two or three bales are pledged. The other thing necessary is a provision that the obligation shall not be binding until a certain number of bales are pledged. This last feature would make it necessary for all the states to act in concert and report immediately to the national president or cotton committee and for the notice to be issued as soon as the required number of bales should be pledged.

In our opinion a pledging movement of this kind would result in one-fourth of the remainder of the present crop being taken off the market in one week, and more later, provided the whole machinery of the Farmers' Union were set in motion at once. If such a movement were undertaken, it should be ordered completed within one week or even in one day. Each local could call a meeting, all to be held on the same day, and appoint a committee to canvass the community the following day. The third day another meeting could be held and the reports of these committees forwarded to state and national headquarters, and within one week notices could be sent back of the total amount pledged throughout the South, and the lid would be on.

This is what The Co-Operator thinks about it. It is not the views of any certain officials, and we do not know if they will approve it, but the plan seems to us to have the sanction of common sense and to be backed by good business judgment. We believe that under a plan like this hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton would be held for the price agreed on that will not be held at all under the present system, by which no one knows the extent of the holding movement. Where we now have uncertainty and consequent distrust, a system as above outlined would bring confidence and loyalty, and thousands of union and non-union men would hold their cotton who are not now doing so.

Enter your local right now for the library contest. You have been looking for something to interest your young people and we have offered it to you. It costs nothing to try for this premium, and if you fail, you will have succeeded in getting union literature in the hands of your neighbors and this will benefit you.

The Co-Operator believes that the Farmers' Union is on the eve of a great revival movement. Everywhere the members are working to arouse interest among their non-union neighbors and re-enlist those in the organization who have become lukewarm. The Co-Operator is being sent where it will do the most good and plans for building up the organization are being discussed and then acted upon. All these are hopeful indications and we believe that the next thirty days will witness a more powerful body than we now have.

Many are responding to our propositions looking to the increase in the fighting strength of the Farmers' Union by increasing our subscription list. We hope that within the next two or three weeks every subscriber will see to it that another subscriber is added and his own figures set one year ahead. Do not let this opportunity pass to increase your own power to price your products. Remember, our offer is extended only for a short time.

THE POOLING PLAN.

What "Uncle" Sam Hampton is pleased to call the "pooling plan" is simply this:

To raise sufficient food and feed crops for home use and discourage and avoid the credit and mortgage system, and to refuse to sign any mortgage or agreement that prevents one from co-operating with others.

To sell all crops, especially cotton, through the Union system and not "dump" it into the hands of speculators, and to pool and use all the available money at our command to assist each other in making and marketing crops.

That when it becomes necessary to have advances and they cannot be secured without tying up crops or teams to banks or money lenders, the member needing help will first offer his security to members of his local union, that the members may co-operate when the crops are to be sold.

To support and patronize banks and merchants who are friendly to the Farmers' Union and who favor profitable prices for farm products and will aid in the plans and purposes of the Union. Also, to support all Union enterprises.

To pay into the local treasury five dollars a year, same to be held in the local treasury as a defense fund for protecting the members or covering losses in carrying out this agreement.

It is proposed that all members shall sign an agreement embodying the above stipulations and keep same on file in the local unions.

From a careful reading of the above it will be seen that, with the exception of the payment of five dollars into the local treasury for a defense fund, the plan is merely a statement of the principles of the Union in practical working form. To get two million farmers to go into such a compact would mean a marching army which would be invincible as long as it remained true to its compact. It would mean a new oath of allegiance that would strike terror to the hearts of those who reap the profits which the farmers should reap.

ABOUT IMPROVING THE SELLING AGENCY.

Two very thoughtful articles are published in this issue from practical farmers, looking to the marketing of next year's cotton crop. One of these is by W. B. Taylor and the other by T. P. Stillwell.

That some kind of a central agency is necessary all who have given the subject of co-operative marketing of cotton appear to agree. This idea has been constantly before the executive committee and officials of the Texas Farmers' Union ever since it was ratified by the membership in their locals. They had it in mind when they made the Galveston arrangement and that arrangement was never intended to be more than the first step in carrying out the selling agency. And we might remark while on the subject that this first step was never intended to, and will not carry the Farmers' Union into any permanent agreement to conduct its business through other than strictly Union channels.

Hence the discussion of the central selling agency is timely and appropriate. The next step must be taken with deliberation and after careful study of the subject from all standpoints, and it is none too early to begin to discuss it. There are many things to be taken into consideration and there are several states which should act upon somewhat similar lines, and now that Mr. Stillwell has led off with an article containing so many good suggestions, The Co-Operator hopes that others who have studied the matter will give their views. It would suggest that later those who are best qualified be brought together as a commission to further improve upon the plan as adopted at the last State Union and have their recommendations ready to submit at the next meeting.

ONE ON THE MEDICAL TRUST.

Last week, the first legal test, perhaps, of the new medical board law of Texas, as applied to those who have no medical license, receiving fees for their services, was made in the courts of Tarrant county. It came about in the trial of Francis Schraeder, who styles himself "the divine healer." Schraeder was charged with having accepted fees for attempted healing, having no certificate to practice medicine. The proof showed that while he made no charge, he stated to patients that gifts were customary and received a gift of \$2.50 before treating a certain case. The jury promptly acquitted him.

Schraeder is, perhaps, a sublime fake, instead of any kind of healer, but there was a principle involved in his prosecution which should arrest the attention of all who are opposed to special privileges to the few at the cost of the rights of the many. It is, perhaps, well enough for the state to require that those who administer drugs to her citizens shall have certain medical or pharmaceutical qualifications, but beyond this, it has no just right or power to go. Every attempt to do it is an attempt to fasten another shackle upon the people's liberties.

AN INFAMOUS FAKE.

Evidently the opinion that "a sucker is born every minute" did not perish with the life of P. T. Barnum, the great show

man, who first gave it expression. And yet being put forward, there may be good ground for the continuance of this belief. One of the boldest and withal the most infamous that has come under our notice within recent months is that fostered by one C. W. Dean, of 204 Dearborn street, Chicago. Under headlines which are dear to the religious person and at the same time attract the attention of others, a beautifully printed circular announces that Jesus of Bethlehem has come to the world to bless the people, and then tells of a wonderful revelation made through a human medium. This revelation, it is said, is given in fifty-two readings, in one volume. In one part of the circular the religious people are impressed, while in another it is announced that in the future, there is to be no worship or service.

This revelation is to be given to the world by means of public readings, and every purchaser of a book is to be made a lecturer and paid a salary of one hundred dollars a month and expenses. All you have to do to fit yourself for the promulgation of this great revelation is to pay two dollars for one of these books. It's a great graft, and may bring Mr. Dean a mint of money, if the Postoffice Department will leave him to fish through the mails for suckers.

What the Press is Saying.

Mr. Roosevelt has sent his Country Life Commission to Texas to see what the people need. The commission, though supposed to look into country life, stops only in the larger cities of the state. If it wants to recommend something which will really be of benefit to the people of this country, it will ask Congress to reduce the tariff so that manufacturers cannot charge the farmers two prices for the clothes they wear.—Mt. Pleasant (Texas) Time-Review.

HONORS SCURRY CITIZEN.

F. I. Townsend has been appointed by the Farmers' Union of Texas to represent that great organization at Austin during the coming session of the legislature, to assist in securing some legislation which, in the opinion of the body, is needed by the state at large.

A better selection could not have been made and the Coming West is glad the honor has thus been placed upon Mr. Townsend. Frank will have a large constituency, and we are ready to guarantee that their interests will be faithfully and ably served.—The Coming West.

A long shot guess would indicate that the government is making a bungle of its Standard Oil investigation. The public has no quarrel with the Standard Oil for reducing the prices of the products it turns out, which is an undisputed fact; it has no quarrel with the Standard Oil Company for making all its products conform to the highest standards, an incontrovertible fact, nor does it care a hang whether John Doe or Richard Roe first conceived the plan for the economic advances the Standard Oil Company has

made. The public, however, is vitally interested in ascertaining the ways and means used in crushing competition, not because competition meant money saved to the public, but because competition is essential to the healthy development of trade. Sifted to its last finality the real grievance the public has against the Standard Oil Company is that it has accumulated too much power. Its ramifications are too cunningly guarded, its ambition is too graspingly leaping and the possession of so much wealth by so few people is a menace to the institutions of a free people. It is far better to pay a pound today that liberty prevail tomorrow than it is to save ten pounds today and crawl upon the belly tomorrow that a penny may be doled out. It is not that the public covets the possessions of the Standard Oil that the octopus has become dangerous, but that the public fears the powers that are correlated with such unhealthy riches.—Fort Worth Telegram.

WHERE IS THE SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

How dearly the American people love to be humbugged!

An ex-hotel clerk, of the name of Harvie Jordan, pretends to be the president of an agricultural organization, and the newspapers of the land, taking Harvie's word for it, really seem to believe that the Southern Cotton association is an actual, tangible, living thing.

As a matter of fact, there was such an organization a few years ago. Farmers joined it by the thousand. But the manufacturers, bankers, guano lobbyists, railroad agents and bucket shop gamblers joined it also—until the motley concern looked like a strange gathering of black bass and white suckers.

Every time Harvie called a rousing convention and brought the spinner and the grower into closer relations his success was brilliant, for, after the meeting, the black bass swam off with a bellyful of white sucker.

In due course, Harvie himself turned out to be a fish of the black bass variety, and he and Joe Hadley—a whopping big black bass—lunched together most amicably off the innocent suckers.

So it came to pass that the farmers dropped out of Harvie's Southern Cotton Association, and nothing was left in the pond but black bass—"trout," as we untutored Georgians are accustomed to calling them. It may be that a handful of manufacturers, guano lobbyists, national bankers, and cotton speculators would respond to the call, were Harvie to attempt to have a convention of the Southern Cotton association.

But, excepting the faithful Walter Clark of Mississippi, not a single farmer is now an active member of Harvie's stranded organization—so far as we can learn.

In Georgia, Harvie could not drum up a dozen farmers in any county to follow his lead. In Georgia, the Southern Cotton association is a dismal recollection. And so it is in every other state—so far as we can learn.—Watson's Jeffersonian.

The Cost of a Telephone Line

may be divided into two parts—cost of installation and cost of maintenance.

The cost of installation may be a little lower if poor apparatus and equipment are used instead of the best.

The cost of maintenance is always the lowest when the best apparatus and equipment are used. This cost of maintenance should be most carefully considered. Continual repairs and replacements soon equal the original installation cost, for they mean labor charges as well as material cost—a lineman may take half a day to hunt down and replace a defective part that in itself costs but a few cents. The large production of

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means low first cost—low installation cost. The low maintenance cost of Western Electric Apparatus and Equipment is due to the uniformly high quality that has made this apparatus the standard of the world—the only apparatus ever employed by operating companies for long distance work. Western Electric Quality is as necessary in a rural line as elsewhere to insure reliable, satisfactory service and low maintenance cost.



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THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS To the membership of Texas:

By the authority vested in me as President of the Farmers' Union of Texas, the announcement is hereby made that the constitutional amendments submitted to the membership at the August meeting, known as amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 were carried by the following majorities; to wit:

- No. 1, 6315 majority.
- No. 2, 7090 "
- No. 3, 7881 "
- No. 4, 8722 "
- No. 5, 2911 "
- No. 6, Art. 5 Sec. 1, 6049 majority.
- No. 6, Art. 5 Sec. 2, 2,631 majority.
- No. 7, 6360 majority.
- No. 8, 7897 "
- No. 9, 3934 "

I hereby declare that said amendments so adopted to be in full force and effect.

D. J. NEILL, Pres.

Attested

C. SMITH, Sec.-Treas.

The above shows only the majorities by which the several amendments were adopted. Secretary Smith will mail the complete vote for and against each amendment to every county secretary in the state for announcement in the county unions, but they will not be mailed to the local secretaries, unless requested. Any local secretary or member who desires the full report of the vote, however, may secure it by asking Secretary C. Smith.

Amendment number 1 relates to article 13 and provides that "No person shall be entitled to membership unless of sound

mind, the age of 16 years, a white person, of industrious habits, believe in a Supreme Being, is of good moral character, and is a farmer or farm laborer residing upon the farm, etc.

Amendment number 2 applies to the same article and provides that "The charter of any local that refuses to comply with this clause shall be revoked." Amendment number 4 provides how this shall be done.

Amendment number 3 provides that members of a defunct local may affiliate with the nearest local without formal limit.

Amendment number 5 provides the duties of the president and sets his salary at \$1,200 per year and expenses while traveling, not to exceed \$2 per day and transportation.

Amendment number 6 makes the same provision in reference to the secretary-treasurer.

Amendment number 7 provides for a cotton grading school under the direction of the state executive committee.

Amendment number 8 provides that all amendments and propositions submitted to the local membership shall be counted by the state secretary-treasurer, president and executive committee.

Amendment number 9 provides "that the officers of the state business agent be re-established as provided for in the state constitution of 1906. Under that constitution the business agents' office was maintained by commissions charged by the agent on all sales made through his office. As there is no provision of the constitution authorizing the president or executive committee

to appoint the state business agent, there will be none until the next meeting of the State Union at which time the office will be filled by election as all other offices are filled.

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To The Farmers' Union—

FARMER TO SPECULATOR—Yes, I'm holding my cotton—20 bales—for better prices.

SPECULATOR—I'll give you 9¼c—that's ¼c over the market—see here, telegram just received from New York.

FARMER—(Reaching down in hip pocket)—Yes, and you see my TELEGRAM, just received from Fort Worth. It says: "800 bales sold in Galveston yesterday at 9¼c—good demand—price advancing." And you can bet on what that paper says. I'm holding my cotton.

SPECULATOR (aside)—Confound that TELEGRAM; it beats me every time and nearly every farmer reads it, too; but I must buy cotton.

To Farmer: "Well, what do you want for your cotton, anyway?"

FARMER—9¼c cash, right now, on ground there.

SPECULATOR—Well, it's my cotton; here's your check for it. Our factory must buy cotton before prices go soaring. THAT FORT WORTH TELEGRAM is ruining us by telling you farmers about supply and demand, and every little advance in cotton, so you can hold us up on prices, and just rob us of our money.

Next day this farmer attended the meeting of the Farmers' Union and told them about selling his cotton, and what the Speculator had said about THE FORT WORTH TELEGRAM. Twenty members wrote checks for \$3.25—price of THE TELEGRAM, daily and Sunday by mail, one year, during annual "BARGAIN DAYS," Dec. 1-15—and they will do it again this year. How about you? With the market reports you get a complete newspaper, whose telegraph news is furnished by the Associated Press.

UNION ORGANIZERS

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

E. W. Plonket, Wortham, Texas.
 J. W. Shirley, Gladewater, Tex., R 2.
 G. W. Hamsey, Gladewater, Tex., R 2.
 T. J. Minogue, Newport, Tex.
 J. M. Sands, Fate, Tex.
 F. R. McFarridge, Brookston, Tex.
 A. J. Humphrey, Alto, Tex.
 Jno. Kihemer, Biedstown, Tex.
 W. R. Spoon, Grandbury, Tex.
 W. G. Parker, Woodville, Tex.
 J. A. Baugh, Gilmer, Tex.
 C. M. Davis, Gilmer, Tex.
 W. A. Crawford, Normangee, Tex.
 C. G. Neger, Thurber, Tex.
 M. B. Whicker, East Bernard, Tex.
 Peter Radford, Whitt, Tex.
 O. D. McIlroy, Abilene, Tex.
 J. C. Stephens, Afton, Tex.
 N. J. Shands, Matador, Tex.
 W. W. Stone, West Point, Tex.
 J. J. Gant, Chico, Tex.
 Henry Hudson, Bonham, Tex.
 W. W. Hambrie, Grandview, Tex.
 W. W. Maddox, Jay, Tex.
 W. F. Shaw, Shannon, Tex.
 J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.
 F. R. McEatrige, Brookston, Lamar county.
 J. L. Armstrong, Kyle, 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. 2, Hood county.
 J. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Cass county.
 S. M. Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.
 S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.
 H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
 W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.
 O. F. Dorablaser, 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, Delta county.
 W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.
 J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.
 J. S. Airhart, Ander, Gollad 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, 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.
 J. H. Carille, New Waverly, Walker county.
 E. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.
 A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.
 G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.
 Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.
 J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.
 R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.
 W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.
 A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.
 H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.
 W. L. Wood, Tolar, Hood county.
 W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.
 B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.
 J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.
 J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.
 Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.
 Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.
 Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.
 J. R. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.
 T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.
 M. C. Caylor, Anna, Route No. 2, Collin county.
 J. H. Hopper, Sumner, Route No. 1, Lamar county.
 J. R. Sturdivant, Elbert, Throckmorton county.
 L. E. Culver, Cookeville, Titus county.
 W. C. Spence, Mazeland, Runnels county.
 W. E. Schneider, Hugo, Hays county.
 W. A. Milam, Canton, Van Zandt county.
 Buell Bradford, Colorado, Mitchell county.
 G. Herd, Frisco, Denton county.
 C. C. Wright, Kemp, Route No. 6, Kaufman county.
 J. M. Sanderlin, Worthy, Uvalde county.
 A. F. McDonald, Mulock, Hansford county.
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 E. O. Meitzen, Hallettsville, Lavaca county.
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 W. A. McKee, Abilene, Taylor county.
 J. A. Kinard, Big Springs, Howard county.
 J. L. Mays, Waller, Route No. 1, Waller county.
 J. E. Montgomery, Skidmore, Bee county.
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 E. J. Moltz, Seguin, Guadalupe county.
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 George S. Bond, Mexia, Route No. 2, Lee county.
 Hon. George B. Terrell, Alto, Cherokee county.
 Thos. Williams, Bowie.
 A. C. McKinney, Chief.
 R. C. White, Bonham.
 M. J. Kilpatrick, Tyler.
 N. J. Murphy, Goldthwaite.
 F. G. Adkins, Bronte.
 J. A. Preston, Bush.
 J. A. Thomas, Sandia.
 J. M. Stubbs, Marietta.
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 Levi M. Teel, Wills Point.
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 R. H. Beall, Decatur.
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 W. P. Young, Blossom.
 W. L. Wood, Tolar.
 W. H. Pruett, Rockdale.
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 C. A. Bond, Lufkin.
 W. M. Carter, Oakhurst.
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 H. J. Skipper, Big Springs, Tex.
 Jno. Chastain, R. 3, Omaha, Tex.
 A. F. Ritchie, Rochester, Tex.
 F. W. Fason, efferson, Tex.
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Have freed from debt and brought financial comfort to the hundreds who have located there within the past three years; evidence of which was offered by the numerous

FIRST PREMIUMS

awarded exhibitors of the products of that section at the recent

TEXAS STATE FAIR,

as extensively reported and most favorably commented upon by many unbiased and reliable publications throughout the State. Those not so fortunately located should profit by the experiences of others and promptly avail themselves of the many opportunities still open in this wonderfully productive section whose people are broad minded, law-abiding, neighborly, co-operative, progressive, and therefore know the value to themselves of assisting and encouraging New-Comers.

Although land here has increased in value rapidly during recent years, it is still cheap for what it will produce and will be much higher in a few years; but much of it is still offered at prices and upon terms more liberal than available in other tested and proven sections of Texas.

There is still room for thousands without danger of crowding and, to encourage investigation.

"THE DENVER ROAD"

sells cheap round-trip tickets Tuesdays and Saturdays—with liberal stop-over privileges.

For fuller Particulars write A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.

THE REFERENDUM MOVEMENT IN TEXAS

The recent victories of the friends of the people's rule in Maine and Missouri, where constitutional amendments establishing the initiative and referendum were adopted, and the successful operation of the referendum system of government in six other states, and especially in Oregon and Oklahoma, are most encouraging to the friends of the movement in Texas.

The most powerful organization which has endorsed the principle in Texas is the state Farmers' Union, which will earnestly work for its adoption by the next legislature.

The State Federation of Labor made the initiative and referendum one of its demands at its first meeting, and appoints regularly at each session a majority rule committee to report the progress and suggest means of forwarding the movement.

A state branch of the People's Rule League of America has been organized with headquarters at Waco, which is now distributing literature on the subject. The object of the league is to co-operate with all other organizations favorable to the movement, its only aim being to secure true self-government to the people through the initiative and referendum. It will strive to have adopted by the next legislature the advisory initiative and referendum. The advisory method is the line of least resistance, and once adopted the people may initiate an effective measure as a constitutional amendment, establishing the mandatory system. The advisory system can be put in operation at once and used until the mandatory system is adopted and the details of its operation is provided for by the legislature. While the advisory system will not be binding upon the legislature unless the majority of the members are pledged to obey the instructions of the people, it is believed that a majority of the men elected to the legislature really desire to represent the will of the people, but are quite often in doubt or misled by the plausible pleas of the paid lobbyists of special interests.

If you are interested in the subject or desire to aid the movement, send in your name to the undersigned. We want the name of every person in the state who is willing to aid to the slightest extent in securing to every voter his due share of political power; and who desires to protect the legislator from the wiles of the briber and the people from the evils of pernicious legislation. Address John R. Spencer, President, Texas State Branch of People's League of America, P. O. Box 881, Waco, Texas, or R. C. Johnson, Secretary, 1628 South Fourth street, Waco, Texas.

Texas papers please copy.

HELP FOR THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE

One of the best ways to clean brass is to mix a little finely powdered rotten stone with a little sweet oil and after rubbing the brass thoroughly, polish with a piece of chamois leather and after they have been brightly polished they may be kept in fine condition by brushing them over with a little lacquer or shellac, which can usually be procured at any paint shop.

Nail holes and broken places in a plastered wall may be concealed with plaster of paris. Take a nickel's worth and reduce it to the consistency of cream by adding warm water, then take a knife and press it into the holes and the work must be done

quickly as the liquid soon becomes hard, and a few cents worth of putty will be found very useful. Small holes in granite basins or kettles can be mended by filling them with putty and pressing it smooth, and holes in the floor may be filled with putty to make a smooth surface before painting, but only dry substances should be kept in articles repaired with putty.

Tray cloths and other small pieces of table linen can be kept white and clean with very little rubbing by putting them to soak over night in warm soft water in which enough pearline is stirred to make a good lather, then in the morning a light rubbing and a good rinsing will leave them a beautiful white. Remove all stains from the linen before washing by soaking the stained portion in coal oil, as this will remove nearly all kinds of stains.

You can keep your furniture shining by going over the surface with a chamois leather wrung out of warm water, but it must be wrung as dry as possible and as fast as a small portion is rubbed with the damp leather it must be rubbed with a soft dry cloth and when the whole surface has been gone over it must be polished by rubbing vigorously with a piece of old soft silk which makes the best kind of polishing cloth.

M. H.

FARMERS' TELEPHONES

The importance of good roads and of the rural free delivery has been frequently discussed by all interested in the South's development—but how few of us have stopped to think of the relative value to the rural South of the farmer's telephone?

Most of us, who have not taken the trouble to look into the question, think of the telephone and the telephone exchange as being a complicated mechanism, which only experts can install and operate. To a large degree this is true of the sort of system that is required by a city having a population of over four or five thousand, but with the rural system—fortunately for the farmer—it is different. With the rural system there may or may not be a central switchboard. As a rule, a rural system starts with just one line about as follows:

A number of farmers living on the same side of a town, get together and decide to build, for their mutual benefit, a telephone line. Each man agrees to cut, peel and haul a given number of poles—30 poles about 22 feet or 25 feet long being required for each mile of line.

Before the poles, which are set in the ground three and a half feet, are erected, two brackets, on the end of each of which is fastened a glass insulator, are nailed to the pole, one 18 inches over the other. Having set the poles, two double galvanized iron telephone wires are strung the entire length of the line. Branch lines, taking care of the farmers living off the main route, can be fastened to the main line wires at any point.

When the wire is all strung, each joint being carefully soldered, in order to be sure of having a good, tight contact between each section, two wires are run, one from each of the main line wires, to two binding posts located on

the telephone set which the farmer has installed in his residence.

So far has the telephone been perfected, as to make it possible for as many as 35 or 40 telephones to be installed on such a line as that described, and the total length of the line, including the length of the branch lines may be 40 or 45 miles.

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Large and small tracts of farming and grazing lands in Palo Pinto County, Texas. Best Watered section of the state. Fine fruit growing country. We have tracts suitable for colonies or individuals.

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The Dixie Land, 1010 Birmingham, Ala.

What we have described is a so-called "full metallic" system. While costing at the outset somewhat more than the one-wire "grounded" system, it gives better results under all conditions.

The total cost of all the material (less poles) required to build a mile of "full metallic" line, is but \$13.74, and the very best telephone on the market with all material for installing it ready for use, can be had for \$13. If we assume, therefore, that there will be on an average one telephone for every mile of line, the grand total initial cost for each farmer for the very best system, is but \$26.74.

The maintenance expense on such a line, including wear and tear on the equipment, should be less than \$3 a year. Just think of it—for 25 cents a month, the farmer can have telephone service with his neighbor, doctor, broker and merchant. At a slightly larger expense he can usually have access to the Bell exchange and toll lines, through these reaching all of their local subscribers and long distance points; or similar arrangements can be made with the nearest home company.

What other agency than the rural telephone can more economically or efficiently increase the earning power of our farms and farmers, or increase the pleasure of farm life? Perhaps

we are not far wrong in believing that the general use of the rural telephone will, aside from increasing wonderfully the value of our farm property, do more toward protecting the Southern home than any or all other agencies combined.

The cost is insignificant, as compared with the benefits secured.

Certainly this is a subject worthy of your most careful consideration.

Ask your local secretary if he is going to try to secure the library for your local. If he is not, write us, and let us enter you and furnish you agents' terms.

Bro. J. M. Sherrod of Belcherville was in our office last week. He says that wherever the Co-Operator is read, farmers are attending the local Unions and holding cotton. He wants to see Montague county revived.

There are no favorites in our library contest. It is framed so that all may have an equal chance. Get in the game early if you want your local to win.

Try our classified columns when you have something to sell or want to buy an article which someone else has.

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

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M. C. WOLFE, Mgr., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PAPER BY W. E. McELROY

Read Before Mount Vernon Local of Temple, Texas

The old log school house, in which I learned my first lesson, has decayed, and gone the way of all that is earthly; the old blue back speller is out of use; the graceful pine that whispered its plaintive sigh before the door has been made into lumber, and shipped to different parts of the world; the stately oak that offered its shade to the barefoot boy at play is gone; the old grapevine swing has ceased its motions to and fro; my playmates have scattered from the rivers to the end of the earth—some have crossed over the great divide, and are resting under the shade of the tree. But the lessons we learned and impressions made upon my mind then are with me yet, and seem to grow brighter as the days go by. But not so in age. The things we hear today we forget tomorrow. Like a fading star at the approach of morning, they pass from memory.

I have known some very old people who had partially lost their minds that knew nothing of yesterday, but would relate almost in detail the happenings of their childhood. Then it must be a matter of the greatest importance to impress on the minds of the young the great lessons of truth and justice.

I joined the Farmers' Union on the principles upon which it is based; namely, equity, justice, and the golden rule, and knowing without Union we were destined to stay in the same old rut—only to grow worse. But joining the Union will be of but very little consequence, unless the principles are carried out. Brother, do you realize the obligation you took upon yourself when you came into the Union? And did you know that obligation, strictly adhered to, would work the greatest reformation that has ever been wrought outside our holy religion?

I see in the Farmers' Union a grand future, or an awful destiny. It depends upon us. It will be just what we make it.

There are a great many good farmers that have not, as yet, seen the importance of Union. We want them to enlist with us. But how are we to win them? The question is easy. By practicing what we preach. There is no use in trying to get others to join us, unless we show our faith by our works. Had the church observed this lesson years ago the problem of how to reach the masses would have been unknown. A cup of cold water to a thirsty soul is all right when water is all he needs, and we are assured by divine authority that the giver will not lose his reward, but a poor gift to a widow with a half-dozen orphans to support during a six months' wet spell.

Yes, my friends, we need reform. We need it in business, we need it in politics, we need it in religion and around our fireside. But what have we to reform? Ourselves. We hear men talk of the corruption of democracy, the corruption of religion. But the principles of democracy are the same today as they were in the days of our fathers. Christianity is the same as it was when Christ walked upon the earth as a man. Man is the only one corrupt, the only being made in the image of God, yet the only one corrupt. The beast, undisturbed, is the same today as he was when God made him; the fowl that wings its way through the blue fields of space is the same by nature as it was when the dove first left Noah's ark. The beast

will eat enough, and lie down, and cares not how much the other one gets. But man never gets so much, but what he is continually breaking the divine law, "Thou shalt not covet."

Friends, we are looking for something better, and something better we must have. We are tired of the old way of doing things—at least of doing everything. We are tired of being altogether passive, letting the other fellow say, "So far shalt thou go, and no farther." We are tired of the mortgage system, binding our crop, teams, tools and ourselves and family for supplies at such extortionate prices. The man who thus binds himself is as completely sold out for that year as Esau was, and he finds no room for repentance, although he may seek it with tears, for he knows by the time he pays his landlord his rents, and settles with his merchants, he will have nothing left, and will have to repeat the same folly the next year.

Friends, we will have to extricate ourselves from such a position in bondage, forever, remain and it has to be done within ourselves. We, certainly, have learned enough by this time to know that the other fellow is not going to do it for us, or lend a helping hand. The time when help was needed most, we got it not; could not get our own money.

But I do not believe there is another class of people who have weathered the storm as well as we. But we want to play fair. We want to show to the world that there is but one class that we wish to put out of business, and that is the class that our Saviour put out nineteen hundred years ago, in the city of Jerusalem, when He entered the temple and overthrew the table of the money changers. If high-handed gambling and robbery were wrong in the city of Jerusalem when our Savior walked the streets as a man, it is wrong today, and by the help of Him who did the work so well then, we aim to put them out.

This paper will be concluded in the next issue of the Co-Operator.—Ed.

WHAT THE TEXAS CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION IS DOING

Address by Mr. H. E. Singleton, McKinney, Before the Association

Mr. Chairman: The future usefulness of the Corn Growers' Association of Texas is unlimited. I don't think I had anything to say on this subject this morning, but I feel that I must make a few remarks. When Mr. Hornbeck opened this discussion he dropped an idea that was very far-reaching, and I want to emphasize that. He stated that it created enthusiasm, that the corn breeders' associations created enthusiasm among the people. What is it that we want more than enthusiasm? What is it that will do more for us, not only as corn breeders and corn growers, but as farmers and the followers of all professions, than enthusiasm? I have always been an enthusiast—I say always, because it has been so long I can't remember when I was not—on the subject of improved seeds and improved methods. One is just as important as the other, the careful selection of seed corn.

I used to spend lots of time, years ago, before I knew anything of a corn growers' association, carefully selecting my seed corn, not according to up-to-date plans, but the best I knew. I went so far that the boys and men on the place dubbed me "Seed Corn." They didn't say it to my face, but

when they would see me coming they would say "There comes Old Seed Corn." Now, I have continued this, and I have created a little enthusiasm, but I must say that the Corn Growers' Association, that has only been in existence for two years, has created more enthusiasm in that time in my family than my twenty-five years of work. I want to say now that my two boys, who are grown men, might well be dubbed "Seed Corn," because they are greater cranks than I was. And a great deal of this is due to the efforts put forth by this association. They read every line; they scan all the agricultural papers that we take, and if there is anything on corn they read it and they study it, and they try to put what is practical as they look at it, into practice. We have increased our yield, gradually, continually increased it for years and years. Even under unfavorable conditions we make better crops than we used to under the most favorable conditions. This year I have the greatest crop of corn that I ever made or that I ever saw made in the state. And we are not satisfied. We are not one of those that are satisfied. We have got to go further, and we know we can do it, and we are going to do it, with the help of this association. I hope to see it continue.

In the work we are doing right here we are creating an enthusiasm today that goes into this neighborhood and that neighborhood, and it goes among a class of farmers that cannot be enthused, because you can't reach them,

and who cannot be here to attend these meetings and hear these discussions. If they chance to be in town today you will find them sitting around talking with their merchants or neighbors on some subject, probably on politics, about the lowest thing they can talk about. But what are we doing? We are creating an enthusiast out of some one who goes into almost every neighborhood of the state. They will have an influence on those neighbors, who will take anything that is good for them except by observation. But they will take it that way. When they see the next field growing more corn than theirs they will see that there is something in it. They will take it up reluctantly, but we will gradually improve those people not so much those old farmers who are "set" in their ways, but their boys will catch on these things. Their boys are beginning to read and will be taught advanced agriculture and then we will see the effects of the Texas Corn Growers' Association.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence, 15¢ for 22-inch; 10¢ for 31-inch; 2¢ 1-2¢ for 34-inch; 27¢ for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 50-inch Poultry Fence 37¢. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.

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MEANS' IMPERIAL STRAIN Barred Plymouth Rocks

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

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

The Co-Operator and Home and Farm, one of the leading agricultural papers of the South, \$1.25.

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The Co-Operator and Nevitt's Profitable Poultry Culture, a \$1 book of extraordinary merit, \$1.25.

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The Co-Operator and Review of Reviews, Woman's Home Companion and Cosmopolitan or American Magazine, \$6 worth of reading for \$4. The Co-Operator and either of the above at a greatly reduced price.

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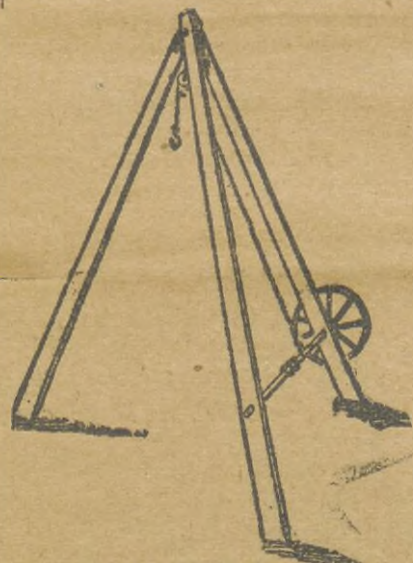
NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Agricultural Department

DERRICK FOR BULLOCK OR HOG.

Convenient Apparatus for Lifting and Handling Heavy Carcasses.

Three poles of 2x6 pieces 14 feet long are required to make a derrick like that shown in the accompanying illustration taken from Prairie Farmer. A rod from a self dump hay rack



Derrick for Bullock or Hog.

can be utilized with a wheel attached at one end. I use one pulley at the top over which is passed a 5/8-inch rope with a hook on the end, as indicated.

THE SOW WITH THE PIGS.

What One Farmer Considers the Best to Feed Her.

The best feed I have found for the brood sow with a litter of pigs is ground oats and corn mixed with a little mill feed, writes a correspondent in the Farm and Home. When soaked ten or twelve hours before feeding it serves better. I feed the sow all she will eat up clean.

The pigs will soon learn to like this slop, and I have had them eat at three weeks old. As the pigs grow older the feed can be varied by adding fruits and vegetables, which they will relish. In summer do not omit anything green that is handy. By feeding only a small amount in a well made trough it will be always clean and it will be no difficult task to make pigs weigh 180 pounds in seven or eight months.

SUPPORT FOR ROOSTING BOARD.

A Good Idea You Can Use in the Poultry House.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer furnishes a very good idea for supporting the roosting board. As will be noted the roost is about two inches square, and is mortised into an end piece six inches long and five inches deep. This stick is cut out of either an inch board or a two-inch plank.

Woman Fatally Burned.

Port Arthur: News reached here Friday to the effect that Mrs. Fowle, wife of A. W. Fowle, who recently moved to Nederland and is employed as a watchman by the Texas Company at that place, was fatally burned Friday morning while preparing breakfast. She was building a fire in the stove and poured gasoline instead of kerosene on the fire. An explosion resulted and the young woman was seriously burned, from the effects of which she died about noon.



The Boss.



Mandy's gist a smallish woman with a meek an' lowly air—
In her face there ain't no discord, an' there's silver in her hair.
She is kind and sympathetic and as gentle as a doe,
An' she stands a lot of naggin' 'fore she lets her temper go.
She is patient as an angel and as balmy as th' night,
But she's simply fire an' brimstone when she's fightin' fer th' right!
You kin bet yer bottom dollar that when "mother" starts t' go,
You can't head her off ner stop her 'til she's run a mile er so!

I kin handle her most always when my arguments is fair—
She's a thinkin' kind o' womern an' she lib'ral to a hair,
But yew try t' trifle with her an' I'll bet you'll rue th' day
That you contradicted "mother" in yer overbearin' way!
Once I tried to sell the eighty fer t' buy a patent right—
Gosh, I tell you me an' Mandy—well, we blamed near had a fight!
But she wouldn't sign them papers an' 'twas lucky, too, by gins,
Fer our neighbor lost his homestead when he bought th' gol darned thing!

Still, she never taunts a feller, an' she's never sour ner mad—
When I cut sum foolish caper 'ginst th' judgment that she had.
I kin recollect Old Nigger that was sound as hick'ry wood—
I wuz bound t' trade with Bagley, an th' robber done me good!
'Twas agin' her best advisin' but I traded gist th' same—
I wuz always sorry fer it fer a spavin made him lame!
When th' gal she up an' married, I was madder than a hawk,
But my wife she tuk th' ribbons an' she made ME toe th' chalk!

They are happy now as robins an' th' lad is doin' well—
Mandy sed he'd be successful, when he cum a-courtin' Nell.
They hev got th' cutest baby that hez ever happened yet
An' they've named him fer his grandad, Abner Horace Boggs, you bet!
We air goin' there t'morrow fer t' visit them awhile—
They air livin' up t' Elgin in th' swellest kind o' style.
Do yew know, I hate t' tell it, but b' gosh—I'm bound t' say
I am glad, sometimes, that Mandy sets her foot down that a-way!

Rag Time Eddies.

Sometimes a fellow who seems to be full of ideas is merely full of prunes.

Of course the jaws of death have some terrors for a man—but there are the jaws of a wife on earth!

Sometimes the person who talks continuously doesn't say as much as the one who snaps. "Yes, sir!" and "No, sir!"

Love is the incentive to prove the fact that it costs ever so much more for two young people to live together than separately.

The undertaker never knows whether the new doctor is a friend of his until the doc. is through practicing on the first patient.

The world is surely coming to an end this time. An Iowa woman admits that her baby is not the smartest that ever was born.

Why Don't You?

The man who made "The Pigs in Clover"

Main & Akard

Imperial Hotel

Dallas Texas

Best in Texas for the Price

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

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

BURRUS MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

LIGHT CRUST

Highest Grade Flours
Strictly Pure Feed Stuffs.

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

OLD HOMESTEAD

GUARANTEED

\$3.00 Set of Teeth

Our Eureka Double Suction Plates



Drs. Craton & Creighton.

Free

Examinations and advice. What you should do and what you should not do to preserve and beautify your teeth. Loose teeth made tight. Gums treated.

Gold Bridge work \$3.00 up
Gold Crowns 2.00 up
Silver Fillings 50c
Gold Fillings 1.00

Lady attendant to assist the doctor. All work guaranteed for 15 years to be first-class in every particular.

Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 9 to 1.
Dallas Office—344 Main Street.
Ft. Worth Office—Two entrances, 702 1/2 Main Street and 103 W. Sixth Street.

Got rich as Midas, so they say.
'Twas just a simple little puzzle
Why don't you follow suit, today?

The man who first thought out the gimlet
Made just a million dollars clear,
While he who made the rubber pencil
No longer has the wolf to fear.

The metal point upon the shoestrings
Coined money like a busy mint—
Why don't you think up something easy
And give me half? I've passed the hint!

Fire Protection.

There was a fire on Main street Saturday and everybody in town was there excepting Wide Awake Hose company. The fire fiend burned down a shed at the rear of the fire engine house and threatened four cord of slabs belonging to Anson Judson before its ravings was checked. The old system of sending postal cards around to members of the fire department to notify them that a fire has broke out will be abandoned, as it is too slow.—Roy K. Moulton, Editor Hoptown Gazette.

Happiness.

The editor of the Auxvasse (Mo.) Review makes the following plea for the simple life:

"You frequently hear folks say they wish they were a millionaire. But our idea of happiness is the one that owns 40 acres of land in the hills, don't owe a cent, has a wife and seven children, five good coon dogs, a sorrel team of mules, a good shotgun, 47 miles from a railroad and right on a good stream to fish. If that would not be happiness unalloyed we would like to know where you would go to find it."

Live and Learn.

"I would die for you," he wrote
As his passion mounted higher.
But she found in later life
Dying does not light the fire!

Byron Willhite

ARMSTRONG'S APPOINTMENTS

Editor Co-Operator:

Please publish the following dates for J. L. Armstrong in Bexar county:

Salado, Dec. 3.
China Grove, Dec. 4.
Panto, Dec. 5.
Converse, Dec. 7.
Selma, Dec. 8.

Come, everybody; come bring your wife and children; it will do you good to hear Brother Armstrong.

W. F. MILLER,
Secretary Bexar County Union.

FREE BOOK FOR MEN

A Book Filled With Good Advice and Information Regarding a Treatment That Makes Weak Men Strong and Diseased Men Well.

This book gives valuable information on every phase of **Lost Manhood, Varicose, Stricture, Blood Poison, Skin, Nervous and Rectal Diseases, Kidney and Bladder Complaints**, and many other chronic and special diseases peculiar to Men and Women. It contains plain, solid facts that Men and Women of all ages should know. Do not give up all hope and think yourself incurable because you have tried other treatments in vain. Send for our book. It will give you a clear understanding of your condition and show you the way to regain your health and happiness.

We have had twenty-five years' experience in treating chronic and special diseases of Men and Women, and can give you reliable advice and the very best of treatment. Send for book, symptom blank and our opinion. It will cost you nothing. Learn what we can do for you. We cure many cases at home. Send for our book on Women's Diseases.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

1354 Inman Bldg., 22 1/2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

BROOKS' NEW CURE

FOR RUPTURE!
Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.

C. E. BROOKS, 8189 Brook's Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

To Make Excellent Yeast.

Take two large mealy potatoes, after they have been cooked thoroughly, and press them through a fruit or lard press. Use about a quart of the water, in which the potatoes have been boiled, stirring into it flour enough to make a fairly stiff batter, add one good, reliable yeast cake that has been previously soaked in a small amount of water and allow the whole mixture to stand until morning. It should be real light and fluffy. Stiffen it with white corn meal; roll and cut as for cookies, lay on a well floured board to dry, after which they should be kept out of the sun. They should be dried as quickly as possible, but not near a fire. The cakes may smell sour, but that will not hurt them.

Which is the Most Active Local?

AND

Who the Greatest Rustler?

These are questions the Co-Operator is going to submit to the membership of the Farmers' Union in Texas. And the winners will each receive a handsome prize.

For over a month past local unions, local secretaries and public spirited members have been doing missionary work by sending in lists of subscribers to the Co-Operator in order to get it before the people who are not informed in union matters. We have helped by circulating, free, thousands of sample copies.

Our work has been done none too early, for at the first evidence of a reaction in favor of the farmers all the speculative interests combined to strike a crushing blow to the Farmers' Union. Some of the same interests are at work which were in the movement to capture the legislature last spring, and they are backed by ample capital to do all that money can do. They will present false issues to the people and these must be met. There is only one way to meet them and that is to EDUCATE. Keep Union literature before the farmers, both in and out of the Union. Thousands more would think like you do, if they read what you read. We have spent hundreds of dollars sending sample copies and many of you have rendered unselfish service in procuring subscriptions. Now we are going to express our further appreciation by making the following offers:

Our Proposition

We will present free to the three local unions sending the highest number of annual subscriptions, or equivalent, in proportion to paid up membership by 12 o'clock noon, January 1, 1909, three handsome libraries, as follows:

To the local sending the largest number, fifty volumes.

To the local sending the second largest number, twenty-five volumes.

To the local sending the third largest number, ten annual subscriptions to the Co-Operator.

Each annual subscription shall count one, each three months' subscription, one-fourth and each six months subscription, one-half of an annual, so that all will count.

Any local which desires to contest for the premiums must notify us at once. A record will then be opened and every name sent in by or from that local will be recorded, with the amount paid and date. However, every subscription sent under the contest MUST BE SO STATED WHEN SENT, in order that we may give credit.

At the end of the contest this record will be submitted to the state president and secretary and they will be asked to declare the result under the conditions herein named.

The awards shall be made to those locals which shall have sent in the first, second and third largest number of annual subscriptions or fractional equivalents, in proportion to paid up membership on the first day of October, 1908. This will put all locals on an equal footing, regardless of numbers. For instance, a local having twenty members will have to send in one more than twice as many subscriptions as a local having only ten members.

In event of a tie between three locals or less, the premiums will be combined and then divided equally between them. If more than three tie, the premiums will be awarded according to some plan to be agreed upon by the successful ones.

Locals which have sent in lists since the first of September may have them credited on this contract by writing us a special request at once.

An Agents Premium

In addition to the above premiums to the banner local, we will give a twenty-year god filled case watch, standard make, lady or gentleman's size, to the local secretary or local agent who sends us the largest list of subscribers before 12 o'clock January 1, 1909. Following are the terms:

No general or county organizer will be allowed to contest for this prize.

First—Where a local secretary has been acting as agent, he will be recognized as the contesting agent of such local. Where local secretary does not act and no one is elected agent, the first member who writes will be appointed.

Second—To enter this contest, such secretary or agent must write at once, asking to be entered and giving his name, office, union if an officer, name of local and postoffice address.

Fourth—In event of a tie the value of the premium may be divided among those sending the largest lists or awarded in such manner as may be agreed upon by them.

Two Premiums for One List.

Under the above propositions two credits will be given for every subscription when requested. First, the local will get credit; second the agent who sends it in. To secure these credits, however, it must be requested when subscriptions are sent in.

What the Members Get

The members of the union, the individual subscribers of the Co-Operator will be the chief beneficiaries of this campaign for subscriptions in proportion to the amount they invest. If the Co-Operator's subscription list were doubled, there would be twice as much cotton held off the market as there is now. That would mean from \$5 to \$10 on every bale of cotton yet unsold. Therefore every man who helps increase its circulation helps to advance the price of cotton, and if one-fourth our readers will secure one new subscriber each, they will make back more than the cost of their paper on every bale of cotton they sell.

Special Offer

We are going to make the subscription price cheaper, however, by sending the paper from now until January 1, 1910, to every person who pays up back subscription, and \$1 in advance.

To those who owe no back subscription and to new subscribers the paper will be sent until January 1, 1910, for \$1 in advance.

The Library

The books to be given away under this offer are printed on good paper and neatly bound in cloth. They embrace books of travel, history, romance, fiction, poetry, philosophy, and are just the thing for a circulating library for the pleasure, instruction and profit for both old and young. The locals which win them may rest assured that they will not lack for interest the coming year. Besides, the premiums of fifty and twenty-five volumes herein offered, which are purchased by us, we will secure from five to ten extra volumes of government records which are needed for reference in every local union.

The local secretary should be made librarian and each member allowed to keep a book a reasonable length of time and return it. By this means each member has the opportunity of reading every book in the library. The value of such a library is an educational factor cannot be estimated.

Books Comprising the Library

The winners of the premiums may select their books from the following list, or we will select for them, if they prefer. Note the wide range of subjects covered:

Arnold, Edwin.
Browning, Mrs.
Byron.
Cary Alice and Phoebe.
Child Harold's Pilgrimage.
Coleridge.
Courtship of Miles Standish.
Cowper.
Dante.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo.
Familiar Quotations.
Favorite Poems.
Goldsmith.
Hemans, Mrs.
Lady of the Lake.
Language and Poetry of Flowers.
Longfellow.
Lucile.
Moore.
Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Rules.
Webster's Every Man's Own Law.

Brownies and the Farmer.

Bible Stories and Pictures.

Anderson's Fairy Tales.

Children's Life of Jesus.

Oliver Optic's New Story Book.

Our Country, illustrated.

Life of Benjamin Franklin.

Life of Daniel Boone.

Life of Patrick Henry.

Washington and His Generals.

Deerslayer, J. Fennimore Cooper.

Pathfinder, J. Fennimore Cooper.

Red Rover, J. Fennimore Cooper.

Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll.

Helen's Babies, John Habberton.

Lampighter, The, Cummins.

Little Lame Prince, Miss Mulock.

Prince of the House of David, Ingraham.

Wide, Wide World, Susan Warner.

Black Rock, Ralph Connor.

Bondman The, Hall Caine.

Count of Monte Cristo, Dumas.

Elsie Venner Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Guy Mannering, Sir Walter Scott.

Ivanhoe, Sir Walter Scott.

Lena Rivers, Mary J. Holmes.

Quo Vadie, Henryd Sienkiewicz.

Romance of Two Worlds.

Talisman, The, Sir Walter Scott.

Thelma, Marie Corell.

Descent of Man, Darwin.

Koran of Mohammed.

Last Days of Pompeii, Bulwer.

Napoleon and His Marshals, Headley.

Bill Nye's Sparks.

Bitter Sweet J. G. Holland.

French Revolution, Carlyle.

Natural Law in the Spiritual World, Drummond.

Origin of the Species, Darwin.

Our Planet, Its Life History Gunning.

Three Men in a Boat, Jerome.

Wandering Jew, Eugene Sue.

Red Headed Boy, Peck's.

Holy Living, Jeremy Taylor.

Imitations of Christ, A' Kempis.

In His Steps, Rev. Charles M. Sheldon.

Stepping Heavenward, Mrs. Elizabeth Prentiss.

Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, Jerome K. Jerome.

Burns' Poems.

Hiawatha, Longfellow.

Prince of the House of David, Rev. Professor J. H. Ingraham.

Get busy and receive one of these valuable Premiums. Write at once and have your local and yourself recorded as contestants. Remember you and your local may both win.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR & FARM JOURNAL, Ft. Worth, Tex.