

THE  
NATIONAL  
GO-OPERATOR  
AND  
FARM JOURNAL

Volume 29.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY 28, 1908,

Number 31.

## Is Farming A Science?

By C. Netterville.

Editor Co-Operator:

Is it true, as some of us claim, that farming is a business to which the same economic rules apply and which is governed by the same economic laws as most other business callings, upon which men rely for the necessities and the comforts of life? Is agriculture a science and an art in which a knowledge of what to do and skill in doing it are of as much importance as in the practice of law or medicine or any of the vocations to which men devote the energies of their minds as well as the skill of their hands? Or is it only a game of chance to which the laws of economics do not apply, and in which the knowledge and skill of man count as nothing; the whole outcome of which depends upon the freaks of the weather, or some unforeseen or unforeseeable contingencies, over which the luckless manipulator has but little control?

I am led to a consideration of this matter by the manner in which so many of our writers and speakers treat this subject. If we take a peep into the business world we will see that the most successful men are those who make a specialty of some particular branch of their business. The time has been when the reverse of this was true, but this is preeminently an age of specialties. And results would seem to demonstrate the wisdom of such a course, yet some of us will claim that farming is a business and should be conducted on business principles, and at the same time ignoring this great principle of specialties, ding into the poor farmer's ear, "diversify your crops if you wish to be independent."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am no fault finder, no carping critic, nor a kicker, but I cannot see just how this diversification theory applies to farming and will not apply to any other business. I fail to see why, if farming is a business, sound economic principles will not apply to it as well as to any other business. I fail to see why it is that a man who makes a special study of the production of any one of the many staple crops and fits himself up with the best appliances for its cultivation and manipulation would not meet with a larger measure of success if he should devote all of his time and energies to that one crop than he would to plant such a diversity of crops as we generally urge farmers to do. Is it or is it not true that a farmer can so familiarize himself with the principles which govern the growth and development of a particular plant, and so equip himself with the means and facilities for its production, that he can succeed with that particular crop in spite of unfavorable conditions of rain and sunshine? If yes, then the farmer's vocation is a science and an art, and the contention that the principle of specialties should prevail is correct. If no, then are not we poor farmers at the mercy of the elements, and compelled to grope our way in darkness to success or failure we know not which?

It seems to me that an Allwise Creator designed that the tillers of the soil should make specialties of certain crops, in that He made some climates and some soils suited to the production of one crop, and other climates and other soils to other crops. Now I know that facts, under existing

conditions, seem to be against this theory. I know that, while it is easy to figure a profit in raising all cotton and buying all of one's supplies, it will not work that way in practice. I know the farmers who raise their own supplies are more prosperous than those who make a specialty of cotton to the exclusion of other crops.

This is one instance in which figures seem to lie. But is it true that figures lie in this instance? Rather isn't it true that I am right in my contention and that the votaries of agriculture have not attained that degree of proficiency in their calling that enables them to master one particular of it? Rather isn't it true that farming, practiced under existing conditions, is not amenable to the same laws that govern other vocations? Rather isn't it true that agriculture as a science and an art, or at least an art, is in its very infancy; and that those who follow it for a living are at the mercy of contingencies over which they have no control? Hence they must plant a diversity of crops so that if one fails another may hit. Now, Mr. Editor, doesn't it strike you that farming, as managed today in this country, is more a game of chance than a scientific calling?

Then again, the F. E. & C. U. of A. is based upon the principles of Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule. We have in our ranks farmers from every section of our country. From the nature of the soil and climatic conditions some of these sections are adapted to the profitable production of one crop and some to another. The South is adapted to cotton but is a poor grain country, whereas the Northwest produces splendid crops of grain and consequently produces meat for market, but cannot raise cotton

at all. Now, when we urge the cotton raisers to grow all the grain and make all the meat they need, are we not striking a heavy blow at our brethren who depend upon the sale of these commodities for a living? How would it suit us to have those who consume our cotton "raise their supply at home?" Indeed, do we not violate the very fundamental principles of our organization when we urge this kind of diversification upon the cotton planters of the South? Wouldn't we make a better demand a price for our cotton commensurate with its importance in the economic world, which would enable us to help our brethren in the less favored sections of our country, by furnishing them with a profitable market for the products of their labor?

Now, Mr. Editor, I have written this in no censorious spirit. Rather am I seeking light. I'm a lecturer in this great organization and it is my duty to teach our farmers what to do to alleviate their distressed condition, and I want to make no mistake along this line. I, too, have been teaching diversification, but recently I ran upon an old farmer who "brought me up standing" on this subject. And I've come to you with these thoughts not for controversy's sake but to get your assistance in threshing out this matter to ascertain if possible whether or not we are right and can justify our course in ignoring a general economic principle in conducting our business, and to get an expression from our brethren who raise grain and meat to sell us as to how this thing looks from their point of view.

C. Netterville.  
Woodville, Miss., May 12.

## Scientific, Business and Ethical Unionism

By Joe E. Edmondson.

Assistant State Lecturer Joe E. Edmondson for the Farmers Union of Texas writes on the Union.

This is the first of a series of articles in which he will treat with Scientific, Business and Ethical Unionism.

Those who are not familiar with these principles will do well to read and preserve these articles and show them to the doubting, skeptical and weak.—Ed.

The Farmers Union seeks to teach the farmers the science of co-operatively marketing the products of their farms and the benefits of co-operative marketing over that of competitive marketing or street peddling.

While it is true we have taught ourselves that competitive marketing was proper and right, and have been taught this by our commercial friends, yet while we were competitively marketing our farm products, our commercial friends were practicing co-operative marketing of their goods.

They having learned that were they to force their goods upon the world's markets (as the farmer has his products), having no regard for the world's demands nor the prices offered, selling at any old price and within about three months all of the goods necessary for the world to consume in twelve, would work havoc to their business. The world would take advantage of such foolish marketing and bid prices down to such a low point that there would be no profit left for them, and they would be forced to quit the business. No, brother farmer, the commercial people have learned better years ago.

But the farmer will force upon the market, within about three months, a crop that it takes himself and family twelve months to make and gather and the world almost twelve months to consume, having no regard for the world's demands nor the prices offered.

Thus it is easy to see why the farmer gets no more for his products, many times selling at a price below the cost of production.

He goes to market singlehanded, does not belong to any business organization, does not know what the rest of the farming world is going to do as regards the pricing and selling of farm products, he has no system, no

plans, no conception of scientific business methods, but pours his products in a single handed way upon the organized speculative world, vainly hoping that the organized speculator will pay him sufficient prices that will give him something to exist upon while making another crop for these organized speculators to gamble on. No class of business could market in such a slipshod manner and even exist.

But the old farmer living next to nature can allow himself to be sleeked out of his year's work and the next year nature comes to his relief again.

Quite different with the commercial world. Even the manufacturer would not think of marketing his goods in such a reckless competitive way.

Come, let's look into the system of marketing as in use by the manufacturing and commercial world:

First, the manufacturer, instead of throwing his goods upon a depressed market in a reckless, slipshod, competitive manner, places them in a warehouse, preparing to hold for a price that will give him a profit, and knowing as he does that the only way by which he can hope to get these prices is by co-operating with every other manufacturer, therefore he becomes a member of the Manufacturing Association and through this association they are able to place a minimum price on the goods, and with the goods properly warehoused they are able to force the consuming world to pay them their price; and the jobber or wholesaler are forced to pay them their price, and they in turn, having had no voice in pricing the goods when they bought them, are forced to price their goods at such prices as will give them a profit; hence they cannot afford to rush into the world's markets with their goods and sell at any old price as does the farmer, but are forced to co-operate in pricing their goods. So they take the goods and place them in a store house (as it is called) which is nothing but a goods warehouse, and they belong to the Mercantile Association, through which they are able to place uniform or minimum prices, and with the goods in the warehouses they are able to hold the goods away from the world until the world will pay their prices. Thus when the retailer goes to buy goods he has to pay the wholesaler's price; and when the retailer gets them,

instead of peddling them out at any old price (as the farmer does his products) he places 'em in his store or warehouse, preparatory to holding them for a price. And the majority of these gentlemen belong to the Mercantile Association, and through this association and with the goods properly warehoused they are able to price and hold for that price, thus forcing you and me as consumers to pay that price.

Hence, we see that instead of the commercial world marketing their goods recklessly and competitively, as the farmer does his products, they market co-operatively through a system of warehousing. Hence, the whole system is a system of co-operative warehousing of the necessities of life and holding them away from the consuming world until the consuming world will pay the price.

Now, what the Union wants to do is to teach the farmers this scientific system of marketing. Let the mercantile world become our school master. Open your eyes, brother farmer, and adopt the same system of marketing the products of your farm that the commercial world has used for ages. It is no new system, but an old, time-tried, demonstrated success, and will do for the farmer what it has done for the successful commercial world. So get into the Farmers Union and help to build and operate these warehouses and become masters of your own prices.

Next week I will explain the simple, successful and scientific operation of the warehouse system. Watch your paper for it.

Joe E. Edmondson,  
Asst State Lecturer.

Brother John S. Gholson, Atlanta, Texas, sends us with his subscription a clipping from the local paper in which V. W.

## CURTAIN OFFER



HAVE YOU HEARD of the wonderful price offerings we are now making in lace curtains? You can now curtain your windows beautifully at a mere fraction of what it formerly cost you. Look for lace curtains in one of our late Big Catalogues. If you haven't the big book, borrow your neighbor's; otherwise, if you would like to get some beautiful curtains at a ridiculously low price, then on a postal card to us simply say, "Mail me your great lace curtain offer." Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

Grubbs denounces the Farmers Union as a political organization. Brother Gholson also gives us a report of a recent storm in his county and the accompanying rains which he says were the greatest for 51 years, during which time he has resided in the county, and reports the lands and crops in very bad condition, and much distress among the people.

In renewing his subscription to the Co-Operator, Brother P. Brockheuser of Windthorst, Texas, states that his local Union is in excellent condition, the people are not planting a great deal of cotton and the crop prospects are good. He reports cattle in fine condition.

## AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.

### ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Fling. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enlarged Glands and Ulcers. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

## Hat and Dye Works

Largest Factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Agents wanted. Write for free Catalogue.

WOOD & EDWARDS,  
108 S. Akard St., Dallas, Texas

**NORTH**  
TELEPHONES specially adapted to farm lines. Sold direct from factory. Book of instructions how to organize farmers and build line free. Write for Bulletin No. 321. The North Electric Co., Cleveland, O. Kansas City, Mo. Dallas, Tex.

# For COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Of Any Description Write

Continental Gin Co.

Dallas, Texas.

## Among the Members.

### Spicy Letters From the Members and Locals.

#### SOME POINTED RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by Bell County Union April 1, 1908, at Belton:

Whereas, The State Farmers Union at Fort Worth, August, 1907, did unanimously pass a resolution demanding the repeal of the Medical Board law made by the 30th legislature, for the reason that it prohibits one farmer from doctoring his neighbor under penalty of a \$500 fine with six months in jail, absolutely taking away the right of man to treat his fellow man as his brother, also destroying the Golden Rule, the basis of our religion, and,

Whereas, The reason for making such law, it is said, was to prohibit people from poisoning each other, and non-medical fakirs from practicing their healing arts on the public,

Now, therefore, in addition to the above State demand, we demand for the further protection of the people from being poisoned, that all medical doctors be compelled to write their prescriptions in plain English under penalty of a \$500 fine with six months in jail for a violation of same.

2nd, That the law requiring full rendition of farm lands be modified in a way that will be just to the farmer, as the present law is unjust to him and was made in our opinion in the interest of the corporations and in the interest of officials who desire their salaries raised.

3rd, That the law creating the County Auditor be repealed, as it costs the State many thousand dollars per annum with no benefit to the tax payers, the farmers.

4th, That freight rates on cotton be made \$1.50 per bale to Galveston from all Texas points; 50 cents will compress the cotton and 50 or more bales of such cotton will go into one car. This would save to the Texas farmers two and one-half million dollars per annum, and give the roads \$50 per car, which we think would be good pay, and be more just to all.

5th, A law defining what is confiscatory, as applied to public service corporations, under the constitution, and the fourteenth amendment thereto. As confiscation does not apply so long as title and possession is not interfered with, if the farmer makes no profit on his farm investment, will the courts declare that his property has been confiscated; if it does, who is going to reimburse him. When the railroads

do not make as much profit as they desire, they have the courts to say that the rates are confiscatory, and freight rates are raised on the farmer's products, who ever heard of a state guaranteeing profits on investments before corporation lawyers appeared on the scene?

6th, That no man elected or holding an office from the people shall be permitted to serve a public service corporation in any way whatever.

7th, That the farmers do not desire railroad fare reduced below three cents per mile, as they are not travelers, but want the freight rates reduced upon their products.

8th, We demand the initiative and referendum, the imperative mandate and right of recall.

J. T. Ming, Sec.  
J. W. Smith, Pres.

#### "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

Editor Co-Operator:

I want to speak a few words to the Co-Operator under its new management, and through its columns to the membership generally.

We are now started upon the right line, to own and control a paper in our own interest and for our own benefit. This paper should be sustained at all hazards and we should see that it fights our battles fearlessly, and uphold its hands while it makes the fight for our rights. We should also see that it stands for the entire membership, and not for the interests a few.

If the Co-Operator stands for the best interests of the whole Union it will succeed, and the membership will uphold its hands and bid it God speed in the good work, but if on the other hand it stands for the few, it cannot and should not succeed.

Being an optimist, I must believe that our paper will pursue the right course in defense of our Union and the principles for which it stands, and therefore must succeed.

The heading of this article, "In Union There is Strength," is as true today as it was when it was first uttered. There are mutterings of discontent in our ranks today, because some people have not realized the goal of their ambition—fifteen cent cotton. I do not believe the number of growlers is very large but we have them just the same, and they have had their injurious effects upon the body of our organization, but in time they will drop out as they are dropping

out, and their ranks will be filled with men more able and more willing to bear the cross of trials and tribulations in a great fight like this.

We have not lost the fight but by united action and by warehousing and marketing our cotton slowly, we have saved hundreds of millions of dollars to the producer, and averted the disastrous effects of one of the worst panics that has ever struck this country.

During the entire period of the panic last fall, the effects of which are yet plainly felt, the Union by heroic efforts maintained a stable price of eleven cents for cotton, while horses, mules, cattle and other live stock, lands, labor and the various products of labor declined fifty to one hundred per cent.

Is not this a victory to be proud of? We have no reason to complain of not getting fifteen cents for cotton, but should be thank-



Joe E. Edmondson  
Assistant State Lecturer and  
Organizer

ful that we were not compelled to sacrifice our crop at seven cents. Let us be faithful a little while longer. Cotton is advancing rapidly and the present outlook for a crop is not flattering, and the government report to be issued in June may indicate a reduction in acreage and a bad condition of the crop at this time, thus tending to strengthen the market, and we may yet reach fifteen cents before the season closes.

In the meantime, be sure and raise plenty of feed stuff, build warehouses and prepare to set a minimum price next season, and market the crop slowly again, and we are as sure to establish our independence as we pursue this course. I see nothing discouraging in the outlook.

Boys, be of good cheer. We are stronger than ever before. We have gained a strong position and are well fortified around our warehouse.

Let us repair the slight breach-

es in our works, build more warehouses, raise our living at home and prepare for a grand charge all along the line, and we will soon gain our industrial freedom and will then be able to say to the gamblers and speculators, "We have at last come into possession of our own."

Success to the Co-Operator and good cheer to the boys in the ranks.  
Geo. B. Terrell.

Alto, Tex.

#### Oppose Publication of Business Transactions.

Editor Co-Operator:

We, the members of Dry Creek Local No. 5461, passed the following resolution and request the same to be sent to the Co-Operator:

We are opposed to publication concerning our Union business transactions such as cotton pooling and factory business.

A. Beck,  
R. Krause,  
S. E. Janes,  
Committee.

Victoria, Tex., May 16, '08.

#### SOME COMMON OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Editor Co-Operator:

The most common objector says the Farmers Union will not stick. Farmers are the greatest organizers and stickers in the world and they will stick when there is something to stick for. Show the farmers benefits in the way of profitable prices for their crops and no power on earth can draw them apart.

The farmers have got enough sense to appreciate a profitable business and they will stick to the thing that makes them money and elevates their calling.

But still another says farmers are too numerous to co-operate. This is a great fallacy. If great numbers was an element of weakness, then indeed our cause would be hopeless. Would you think a nation weak because it had millions of able-bodied men? No; but you would say, "Organize them into armies and equip them with up-to-date arms and they will be invincible before any invasion." So with the farmers. The greater the union the greater the strength, provided you have up-to-date methods and plans to co-operate on.

A union without a plan and a program is no union at all. Unity of prices and controlled marketing is the up-to-date gun and even farmers can use it.

And now another objector comes along and says, "Suppose the farmer should produce a surplus?" Are farmers expected to be foolish enough to throw in their surplus for good measure? Surely not. Controlled market-

ing will take care of the surplus if any exists, and if farmers are co-operating they can easily hold the surplus of good seasons over to the short years, thus equalizing supply and prices and benefiting both producers and consumers.

I appeal to you farmers, brothers, in behalf of the tired wives and mothers of your homes, and if you are not willing to stand up for the freedom and glory of such high and exalted devotion, you are unworthy to be called a husband and father and to bear the name of an American citizen. What must be the quality of the courage of the farmer who stands back and refuses to assist in throwing off the cowardly curs of commercialism who have fastened their rabid mouths upon the throats of helpless women and children on the farm and threaten the industrial life of the nation? The farmer who falters is a coward. Then let's be up and doing, brother farmers. Place a standard upon our business like the commercial interests have done and then conform to the standard; that is, a minimum price below which we will not allow our produce to come.

And now, brother farmers, whenever we show the world that they can't obtain our produce below the price, they will soon ask us no questions except, "What is your price?" Just so long as we take our produce to the other fellow to price, just so long will our business be below the average.

I am heartily in favor of the cotton mill proposition, as I think it will be a great advantage to us in securing our price.

Fraternally,  
J. J. Rountree.  
Pres. Mesquite Local 5528.

**THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Being a Farmers Union man, a reader the Co-Operator every week, and also county president of my county and weigh about 200 pounds, I have about concluded that I am far enough advanced to try my hand on an article for your most excellent paper. I like the spirit of some of the letters by our brothers and can endorse what they say to a dot, while I must take issue with some.

As Brother Barker of Arkansas is a Baptist preacher and a few years younger than myself, (for I have passed my half century mile post as a member of the Methodist church,) and his letter being on the first page of the issue of May 14, I ask permission to deal with him just as I am willing to be dealt with, both as a brother in the church and Union.

First, his ideas of honesty are as true as the gospel. A man ought to be honest, and if he is not and finds he does not intend to be, he ought to ask to withdraw from the Union. I am sure there are men in the Union who have no thought of their obligation when they see lime coming their way, they will take the advantage of a brother to get that dime. I want to join Brother Barker in saying that the man who will do it is not the man the Union is looking for. Poor excuse for a man, we will leave him to think while we proceed along other lines.

Secondly, I cannot agree with Brother Barker that the business side of our grand order is to turn our batteries loose on our home merchants and undertake to force them into measures or put them out of business. I was a Granger and when it floundered on just such a rock and went down, I went from the farm to become a merchant, where I walked the floor for 25 years dealing with farmers, and while I never took a mortgage nor charged over six per cent, I am here to say that about the crookedest lot of people I ever had to deal with were farmers. I don't mean all, a thousand times no; but I do not confine my number to the poorest and most illiterate but when the grab hook of memory is pulled in I find church members, old Grangers and Wheelers hanging on to the spears hauled in as dishonest men who had no respect whatever for a past promise to pay a debt. The result is that as a merchant trying to help my fellow man, my books were and are today loaded down with unpaid bills.

I know enough to have a better feeling for my fellow man (although he may be a merchant) than to want to drive him from business because he wants a mortgage and good interest when he sells to that kind of people. I know when I was a merchant I took stale butter, rotten eggs, sour berries, rotten apples, diseased chickens, spoiled hams, strong bacon from both men and women who claimed they were all good merchantable stuff, and after trading out their produce would make a good bill on credit, go home, sell a calf or something for cash and the next time they went to town would go and spend their cash with another merchant.

Some may say, "These are rare cases." You are mistaken, brother, their name is legion, and many of them in the Union. Now, I say to array such a class of people against our home merchant is to build breakers upon

which our barque will go to pieces if we are not careful. We need merchants and more people in our towns to be consumers, to make a better market for our farm products. If a man in the Union thinks so little of himself and family as to plant every foot of his land in cotton and keep his children out of school to grow up in ignorance and his wife behind the hoe, and feed them on the refuse of some other farmer, ought to have a hard time, but the rest of mankind ought to take pity on his family.

If we will diversify our crops, live and eat at home on the productions of our own soil, send the children to school, kiss the old lady bye bye every morning while she stays at home to mend our duds, cook a dinner make at home while we are out looking at our sheep, hogs, cattle, corn, wheat and oats grow and popping the whip over "Old Beck's" back as she pulls the plow that rolls the dirt to something else besides cotton, gear up Friday at noon, take wife and babies over to visit the school and see how the children are getting on in school, take the family to Sunday school and church, help sing a few hymns, praise the good Lord for opening our eyes and giving us some sense, and it won't be long until these difficulties will all be removed and we will find that among our best friends will be our home merchant.

Now, I expect some suspicious Farmers Union man, when he reads this, will say, "That ar feller certinly owns an interest in some store." If he does he won't be telling the truth and I won't never know any better, so what need I care? Don't you see? When I joined the Union I did so because I am a farmer and am proud of it, and want to identify myself with every good thing that helps to build up a better opinion of the noblest and most independent occupation to which mortal man has been called. Please indulge me long enough to say that if we are down in the boghole and haven't as good an opinion of ourselves and our calling as we ought to have, we have only to knock at our own doors and wake up big Self to find the whole trouble, and then look down the lane to see John, Sal and Pete making for town to become merchants or something else besides a farmer, because dad has taught them by precept and example that to be a farmer is a low calling. Get you a kicking machine and begin to kick your own pretty self for not teaching the children if you go to town to town to kick a merchant John, Sal or Pete might be the first ones you'd meet, and you'd be a dandy kicking your

own boys and girls out of business because they had sense and you had none.

Please understand this is general and not personal, I may be a fool myself, but I believe I am talking some good horse sense, and if we will get down to business like the merchant, the banker and men of other callings, and stay with the thing like they do, we will all look at this matter just as Brother J. G. Looper, of Ada, Okla., does, and so expressed in his article of the issue of the 14th.

If we have walked up to the block, crossed our hands and permitted our hands to be tied, let's go back to the same block, to the same old tier and tell him we have walked up and want to get loose so we can run our farm more intelligently and try to pay off old debts and show everybody who has ever done us a favor that we appreciate it, and we'll be surprised to see old Self walk up and begin to fumble with the knots, for he is the very old rascal who tied us.

Best of feeling for all and a booming Hurrah! for the Farmers Union and peace toward all mankind, I close my say.

Fair Play.

**GLENWOOD UNION.**

Editor Co-Operator:

As it falls to my part to write from our Union, I will try to say a few words in regard to our Union.

Glenwood Union, No. 1093, has about 32 members, and we have eleven ladies, and there will be some new members of both sexes soon.

Dear unionist, we have to get up and stir to be a true union man or woman, and not just sit down and say, "Well, won't try that because the Alliance and the Grange failed." We have just got to put our shoulders to the wheel and push, and every one in the Union can see that more plainly every day.

And now let's try and learn more about how to make a living at home. Just think what our dear fathers and mothers lived on when the cruel war was going on. Now, why can't we live on what we make at home for we can make twice as much as they could, for we have got our husbands and fathers with us and they didn't have theirs.

Mrs. Bettie Davis,  
Glenwood, Tex., May 17.



**LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT LANE.**

Editor Co-Operator:

In your issue of April 30 I see an article copied from the New Orleans Picayune, and answered by Brother McConkey. I am not inclined to notice the reference to myself as having "been almost entirely ignored by the other state officers;" but must say in justice to them, this is not apparent, to me at least, considering the number of times President Neill has called me to headquarters to take his place when absent; the amount of work I've been asked to do on the field, and the calls from the field, more than I can fill.

With reference to division in the Farmers Union on politics or the warehouse system, to one well acquainted with the declared principles of the Union, this would appear impossible.

The article in the Picayune gave me information I did not have on the political views of several of the state officials.

Brother McConkey has well answered the reference to the warehouse question. Long years of sad experience tell the farmer he is at the mercy of the buyer, and the remedy is to build warehouses, store the cotton, protect it, grade it there and sell as needed direct to the spinner. Otherwise the old system of street peddling the crop must continue.

In the past the cotton buyer was a necessity, and a profit on investment, and pay for time and toil were justly his; but to add to this a vast system of speculation, by causing fluctuations in the market by which a fortune in cotton may be made in a season or a day, may be legitimate but cannot be right. Speculation creates no wealth. What one gains another loses. Millions of people raise cotton, but none of them make fortunes that way, while a few grow rich in a little while after the crop is made.

The warehouse system is the key to the situation, and on this question the state officials are a unit.

To say that President Neill favors the system is but a mild way of expressing the intense interest, the absorbing enthusiasm, the consuming energy that fires his entire being as he sees by faith the future glory of the Southland, when the Farmers Union has reached the goal via a perfected warehouse system, the only path it could travel to triumph and secure to the farmer a just reward for his toil.

A knowledge of this victory will be one of the rewards to a faithful membership for patient

service, self denial and unswerving fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Farmers Union.

Yours for the right,  
J. P. Lane.

Gallatin, Tex., May 9.

**McCLENNAN COUNTY PICNIC.**

Editor Co-Operator:

After reading the many interesting letters from the brothers and sisters of the Farmers Union, I have concluded to tell you a few things myself.

On the 16th inst., by invitation I went to German Hall, in McLennan county, to a school picnic. There I met a large crowd of jolly, openhearted people.

At 11 a. m. the closing exercises of the school began. Miss Harris, the efficient teacher, was master of ceremonies.

The program consisted of singing by the pupils of the school who were under the direct charge and training of Miss Rosa Smith. To say they were trained to perfection would be putting it mildly.

The principal of the McGregor high school read a paper and commented on education.

A Baptist minister, also from McGregor, made a talk on character that was an instructive and appropriate address.

A bountiful dinner was prepared by the good ladies that was enjoyed by all present.

The last thing on the program was the introduction by County President R. A. Horn in his usual pleasing and happy style of your humble servant as the representative of the Farmers Union.

I have met many large audiences but never met one that appeared more interested. Some expressed themselves as being now ready to join the Farmers Union.

After speaking I went back to the hospitable home of Brother Horn and got an early supper, after which we drove eight miles to Evans school house. There we met one of the largest crowds we have met in any of our travels.

After several recitations by the boys and girls, interspersed with good music, Brother Horn was introduced and after a few well chosen words it came my turn again. After preaching the Union doctrine for one hour and thirty minutes, the audience was dismissed to partake of ice cream and cake.

At this stage of the program I was the happy recipient of the largest and most beautiful bouquet you ever saw. It was presented by Mrs. Mirack, a Farm-

ers Union lady of the true blue type.

In conclusion I want to thank the people of both places for the many courtesies shown me while in their midst.

On the night of the 21st I will lecture the members at Round Top behind closed doors.

The Union in this part of Texas is in good spirits and is growing.

Respectfully and fraternally yours for the Union,

J. A. Wheeler.

Moody, Tex., May 18.

**CO-OPERATOR AS EDUCATOR.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Realizing that education is the first and most essential principle of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, I deem it my duty to say that I am proud that the Union has an organ that it can claim as its own, and through this medium we may have a more perfect understanding. I have just made a tour of my county and can see the great necessity of a proper understanding with the members of the Union, and wherever the paper is read I find a better understanding and live Unions.

As to the situation, I am proud of the great success the Union has achieved this year. When I look at Secretary Wilson's report and see that farm produce of all kinds has claimed a better price for the year than for thirty-five years, I feel that all Union members should be justly proud. I know some will say we set the price too high on cotton and have not got the minimum, but I want to say that it is glory enough for me, when we consider that the combined influence and money of our enemies has been against us, yet we have realized one hundred and fifty per cent. more for this crop than any before for thirty-five years.

Why have we not realized the minimum? Simply because our organization did not have members enough. Our members have stood firm and are still firm, and I am sure we will win in the end if we will only stand firm long enough.

As I see the situation today, it looks good to me, and if we will just lock our warehouses and throw the keys away and say we have no cotton to sell at speculator prices, it won't be long until we can realize all and more than we have asked.

All competitive cotton is out of the way now. The Union members here have reduced their cotton acreage at least twenty-five per cent. and some fifty per cent., and from the prospects

now we will have the largest crop of hog and hominy we have ever had.

P. F. McCormick,  
Lect. Bowie Co.

Texarkana, May 12.

**I AM A CHEMIST**

For many years, while connected with big drug houses, while doing research work, I have been studying the scientific side of consumption. In 1846—as your physician will tell you—it was discovered that quaiacol (a drug obtained from creosote) would arrest the ravages of consumption. It was also found, however, that Quaiacol cannot be taken for any length of time without injuring the stomach. Now I have not discovered a new cure for consumption but

**I HAVE DISCOVERED**

a way in which Quaiacol can be administered—*indefinitely*—without a single harmful effect. And Quaiacol will cure consumption. Physicians have prescribed my Quaiacol tablets in scores of cases of tuberculosis. In every case the patient is either cured or on the high road to recovery. I say, frankly, that I believe my Quaiacol tablets will cure any case of consumption if taken before the disease has reached the final stage, provided the patient exercises common sense in his choice of the conditions surrounding the treatment. And in cases of chronic asthma, bronchitis and chronic coughs, my Quaiacol tablets have proved an efficient remedy. For \$1 I will send enough tablets for one month's treatment with a personal letter telling you more about my discovery.

**JOHN W. FORBING,**  
OF  
**J. W. FORBING & CO.,**  
**KENTON, OHIO.**

**ABOUT MARKETING TOBACCO**

Editor Co-Operator:

I am glad to see the stand the Farmers' Union has taken in holding cotton for a profitable price.

We do not raise cotton in this section of the country, but our money crop is tobacco. The Union is going to handle tobacco and we expect to prepare a plan sometime in the future for it to be handled in this state. My idea is that we must have warehouses on the Union plan of holding cotton, for the loose plan under which we have operated for the past several years has been ruining us. Handled loose, we are not getting any advance on tobacco, but must take it for whatever price is offered us on the market.

R. J. MOSS,  
Woodville, Ky.

**HORSES** Going Blind. Bary Co. Iowa City, Ia. Can Cure

**LEARN**

**BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND OR TELEGRAPHY** in largest and best Business College in Texas. Life Scholarship Cut to \$25 for short time. Write NELSON & DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE Ft. Worth or San Antonio, Texas.

FILL IN AND MAIL TO

**TYLER Commercial College**  
TYLER, TEXAS.

for free catalog, if interested in Telegraphy, the famous Byrne Simplified Shorthand, and practical Bookkeeping. 1500 students annually. Positions secured. There is no better place to spend the summer months than in our cool, comfortable quarters preparing yourself for the practical duties of life.

Name .....

Address .....

**BIG FLOODS AT DALLAS.**

Six Lives Lost and Over Six Hundred People Homeless.

Following the heavy rains Saturday which raised the Trinity at Ft. Worth to the former high water mark, there were more rains Sunday evening and by Monday the river was a raging torrent. It did more damage at Ft. Worth, but Dallas suffered an immense loss of property and thousands of persons were made homeless. During Monday the Texas & Pacific bridge across Trinity was swept away and two men who were on the bridge at the time were drowned in view of thousands who were powerless to render any aid.

Tuesday both passenger and freight traffic out of Dallas and Ft. Worth was almost wholly suspended, the Rock Island and Cotton Belt discontinuing all trains and all other roads discontinuing north and most of them east.

**TRUST GOD AND LIVE AT HOME.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Will you allow me space in the dear old Co-Operator, as I am a Union man, both warp and filling.

I am a member of Johnson Local No. 716. We have 55 members and are getting along very well.

We are holding some cotton for the Union price. Brethren, let's stand firmly together, let's work in unison. You know the Bible says, "In union there is strength, in division there is weakness." Let's take the Bible for the ruling guide of our faith and if we do we need not fear.

Let's do as our forefathers did when they were fighting for freedom. Let's look to God for help and the victory will surely be ours.

Let's stand for home and for country and be free men and women, and the only way I see is to raise our living at home and then we can do as we please with our cotton. It will belong to us, not the merchants.

T. C. Waddill.  
Sylvarena, Miss.

**FROM JACKSONVILLE.**

Editor Co-Operator:

I feel like I want to say a few words to my Union brethren and friends.

Our Local at Gallatin is not doing much, but we are still alive. I have done all I could to get them to wake up but it don't do much good.

The subject that I want to write on mostly is that we hold our next state meeting at College

Station. I see that the Nut Growers Association will be held at College Station and the Farmers Congress meets there, too. I think it would be of great benefit to the farmers to go to the Station and see what has been and can be done in the way of scientific agriculture along all lines of farming. I want to go to both the Union meeting and the Farmers Congress. If the Union don't hold its next meeting at the Station I won't be able to go to both. Some say it will cost too much to hold our next meeting at the Station. It may cost a little more in dollars and cents, but I think we could gain enough in knowledge to overbalance the cost in money. So let us all make a pull for our next Union to be held at College Station.

I see that the Agricultural Department at Washington and in all of the states are doing much for the farmers and they are proposing to assist them in every way they can to help push the great work. The time is fast coming when the old slothful, don't-care, slesh-along farmer will be left behind with his old time ways of farming. So let us Union farmers ask the committee to give us the next Union at College Station in August.

T. G. Simpson.  
Jacksonville, Tex., 5-17.

**FAVORS COTTON MILL.**

Editor Co-Operator:

I see in your paper considerable discussion concerning the cotton mill at Fort Worth. This strikes me as a good move and if the farmers everywhere would combine and form stock companies to utilize the raw product of the farm, we would have a better home market for produce of all kinds.

Some doubting brother may say, "We ain't able!" but a reference to the statistics of all the wealth of the United States will show that the farmer is financially able to establish factories on the co-operative plan, and by demanding and buying only articles manufactured by the these companies we can create a demand that will find us all of the financial backing that we could use.

True, not all of us could manufacture cotton, but we could turn our attention to such enterprises as promised a profitable investment near home.

Let the farmers of Texas and other cotton states establish cotton mills at home and manufacture sheetings and unbleached domestics. Then establish at central points print mills to make calicos and shirtings out of the

surplus sheetings and domestics of the several smaller mills. This would give employment to all of the idle labor in the cotton states.

Let our Northern brethren establish flouring mills, wagon and implement factories, packeries, woolen mills, shoe factories and all other industries that have the proper raw materials near their homes.

Let every Union man demand and use only union made goods as far as the Union mills are able to supply his wants and the ever increasing question, "What shall we do with the trusts?" will be solved.

Fraternally yours,  
Harry Dehl.

Hahn, Mo.

**A CHAT WITH THE PUBLISHERS**

This week the National Co-operator and Farm Journal greets its readers in the regular form of an agricultural journal. This change has been made for several reasons. In the first place, with smaller pages and more of them, an opportunity is afforded for the various departments which go to make up a well balanced farm newspaper. You have, perhaps, observed that we have been trying to classify our reading matter and inaugurate different departments for different news features and the best results cannot be obtained in this direction with the large page newspaper. Besides the features already established, other interesting ones will be added from time to time, but we will refrain from making any announcement of them, leaving them to speak for themselves. We will only say that it is our aim to make the Co-operator equal to any other as an agricultural paper, besides carrying all the news necessary for the advancement of the organization.

One improvement, however, we will speak of—for we think that it will be an improvement—and that is our purpose to change the name of the paper at the earliest possible moment. On account of its prestige among advertisers, it might be of some advantage to us in securing business necessary to keep up the financial end, and on account of the fact that the National Co-operator is known and recognized in other states where the union is being organized as the leading exponent of unionism and is receiving hundreds of subscribers from those states, it has



been thought best to retain the present name until it is established upon a sound financial basis. Besides, the postal regulations are very strict and the change of name always causes some trouble and involves a little risk. We want it understood, however, that the present name is not retained because of any interest outside the names in our editorial column, because no one else has a dollar in stock, and no one, save the State Union, a voice in the control of the paper.

Another word about the free use of our classified column. Remember that every subscriber is entitled to \$1 worth of space in this column, if used before his subscription expires. The only thing you have to do to take advantage of it is to pin the label of the last copy of your Co-Operator to your advertisement so that we may see that you are a subscriber and to what date your subscription is paid.

Last week we were compelled to drop several hundred names from our subscription list because of their failure to renew. We are sorry we had to do this. We wish we were able and the postal laws would permit us to send the paper to every Union farmer in the land if he never paid us one cent. But that is an impossibility. Unfortunately we are like many others to whom we write, not favored with a big bank account to meet the hundreds of dollars necessary each week to publish such a paper as The Co-Operator. True, your 50 cents or \$1, as a single individual, does not amount to much to us nor you, but when you multiply it by 30,000 or 40,000 you can readily see what it means to us.

Those who subscribed to the "Union Farmer" and have been receiving The Co-Operator, are reminded that they have now had a sample of what the paper is going to be, though, as we have said, we have other improvements yet to make. These subscriptions are now due, and we shall expect each one to pay as much as he can, and a failure to pay will be taken as an indication that you are not satisfied with the paper and want it discontinued.

The early-hatched chick makes the high-priced broiler or best winter layer and the incubator and brooder make the first easily possible.

Test the germinating value of seed corn. No one can afford to plant corn that will not grow.

## The Lindsay Hand-Power Hay Press

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PRACTICAL HAY PRESS ON THE MARKET



**TERRITORY FOR SALE**

**BIARD & LINDSAY, PROPRIETORS, 430 S. BENNETT ST., PARIS, TEXAS**

**STUDY SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.**

**But Not Party Politics, Says This Brother from Montana.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Your lively and beligerent sheet arrives on time, well charged with death dealing shot and shell, for the enemies of equity. When I see the center shots of your able correspondents I feel like Francis Scott Key when he saw the star spangled banner still waving. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and any people that will not pay the price will not long enjoy the boon. On the first page Bro. J. L. McConkey—may his influence increase—put a solid shot into the fly-trap of that political flunky and cat's-paw of the trust from Wichita, who is seeking to inject Joe Bailey controversy into the Union. Joe Bailey is a great man, not quite so great as the little boy's conception of Alexander. Neither is his ponderosity sufficient to disrupt the Union. No, bretheren, 15-cent cotton is worth more to you than several Joe Baileys. He is not in your constitution or by-laws. Neither has it predestination or foreordination. But the trusts would rejoice to see your members belaboring each other over such irrelevant questions. Then there is Lizzie Hamilton's article, that strikes the key-note, when she says we must make our supplies at home. I think every cotton raiser would do well to cut that article out and paste it in the crown of his hat.

Then Brother Catron, of Arkansas, gives some good advice. "Keep Out of Debt." The road to success ever lies along the valley of self denial, and you will find that harder to do than keeping politics out of the organization. Now, while I would strenuously oppose political parties in the Union, I would urge on every member the duty of a careful study of the science of government outside the Union. If the perpetuity of a free government is based on the intelligence and patriotism of its citizens, that axiom is self-evident. Nothing is so terrifying to the trusts and political mixers as a clear-headed and brave-hearted constituency. No people ever needed the wisdom of the serpent more than the farmers of this nation at this time. But you will pardon an old man who has spent the prime of his life battling for the rights of labor in field and mine if he displays more zeal than ability in presuming to advise the struggling cohorts for freedom. But I'll add a few words in regard to our "Farmers' Society of Equity" up on the Canadian border. The first snell thrown into our camp was by a subsidized skunk to the effect that our noble order was an annex of the Randolph Hearst boom, and was being financed by him. This was industriously repeated by every little editor with a No. 5 hat and No. 12 shoes throughout the grain belt of the country. The result was many molly-coddles, and I-told-you-so's, took to the trees and joist poles, to see how we would come out. Well, we are not out, but coming.

We have been organized fourteen months. We have hired a fine mill to grind our wheat instead of selling to speculators to ship to distant mills over a double-priced railroad, saving freight both ways. That raised the price of wheat and lowered the price of flour. We also got a reduction on binder twine. We have the money subscribed and work begun on an elevator. We have a farmers' mutual insurance company organized, and we are going

to reach out pretty soon after a starch factory to work up our surplus potatoes, for we can raise from 300 to 600 bushels to the acre. Then the land will produce twenty tons of sugar beets per acre, so a sugar factory is necessary to our peace and comfort. All this press of business crowds partytics out of the lodge rooms. But approach one of these horny-handed sons of toil out of the lodge room and try to get off some of your guff on him and you'll find he isn't asleep when he has one eye shut, for he is sizing you up with the other eye, and taking your mental and moral caliber or your lack of both, maybe. One of them told a seedy and needy partisan the other day that Roosevelt might plant and Bryan might water, but the devil would get the increase if the farmer didn't look after his own interest.

Then cheer up, ye valliant sons of Dixie. We'll raise a band to help you—a million strong or more.

G. W. DRINKARD,  
Lewistown, Mont.

**FARMERS' CONGRESS PROGRAM**

**Officers Give Out Following Program for Next Meeting**

The executive committee of the Texas Farmers' Congress has given out the following program for the next meeting, to be held July 8 and 9:

Forenoon session—First day:  
Invocation—Hon. John F. Sneed of Tyler.

Welcome Address—Dr. H. H. Harrington, president of the A. & M. College.

Response—H. E. Singleton.  
Annual Address—E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, president of Farmers' Congress.

Annual report T. W. Larkin of Denison, secretary and treasurer.  
Afternoon session:

"A Complete State System of Agricultural and Industrial Education," an address, by J. H. Connell.

"Value of Birds on the Farm"—H. P. Atwater, industrial agent of the Sunset Railroad.

"Improvement of Rural Schools"—F. M. Bralley, of the Conference for Education.

"Farmers' Institutes"—R. T. Milner.  
Stereopticon Bird Lecture—Prof. M. B. Davis of Waco.

Second day—Forenoon session:  
Bee Demonstration—W. O. Victor.

"Proper Home Environment"—J. S. Kerr of Sherman and F. T. Ramsey of Austin.

"Home Canning and Preserving," with exhibition of apparatus—G. W. Scoggins of McKinney.

monstration an exhibition of apparatus—C. E. Sanborne, entomologist at A. & M. College.

General business and reports of committees.  
Announcements.

"Spraying and Sprayers," with de-Inspection of buildings and grounds.  
Afternoon session:

"Improvement of Living Conditions on the Farm," DeWitt-McMurray of Dallas.

"Demonstration Farms"—Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of field work United States Department of Agriculture.

"How Plants Are Propagated," with demonstrations—W. B. Munson of Denison and E. J. Kyle, horticulturist at the A. & M. College.

"Study of Soils"—H. E. Carter of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

Election of officers and appointment of executive committee.

Third day:  
"Development of the Dairy Industry in Texas"—C. O. Moser, in charge of the Government Demonstration Dairy Farm at Denison.

Poultry Raising.  
Hogg and Hominy.

"Marketing Fruit and Truck," with demonstrations and discussions—F. W. Brockman of St. Louis and C. A. Hotchkiss of Troupe, Texas.

**ALFALFA AND BURR CLOVER.**  
National Co-Operator:

Some twelve or thirteen years ago, I made exhaustive efforts to grow alfalfa on ordinary loamy and clay uplands in Mississippi and never succeeded. On bottoms nearby containing sediment from lime rock hills above it grew it splendidly. Since that time I have never seen any good alfalfa except on lime uplands or in rich bottoms containing plenty of lime. The stiff buck-shot bottoms of the Mississippi, the Red river and other streams are fine for alfalfa, and always show to be rich in lime when analyzed. Far enough west alfalfa grows well on sandy land, but even sandy land in a bottom or "draw" in the Panhandle country that I had analyzed contained as much lime as black waxy soil generally has. I have seen a lot of good money thrown away in efforts to grow alfalfa on ordinary sandy or clay land in the South.

At College Station, I limed an acre of land and sowed last fall. Also limed and manured an acre. So far the results do not look encouraging. Already crab grass, a deadly enemy of alfalfa, is creeping in, and I fear during the hot summer, when alfalfa is always weak in this climate, the crab grass will kill it out. We have more to contend against in growing alfalfa than the cooler and more elevated regions north and west.

Burr clover, a first cousin of alfalfa, grows well on any kind of land. It comes up with the fall rains and grows till about April or May and makes seed and dies. I have often tried sowing it in the burr, and never succeeded in getting a stand. Now Texas seed houses are getting the hulled seed from California. Last fall I sowed an acre with the cleaned seed and got a good stand. It matured seed and died in time to plant cotton and other crops on the land. It appears not to do its best the first year, probably from want of inoculation. Would suggest to those starting it first year to manure the land with barnyard manure. Its very best use is to grow it on Bermuda pasture. It affords good winter and early spring pasture and then dies and rots and fertilizes the grass during the summer, making it better, tenderer and more nutritious. On cultivated land it always seeds and dies in time to plant the land in sorghum, sweet potatoes, Spanish peanuts and even cotton and corn. We may thus grow fertilizer and pasturage in winter and follow with summer crops.

As a winter cover crop for orchards it has many advantages. It dies before the trees begin to need moisture, and will rot in time to afford nitro-

gen for the trees that summer. Peas are hard on an orchard. They grow and take moisture from the trees in midsummer and never give the trees any nitrogen so long as they are living. Therefore, the trees have to wait till next season to get the fertilizing matter from the pea vines.

Then some people believe pea roots foster certain root diseases of orchard trees. Burr clover in winter and early spring followed by clean culture will certainly be much better for an orchard.  
W. C. WELBORN,  
Texas Experiment Station.

**RAINS DO MUCH DAMAGE**

**Floods Sweep Over West and North Texas and Oklahoma**

A rain storm, which for severity equaled, if it did not exceed, that of four weeks ago, swept over West and North Texas and Oklahoma on Saturday, May 23, devastating crops and doing much damage to other property. Unlike the rains a month ago which fell continuously for several days, it came this time suddenly and a mighty downpour for a few hours, put creeks and rivers out of their banks and washed away bridges, crops and houses along the low lands.

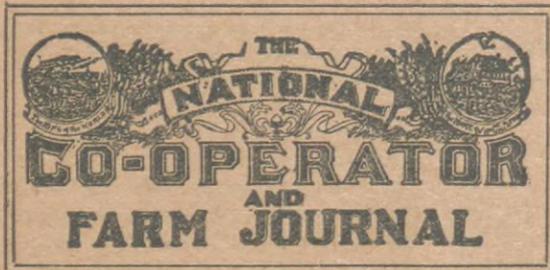
The greatest damage in the large towns was in Fort Worth, Texas where two lives were lost and the damage to property estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, at Waco, Texas and at Guthrie and Muskogee, Oklahoma. Everywhere fields were badly washed and crops beaten down and washed away, and in some instances the ground so badly washed and crops beaten down and washed away, and in some instances the ground is so badly packed over recently planted cotton that it will be impossible for it to come up.

Almost every railroad leading into Fort Worth was crippled by bridges destroyed and passenger and freight traffic delayed and in some cases completely suspended. This was the case west of Fort Worth on account of washouts on Clear Fork and the Brazos. No trains could be operated Sunday or Sunday night. In Oklahoma the Cimarron and Canadian rivers were both overflowed and bridges washed away.

At Newark, Texas, a cyclone about fifty yards wide swept away cotton warehouses and destroyed Hudson's blacksmith shop, the pool hall and a part of the drug store of Harrison & Helm. Great damage was done to wheat and oats. In Parker, Hood, Brown, Johnson and Ellis counties creeks and bottoms were overflowed and crops badly damaged, as was also the case in Wise and Denton counties. Rain about 4.55 inches was reported from Williamson county, where corn and the ripening oats and wheat were prostrated and beaten into the soil.

In Oklahoma equally as devastating results are reported from Tulsa, Guthrie, Chickasha, Shawnee, Muskogee, Holdenville and Chandler. In many places telephone and telegraph wires were carried down, and complete reports of the extent of the floods could not be secured, but enough has been learned to show inestimable damage to crops and lands.

**Farmers & Mechanics National Bank**  
J. W. SPENCER, PRESIDENT BEN O. SMITH, CASHIER  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS  
**Correspondence Solicited**



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

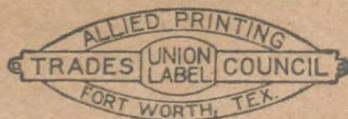
AARON SMITH  
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET  
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

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

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Nothing gives the speculator so much alarm as a string of warehouses across the cotton belt.

Two things throw the cotton speculators into fits every time they are mentioned—warehouses and curtailment of the acreage.

An average size cotton crop has been marketed during the severest money panic known in recent years at above the average price of the staple, and yet there are some people who think the Farmers' Union is a failure.

A patch of June corn and plenty of peas among the field corn will help wonderfully in the fall, especially if the corn crop should be cut short. No farmer is absolutely at the mercy of the cotton gambler who has plenty of feedstuffs at home for his stock and hog and hominy for his family.

Now is a time which calls for care and good judgment. Don't stampede to market with your cotton. There is no need for fear that the price will fall again. It will be far better if not a single bale would be sold at present prices. It takes nerve to hold when the price advanced two cents in two months, but that's what made it advance—the holding.

The enemy of the Farmers' Union says: "See how much better you could have done if you had sold your cotton while it was 12 cents and over." Well, he knows that if everybody had sold some then, the price would have been knocked so low that it never would have recovered, and the Union would have been dead and forgotten by this time.

#### MAY HIS TRIBE INCREASE

Over in Albany, Texas, lives Dick McCarty, an original newspaper man of the old school. He prints the following creed upon his business card, and we would that it were adopted by every editor in this broad land:

Over in Shackelford county, in the city of Albany, there's a little printshop, where the public never comes except they want to work the editor. It's only a little two-by-four country sheet. Each week it's chuck full of grammatical errors and you can walk out of its circulation in two hours—but thank God, it's the exponent of but one man. Over it's humble doorway hangs the horseshoe of good luck, framed with pictures of poverty. In its sanctum are only three gods to whom its editor pays his vows. The Supreme Architect of the Universe, our wife and our conscience—with a little golden-haired tot thrown in, which gives strength to muscles and inspiration to brains. It's editor is lank, lean, red-headed and ignorant, and at times so thinly clad that he has to turn his back to the wall when he bows to the ladies. He dines on a plain pine table. Public patronage has withheld from his frugal table sweetmeats and tempting viands—but thanks to God and his conscience, he don't have to wash down his bacon and beans with the slop of public opinion; and it ain't peppered and salted with public policy and political graft. We ain't got no black pants, white vest, scissor-tailored coat or beegum hat, our wife just can't learn us to eat pie with a fork—and to save our life we just can't sit down in a parlor with a lot of wingless butterflies and brainless dudes and act silly and talk like a darn fool; therefore, polite society has slammed its door in our face. We are not the daddy of the King's English, and we haven't got a big stock of honeyed words; we don't wear the sham smile of a saint, or parade up and down the earth arrayed in the robe of righteousness, and we do not pat the public on the back to make it love us, and what we say or think in the closet we pen it on paper, and shout it from the rooftops. The upper crust turns up their nose at our plain English and says we are not cultured—but we are not here to tickle the fancy of fools or make music for monkeys, but we are here to speak our sentiments and speak the truth, tho it slay the multitude, and pulls down society's tottering temple. We are not a strict sectarian or doctrinaire, but we believe every word of the sacred pages of the Holy Bible from Genesis to Revelations, and we are going to stand by it and live by it until God or somebody else writes a better one. We care nothing for the dogmas and creeds of the churches, and our plain spoken English and code of morals may not suit the preacher—but 'tain't none of nobody's business; we'll settle our own account with God. And tho we have to walk up and down the earth in a suit of sunburn, and dine on the crust of hope—we will never cringe under the party lash, nor bow to the god of gold, or suck the dainty nipples of dame fashion—but we will look up at the hilltops and let our eyes rest upon he

eternal star of truth—and tho we may be barefooted, and the road may be rough, long and lonesome, and tho there may not be any free lunch counters or cushioned seats along our pathway of duty, yet by the grace of God, and if our stock of grit holds out, we will place our banner upon the crest of that beautiful star. And when our work on earth is done, we will lay our red head down on the bosom of God and telephone the angels to bring over the old ship of Zion, and we will sail to the paradise of God amid the sound of trumpets and the shouts of angels, and then we will don the spotless white robe, and St Peter will fetch us our jeweled crown and golden wings, and we will fly up and down the golden streets of the New Jerusalem and toot our golden trumpet for Shackelford country forever and ever.

#### COTTON MAKES ANOTHER ADVANCE

Monday cotton advanced again about \$1.50 on the bale on July futures and more on spots. Spot cotton sold on the Galveston market at over 12 cents. It was given out that the rains over the cotton belt, coupled with a strong European buying caused the further advance. This makes a gain of over two cents a pound, or more than ten dollars a bale within the past two months. Those who have good memories will recall that it was about two months ago, when the price had been beaten down so low that almost everyone lost heart, that the speculators were most frantic in their declarations that there would be no demand for all of the season's crop and that prices must go much lower. And they scared much of the remaining cotton on the market. But for this scare and the feeding of more cotton the price would have advanced much sooner than it has.

#### FARMING IS A SCIENCE

On first page of this issue is published an article entitled "Is Farming a Science," in which the writer asks why, if farming is a science, the same economic principles will not apply as in other industries. The idea of the writer of the article is that the same principles do not apply, and he gives as his main reason that the farmer cannot specialize in his crops.

We like the fair and impartial way in which he treats the subject and shall try, in the same spirit to discuss some of the issues raised, in the hope that we may be able to stimulate study and research among others.

In the first place, we answer that farming in its truest sense is a science. That is, the farmer who succeeds does so along scientific lines. He may not know anything about chemistry or the composition of soils, according to the textbooks, but he knows the characteristics of the different soils of his farm and the effects upon them of the different kinds of crops. Then he studies the requirements for his family, and his farm and after that the requirements of the world for any special crops to which he and his farm are adapted.

But while farming is a science, the trouble is, too many of us have not made a science of farming. We believe the same economic principles should govern, but we

fear that we do not always understand what these principles are and we are quite sure that we have not yet learned how to apply them. To illustrate: The special business of a great railway system is to haul freight and passengers for hire, but on this account it does not go into the market and buy coal and water and rolling stock. It opens mines and builds shops to supply its own needs. It is the main business of the great packing houses to buy cattle and hogs and convert them into dressed and cured meats for the table, but they do not specialize in this. They manufacture the by-products into soap, glue, fertilizer and a hundred other articles and make these by-products bear the expense of converting the live animal into the prepared dish for your table.

The farmer should be the same kind of a specialist. If his land is adapted to cotton he may be a cotton specialist, and if adapted to grain, he may be a corn or wheat specialist, but being a specialist does not imply that he should raise nothing but cotton or corn or wheat. On the contrary, does not scientific farming mean utilizing the by-products? Does it not mean supplying one's self first with the necessary food and fuel to maintain his own machinery and then raising whatever is over for the world's markets? In short, are we not applying the economic principles which other industries have applied successfully when we diversify our crops to the extent that we first supply our own needs and then devote the remainder of our land to that special crop or crops for which it is best adapted and which promises to be most profitable?

This application of economic principles will not place the wheat grower and the cotton grower in competition with one another, but will enable each to protect himself to profitably market his special product.

And this leads us to say in conclusion that in our opinion where we are most lacking is in the application of sound business principles in marketing. It is this principle which is now engaging the thought of the Farmers' Union. It is the great problem of problems which now confronts the farmers, and a thorough study of it should engage the mind of every farmer who wants to make his business a success. We shall discuss this phase of the subject of scientific farming in future issues.

The solicitude of some people for the welfare of the "dear old farmer" is amusing, if sometimes disgusting. For instance, the anxiety that now prevails in certain quarters regarding certain leaders. Why should the railroad lobbyist, the advocate of legalized gambling and the man who wants "fewer laws and better laws" (for special interests) take so much interest in seeing that the farmer has desirable officers for his organization?

The enemy is too strong and too well organized now for any time to be lost in fighting among ourselves over pet hobbies or imaginary differences.

## AROUND UNION HEADQUARTERS.

Tom B. Taylor spent Monday at headquarters enroute to his home in Coleman county.

Secretary C. Smith went to Temple on the 23rd, and was unable to return to his office until the night of the 25th on account of the washout which stopped railroad traffic.

Executive Committeeman Peter Radford of Whitt, Tex., attended the county Union at Granbury, May 23, and came over to Fort Worth, where he was water bound until Tuesday.

Brother Tom N. Edmondson of Matador, Texas, was at headquarters one day this week. Brother Edmondson is one of the county commissioners of his county and a very influential farmer and cattleman.

Brother O. F. Dornblazer spent one day last week at headquarters. He was returning from East Texas, where he had filled several appointments and went from here to Central Texas, where he is campaigning this week.

Brother J. L. McConkey of Wichita Falls was in the city last week, assisting in the purchase of a gin outfit for Dundee. A

### COTTON AND THE FARMERS' UNION

Attacks upon the efforts of the Farmers' Union to command a fair and a living price for the products of the farmer's labor are to be expected from the future gamblers and their supporters, whose chief aim is price depression; but that they should emanate from the South, where chief interest lies in upholding the hands of the producer, is as deplorable as it is unpatriotic.

Here is an example of this sort of attack, coming from within—a dispatch sent from Memphis to the New York Post:

"It is now beginning to be possible to judge what are to be the results of the renewed propaganda for reduction of cotton acreage and maintenance of a 13 to 15-cent price. There is no more talk of fixing the price. The blow dealt by the fall in prices to those who attempted to control it by holding it off the market is probably a mortal one, so far as organized effort goes, and it is not likely that future efforts in this direction will get much following—certainly not when such extreme prices are named as were fixed upon this past season."

True, the producer has suffered as a result of the declining market, but he is too well aware of the fact that the causes of that decline proceeded from conditions over which neither he nor any one else had any control to despair in future efforts to protect himself by organization and co-operation.

The combined effects of financial depression and artificial price depression brought about by future manipulation have, unfortunately, been too strong a combination.

Had it been price depression by the fu-

short time ago a local Union was organized at Dundee and all but three of the farmers in that community are now members of it. Asked about the recent picnic at Wichita Falls, Brother McConkey said that it was a success in every particular. All the business houses closed and the business men went out and listened to the speaking, and as a result, there is a better understanding among the business men, which will result in good to the farmers of that section.

### NOTICE TO ORGANIZERS

Fort Worth, Tex., May 26, 1908

To the Organizers of Texas—

You are hereby requested to send in your commissions for re-issue.

The time has come when imposters are going over Texas in the name of the organizers, collecting money in the name of the Union.

Commissions will be re-issued, signed by the president, secretary and general organizer and the name of each organizer and lecturer's name will be kept standing in the Co-Operator so the people may know who the organizers are. This is imperative and should be done at once. Yours truly,

D. J. NEILL, President.

ture gamblers alone with which he had to contend, we have no question that, with a crop short of the average demand in a good year, the producer would have been victorious in his effort.

But the unforeseen and extensive demand for cotton products became a powerful factor; without wages the consumer could not purchase the goods.

We fail to see in this any discouraging cause to organization and co-operation. Nor does the Farmers' Union see it.

The Union is, if anything, more determined than ever in the pursuit of its principles, and cotton buyers may count upon it, they will still have the efforts of the Union to get a fair and reasonable price for the South's great product to contend with when they come to purchase the next season's crop.

That the members of the Farmers' Union will contribute their part in the movement to bring back that prosperity which, with restored industrial activity, will mean better prices for their products we haven't a doubt.

With reduced acreage this year, followed by a demand next season which must increase in proportion as it has just now fallen off, the producer will be in a position to command a reasonable price in spite of the future gambler and his methods.

It would be the height of folly to throw overboard organized and co-operative effort because unforeseen and abnormal conditions have for the time seemed to suspend its beneficent results.

The Farmers' Union is not yet ready to commit itself to that folly, despite attacks upon it and assertions to the contrary.

It will move forward unwavering to the accomplishment of its righteous and legitimate purpose—Atlanta Constitution.



## Books and Education.

BY VICTOR E. MARTIN.

### MENTAL HOSPITALITY

Southern people, and especially those who live away from the cities, are celebrated for their hospitality. They delight to see their friends coming, and kill the fatted calf; moreover, the stranger is received as a welcome guest. Far be it from me to say that the Southerners are inhospitable, above others, in the matters of which I here speak. But we all are too apt to assume (and obstinately so) that all the notions which we entertain are bound to be correct, and that those things about which we have not thought are of very slight consequence. That is the attitude of self-satisfaction, and moreover, it is an attitude the very death of progress. True, our notions change, we now and then take up new ideas; but too often these are forced on us by inexorable experience—we do not, as a rule, receive them with open arms, much less go out of our accustomed path to seek them. Yet the men who are most open to ideas have least of the cock-sure, complacent disposition, and realize best how little, in fact, they do know.

The truth is that at best most of our knowledge is imperfectly established. How much more erroneous are those conceptions apt to be which have lodgment in our mind merely by arbitrary interference! The proper attitude, it seems, is that of the little child, which has no prejudice, no pet beliefs, no pride of opinion, but is open to instruction from whatever source. Not credulous, not swallowing without question every vagrant theory, but taking all as so much unrefined ore, to be softened, melted and tried on the frequent fire of reason. "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

When we come to think about it, our whole business here is to seek out truth and to live in accordance therewith. How sad the man who, like the ostrich, buries his head in his narrow earth-haunt in a vain sense of security. I am inclined to believe (perhaps it is not orthodox!) that the man who buries his talent—the man who, for example, joins the church, is baptized, and then claps the brakes on all further progress—he, I fear, while no doubt heaven is his home, will have a long hill to climb after he crosses Jordan. There are no short cuts. Justice will not be cheated. The responsibility is our and the unspeakable privilege of inquiring, learning, climbing, growing, living. The person who, for prejudice or gain, denies himself the privilege, is as foolish as would be the man on shipboard who would starve himself because, forsooth, he could eat when he arrived in port. I do not speak of any particular department of knowledge. Truth is good wherever found. It is in religion. It is in the enlightened effort of the farmers of the South to organize against their common enemy. We are not only individuals; we are members of the community, the social organism—and fellow-laborers in a great industry. The world moves. The wise man tests his notions by the rule of logic—inquires whether they square with present conditions. Then there are the taming influences of literature, art, science, philosophy, conduct—some of them accessible, in a measure, to the common man, some not.

Hail him as friend who bears the blazing torch. It is well to pay one-

self the compliment of believing that, having investigated a proposition for oneself, one can choose the truth and reject the error—at least with more certainty than would be possible to stolid indifference or the acceptance, ready made, of another's conclusions. For the wisest man is subject to mistakes. No man has been delegated to do another's thinking. "I will examine your wares gladly," says the sensible man to the vender of ideas; but as for swallowing them whole, it may be that—

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

### AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS

A few weeks ago a short article appeared in this department on "Consolidated Rural Schools." It explained how, in certain sections of the country, highly gratifying results had been obtained, with very little additional cost by consolidating the several weak schools existing in a district three, or four, or five miles square into one strong, well-equipped school—conveniences to and from school being provided at public expense. The leaders in this new movement for better rural education advocate also the establishment of agricultural high schools where the country youth, after finishing the course in the consolidated school, can go and receive more advanced instruction. Crowning the system, and giving yet more advanced training, would be, of course, the state agricultural college. In Alabama an agricultural high school has been established in each congressional district.

In Minnesota a state high school of the kind has been notably successful. It has 250 acres of land, excellent buildings, implements, laboratory apparatus, live stock, etc. Its course is completed in three years, though the student is actually in school only six months in the year. He is enabled to spend the six busy months on the farm. The course falls into three general divisions, as follows: (1) Common high school studies; (2) science related to agriculture, and (3) the sciences and arts of agriculture. This kind of rational instruction, unlike the old way, trains the young man for, not away from the farm, and four out of every five of this school's students remain on the farm. This school has become a center of progress, not only agricultural, but civic and social as well.

A bill was introduced in congress some years ago to extend federal aid to the extent of \$8,000,000 annually for the establishment of just this kind of high schools—agricultural in the country and industrial in the city. One agricultural school to about ten counties seems to be regarded as the proper distribution. While this measure has not yet passed, the introducing of it is significant as showing how popular the idea is in certain sections, where it has been tried. Between thirty and forty of these schools had been established in this country a year ago. But apparently our country, and especially the South, is not fully awake to its educational needs. I find in a recent issue of the Sewanee Review a paragraph which shows in marked contrast the

zeal of the Germans for practical training:

"As an example of what is being done for education in Europe, the Kingdom of Prussia alone may be cited. In addition to the elementary schools, there are about twelve general continuation schools, with 8,718 pupils; 1,320 industrial continuation schools, with 145,672 pupils; 97 trade schools with 8,625 pupils; 217 commercial schools, with 17,029 pupils; 1,193 agricultural schools, with 23,831 pupils; a total of 2,989 continuation and technical schools with 219,490 pupils. The German believes in education. As showing the thoroughness and zeal with which the government supplies the means of technical training in the various industries of the country, it is stated that if any paper, dealing, for example, with some department of the textile industry, is read before any foreign society and is published or appears in any journal, the communication is immediately translated and circulated throughout the textile schools of Prussia, with directions to have it deal with as a lecture to students, and if models, illustrations or lantern slides are required by way of illustration, they are prepared and sent with the paper. The German is surveying the world for ideas."

### THE TRUE BEAUTY

(By Thomas Carew.)

He that loves a rosy cheek  
Or coral lips admires,  
Or from star-like eyes doth seek  
Fuel to maintain his fires;  
As old Time makes these decay,  
So his flames must waste away.

But a smooth and steadfast mind,  
Gentle thoughts and calm desires,  
Hearts with equal love combined,  
Kindle never-dying fires:  
Where these are not, I despise  
Lovely cheeks or lips or eyes.

Thomas Carew, author of the above, an English poet, was born in 1589 (a few years before the death of Shakespeare), and died 1638. He was educated at Westminster school and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He traveled extensively and was popular in the intellectual society of London. He was one of a group often called the cavalier poets, and wrote of love. He was appointed to a royal office and was given an estate by Charles I. His poetry is imaginative, tender and graceful.

### TO COUNTY SECRETARIES.

Snyder, Tex., 5-25-'08.

To the Secretaries of the several County Unions of Texas:

Brethren: We are anxious to have some good speaker to meet with the County Unions in their July meetings, and in order that we may meet with as many as possible, you are requested to write us at Fort Worth, Texas, at once, in care of C. Smith, giving the date of your County meeting, place of same, and the nearest railroad point.

Fraternally yours,  
J. C. Albritton.  
Sec. State Ex. Com.

Write me for prices of bagging and ties, lumber, coal, sewing machines, mowers, rakes, flour and any other old thing you may want. tf  
A. H. O'Keeffe.

Simpson-Eddystone



**Zephyrette Gingham**  
Intensely fast colors and fine, durable quality of fabric are absolutely assured by our scientific new process. Stylish yet economical.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept a substitute.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia

### PUBLIC SPEAKING

Below is a list of dates for "Uncle Sam" Hampton in Victoria county:  
Nursery Bridge, Thursday, May 28, 2:30 p. m., picnic.  
Spring Creek, Friday, May 29, 2:30 p. m.  
Victoria, Saturday, May 30, 2:30 p. m.

All the above dates will be for the public, and everybody is cordially invited to be present. "Uncle Sam" is a very forcible speaker and never fails to delight his hearers and convert them to unionism. Yours fraternally,  
D. J. NEILL,  
President F. U. of T.

### Appointments in Dawson County.

J. T. Grice requests The Co-Operator to publish the following appointments of Bro. J. A. Kinnard, in Dawson county:

German School House, June 4, 8 p. m.  
Five Mile, June 5, 8 p. m.  
Mullins, June 6, 8 p. m.  
Plain View, June 8, 8 p. m.  
Six Mile, June 9, 8 p. m.  
Pride, June 10, 8 p. m.  
Sunset, June 11, 8 p. m.  
Lamesa, June 13, 8 p. m.

### SECRETARY ALBRITTON'S APPOINTMENTS

Secretary J. C. Albritton of the executive committee of the state union will fill the following appointments:  
Bethel, May 28, 8 p. m.  
Light, May 29, 8 p. m.  
Polar, May 30, 8 p. m.

### IN NOLAND COUNTY

White Flat, June 15, 8 p. m.  
Plum Creek and Bitter Creek, June 16.  
Valley Creek, June 17, 8 p. m.  
Rock Crossing and Rough Hollow, June 18.  
Decker, June 19, 2 p. m.  
Mary Neal, June 19, 8 p. m.  
Roscoe, June 20, 8 p. m.

### L. B. Holloway in Hardeman County

Ull Hollow, Monday night, June 1.  
Jackson Springs, Tuesday night, June 2.  
Midway, Wednesday night, June 3.  
Farmers' Valley, Thursday night, June 4.  
Clark's School House, Friday night, June 5.  
Chillicothe, Saturday, 2 p. m., June 6.

**BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY**  
—often 18 and 20 tons. Such wonderful records are possible because our Gem Full Circle Steel Baler has a large feed opening, automatic brake device, small trip lever and long pitman travel. Either two or three stroke, and self-feed if desired. We will save you \$25 or more in first cost and much more every year in repairs. Drop us a postal for prices and a free copy of our "Baler Book."  
GEO. ERTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL.

### MISS HAMILTON DISCUSSES PANICS AND COTTON PRICES

Editor Co-Operator:

Will you allow me space in the columns of your paper for a few words for the Farmers' Union?

Hinkle people are still alive, but not at work as they could be. Surely some people don't think of the awfulness of this condition as they should. There are but few people in the world that are willing to succeed, if that success means any personal sacrifice. Are always ready to jump up and talk about the sacrifice they are making, and then when it comes to the real thing they are usually not at home. In almost every community there can be found some fellow who in his heart is a speculator regardless of his occupation, who will talk co-operation, unity of action, etc., but when it comes to co-operating for the good of the whole community, when it is not to his special interest to do so, he will find some excuse to jodge out. This kind of a person will bear watching. He might be wanting to put dry goods in the warehouse, in fact is willing to do anything that will give him a chance to beat his fellow man. The one that wants to engage in any line of speculation is not studying the principles of the Farmers' Union. We must not let our interest die, but study the situation in all lights and keep our ambitions up to a boiling point. Learn all we can, do all we can to induce good people to join the Union. This is what we want to become solid, and when we get all the farmers together then we can get what we demand. It was said to me recently, "Why is it here in our home town, our home merchants don't seem to know the price of cotton; don't know it is selling for about 10 cents elsewhere, and, on the other hand apparently, don't know the price of produce—peas for instance—don't realize that they can be sold for \$2.50 per bushel?" This question I will let them answer for themselves. Now we are not after the merchants at all. We are willing to live and let live. Occasionally you can hear that the Union people are after the merchants and bankers and others, yet there has never been a word found in the constitution where it seeks to oppress. But instead its mission is to elevate and work for the benefits of those within its borders, and certainly not to oppress those without.

When you hear an old man talk of the money panics in the past he readily tells you cotton went below 5 cents. It is now about 10, while the combined money powers are doing all in their power to drag it down to the lowest basis possible. Some say you had better sell your cotton. It will go to 5 or 8 cents, but where is the cause for cotton to go lower? Instead, the chances are two to one in favor of a higher market. And then the beauty of this business is those that still hold are in position to continue to hold, although the mills shut down later.

I have noticed a great deal of comment on ladies being members of the Union. I will say just here I am for the Union from the sole of my foot to the crown of my head. Although I will admit I am not worth much to the local of which I am a member, I expect to remain a member. It never cost anything for me to get in the Union, but it will cost something to get me out. And certainly I am interested in the price we get for our cotton. Why shouldn't I be?

Now just think about it. How much cotton would there be to sell if it were not for the assistance of the ladies, and where is the one that wants to work all the year and get nothing for her labor? But the man's line to success is to live at home and board at the same place. And then there won't be any need for so much cotton. Let us not forget that our cause is honorable and guided by the sweat of our brow, and sooner or later will gain for us a rich reward.

LIZZIE HAMILTON,  
Rlenzi, Miss.

### CATARRH CURED, NO CURE, NO PAY DON'T COST ANYTHING TO TRY IT

The Paris Medicine Company, 2622-28 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo Quinine and Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, have a NEW DISCOVERY for CATARRH and a recently invented device by which this new discovery can be applied to the nose as easily as brushing the teeth. If used according to directions it cures and prevents CATARRH and bad breath. No matter how clean the mouth may be kept, if the nose is not clean and healthy the breath will be bad, and in order to introduce this treatment the Paris Medicine Company wish to supply it to any sufferer from CATARRH on a guarantee of no money to be paid until you are satisfied. Price of nose medicine, 50c; price of Nasal Douche, 25c. If your druggist hasn't it, simply give us your name and address and we will send the complete outfit to you by mail. When you are entirely satisfied with the benefit derived, you may send us a dollar bill or postage stamps to the amount of \$1.00.

We make this liberal offer because we know that everyone that uses it will recommend it to their friends.

### HAPPIEST MAN IN DALLAS

DALLAS, Texas, May 8, 1908.—Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas.—Dear Doctor: I am glad to say the young man I induced to go to you for treatment several months ago is entirely well and is the happiest man in Dallas. He had drunk liquor and smoked cigarettes excessively for more than five years, was reduced in weight from 225 pounds to 140 pounds, was partially paralyzed, had been treated twice at the Keeley Institute, with no benefit, and, altogether, seemed a hopeless wreck. But thanks to Providence, I noticed your advertisement and persuaded him to give you a trial. He now has no desire whatever to drink or to smoke, has regained his flesh and strength, and, as said above, is entirely well. His relatives and friends all rejoice with him over this miraculous cure.

I sincerely wish that all men afflicted by the terrible curse of drink and cigarettes could have the benefit of your treatment and be cured.

Your grateful friend,  
JNO. H. GASTON,  
Vice President Commonwealth National Bank.

### NOTICE

The Farmers Union Cotton Grading Association of Texas will open their classing school in Fort Worth, Texas, July 1, 1908. The school will be open for instruction to Sept. 1, 1908. We have selected Fort Worth as being the most central point; it will cost less to get first class accommodations there than in any other large city in the state. We have secured the service of our old teacher, R. E. Dolman of Paris, Texas, as our teacher. Mr. Dolman was teacher for the first school ever held by our Farmers' Union in Dallas, Texas.

The school was a grand success, a large number of his scholars are now receiving good salaries as cotton classers. The Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association will have full control of said school. We have a number of

## A New Roof Over Old Shingles

Easily and quickly put on. Don't tear off the old shingles—takes time, costs money. Save both—put on "Vulcanite" right over the old shingles—makes the roof better—lasts longer. Special long nails fasten it on for keeps. "Vulcanite" is the standard of two continents with 60 years of service to prove its superiority. No tar or paper in its makeup. Best thing money can buy for old or new roofs. Cheaper than shingles or tin—needs no annual repainting to keep it in repair; resists fire, acid, smoke, heat, cold, wet or dry. Before you build or repair you should get our prices and free samples. You want the best roofing—we'll give you several tests to prove which is best. Write today for free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why."

**PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.,**  
Dept. 20, 626-29 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
or Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.



**THE ROOF THAT LASTS LONGEST**

members belonging to our association who will assist Mr. Dolman. Our desire is to make this school the largest ever held in the state.

No one who enters this school need have any fear of leaving before he has mastered the art of grading cotton, making out bills of lading, also how to run our warehouses in a business-like manner. We want to say to our brothers that this is strictly a Farmers' Union school; that we have not given anyone authority to conduct a

school for our association. We shall expect the help and co-operation of the state union and every brother who has an interest in our association to make the school a success by his attendance at the Fort Worth school.

H. H. ALLISON,  
President Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association.

W. W. KYLE,  
Vice President.  
C. M. PYRON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## FACTORY TO FARMER



Golden Eagle Top Buggy  
PRICE, \$49.00  
Dealers' Price, \$75.00 to \$85.00

AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00

We build Golden Eagle Vehicles and sell Direct to Consumer at lowest factory prices. We save you the Dealer's profits, the Jobber's commission and Drummer's expenses.

Uncle Sam Is Our Only Salesman

Write for our money saving catalog of

Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness

showing actual photographs and full particulars of our GREAT HARNESS OFFER

Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point. Freight rates low. Write for Catalog today

**Golden Eagle Buggy Co.**

262 Edgewood Ave.  
ATLANTA, GA.  
Station 34

## THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS



3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND SELF FEEDER PROFITS IN HAY BALING

Bales three big bales to every circle of the team, a clear gain of one feed to the round. This third feed costs you nothing. It keeps piling up every minute and in a season's run will pay for the press. Three feeds to the round means two profits in hay baling. Again, the Admiral has a successful self feeder which does away with deadly and dangerous foot feeding. Made of steel and malleable iron, so strong that it cannot get out of fix. The horses work the feeder, which forces down three big feeds to every round. It saves time, labor and endless trouble. It means nice, smooth bales and highest market price.

INSURE YOUR FEET AGAINST AMPUTATION—BUY THE ADMIRAL. Mowers, Rakes, Tedders and Everything That is Best in Wagons, Vehicles and Implements. WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF IMP. CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

## TO THE GINNING TRADE

The Murray Company has, after vigorously contested litigation with the Continental Gin Company, finally established its rights, in the highest court to which the case can be carried under the Murray Patent No. 472,607 covering the MURRAY SYSTEM OF ELEVATORS, DISTRIBUTORS AND FEEDERS. The Continental Gin Company is under injunction forbidding them to make or use or sell to others to be used, the Murray Elevator Distributor and Feeder.

The Ray & Holmes Gin Co., of Kerens, Texas, who were using infringing machines bought from the Continental Gin Company were on March 7th, 1908, enjoined by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas from further using such machines. Suits will follow against all other users of these infringing machines, except where such users in the meantime come forward and arrange with The Murray Company to continue their use.

Purchasers are advised to assure themselves that seed cotton Elevators, Distributors and Feeders offered them are not infringements of our patents. The possibility of a lawsuit may be avoided by buying from the owner of the patents, and the legitimate and lawful manufacturers and sellers of these machines.

We manufacture complete gin outfits embracing all the latest improvements and sell same at lowest prices.

Ask for our catalogue or one of our representatives to call on you.

**The Murray Co.,**

**Dallas, Texas**

# Dr. J. H. Terrill

Is Known as the Leading Specialist of the World!



Dr. Terrill

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

Specific Blood Poison, Stricture, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Bladder and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Contracted Diseases. Varicocele in any of its forms permanently cured. A guarantee given in every case; no pain or loss of time from business.

Blood poison of a specific character permanently cured in the shortest time possible. All cases guaranteed.

Bladder and Kidney Troubles under our system of treatment rapidly and permanently cured.

Strictures cured without dilating or cutting; no detention from business.

Acute Private Diseases cured quickly, perfectly and permanently. Pneumatism in all its forms is permanently cured by our system of treatment, and All Sexual Weaknesses, Lack of Development, no matter from what cause, if accepted for treatment, will be permanently cured.

If Your Case is Accepted, a Written Legal Guarantee is Given You.

## FREE FREE FREE

Dr. J. H. Terrill, the most expert and reliable Specialist in Texas and the entire Southwest offers his latest book, No. 23, on the private Diseases of Men Absolutely FREE. It is the BEST BOOK ever published by a physician. Tells how to get WELL. How you can have your VITAL FORCES restored and diseases of men cured.

Sit right down and send for this book, and if you don't find it "head and shoulders" above any other book that you have ever read, bring the book to me and I will treat you absolutely FREE.

If you do not find more Diplomas, Certificates and Indorsements from business men in this book than in any other book you have ever seen—I will treat you FREE.

Dr. J. H. Terrill is the pioneer of Specialists, the Specialist with the Best Reputation, the Specialist with the indorsements of Governors, Lawyers, Judges, Doctors, Mayors, Ministers, Commercial Clubs and Business Men generally.

Book will be sent in plain, sealed envelope to any address, if you enclose 20c for postage. Write today.

Consultation and a Thorough X-Ray Examination and Our Opinion and Advice, Free

285 THE TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE Dallas, Texas  
Main St. DR. J. H. TERRILL, President.

## East Texas Yellow Pine Lumber.

Direct from mill to consumer, and at enormous saving of middlemen's profits. All grades in stock; 700,000 feet now on hand and prompt shipment can be made. Individual buyers can beat the dealers' prices who buy from the trust. For prices and freight rates, write

A. H. O'KEEFE,  
State Purchasing and Sales Agent, F. E. & C. U. of Texas,  
Fort Worth Texas.

# STATIONERY

## and Supplies for Local and County Unions

The Co-Operator is thoroughly equipped for printing all kinds of stationery for local and county unions as well as commercial and pamphlet printing of all kinds.

Send in your orders for letterheads, envelopes, receipts, cards and blanks.

Local and county secretaries can make good money soliciting orders for printing from their home merchants where there are no printing offices.

Write for terms and particulars.

## The National Co-Operator

—Fort Worth, Texas—

## WHAT PREVENTED FIVE-CENT COTTON THIS YEAR

Editor Co-Operator:

If you will allow me space I will write a few lines from this part of old Arkansas.

Now, Mr. Non-Union Farmer what do you think? Do you think they won't stick? I want to say right here if they were all like you they wouldn't stick. Now, my brother, if I know myself, I am a reasoning man. I believe in taking common sense and reason to solve any and all questions, it makes no difference what they may be. Now for an example, you take the cotton crop of 1907 which we all know was short. It has brought more money to the farmers than most any crop grown for years back, taking every thing into consideration. It is clear to all fair-minded men that we have witnessed one of the most harmful and rigid panics the country has ever seen. Now then, can you judge the future only by the past? I say no. Well, just call your memory back a few years and think when you was forced to take 4 and 5 cents for your cotton, was there a panic all this time? I answer no. Then what has held cotton up? The short crop? No, because there was a bumper crop made the year before, if there's such a thing as a bumper crop. Then what's the matter? Answer, the holding movement. Then why will you grow? Now, my fellow farmers, some will say, "If I had sold my cotton when it was 11 cents I certainly would have hit the nail on the head." I ask you could all sell when the price was 11 cents? I say no, because the speculator would have said, "You are glutting the market." Then cotton would cease selling. Then why will you grow? I want to say if it hadn't been for the cotton holding movement through the South, everything would have gone to the bad. Why? Because cotton is the balance of trade. Then why will you grow?

I know things look gloomy at times. So it does in all walks of life. If you lose a crop one year are you just going to quit? No, you will plant the next spring just as if you knew you would make a good crop.

Now, brethren, I consider the Union cause an honorable calling, a meat and bread proposition. If a man can see an inch before his nose I think he will be bound to agree with me. Then, Mr. Non-Union Farmer, why don't you join in with us and push the work on that will keep your children from being slaves for the moneyed class? Or do you prefer to see them have taskmasters?

"Oh," you say, "that time will never come." I want to say it is very near here. You just sit down and wait for fifteen or twenty years and see what will come. The speculator will force you to sell your cotton in the seed.

"Oh," you say, "they can't do that." You said that they couldn't force you to give a mortgage, didn't you? I tell you we have to organize and harmonize and keep our business a profound secret from the outside world. When we do this that will be the time when Wall street will lose the key to her cotton exchange coffers. Then it behooves every loyal thinking man to go to work and try to get his neighbor not to plant so much cotton.

Well, what about the merchants, they're against the Union? Well, I know some who are, but I know some who are for it. Well, let's reason a little. It seems like if I was a merchant I would want the farmers to get

a good price for 'is product, it be cotton, corn or anything else, thereby putting more money in circulation. Then it seems to me like I could sell my goods.

Now in conclusion I wish to say that I hope no Union man will stoop so low as to let these little two by four speculators and merchants discourage him. It is raining now and looks like it might rain for a month. So, brethren, if you are still holding your cotton, hold it. It is not too late yet to get 15 cents. I think the All-Wise Creator is with us in this struggle for our rights and free privileges. J. L. BURGES,  
New Lone Union No. 289.

## AGRICULTURE IN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

GUTHRIE, Okla., May 23.—Approval of the bill requiring the teaching of agriculture and kindred subjects in the public schools, gives Oklahoma a law unequalled, it is said, in any state in the union. In fact, few states possess anything on the subject. Alabama has a short section in her laws providing that the theories of agriculture may be introduced, but there is nothing mandatory about it.

Bills covering the subject were offered in the senate by Senator Franklin of Madill and in the house by Representatives Rainey of Atoka, McCalla of Marietta and Faulkner of Kiowa. The law vitalizes a section of the constitution of which Speaker Murray, as president of the convention, was the author. It has the approval of Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture, with the announcement that it places Oklahoma much in advance of any other state.

Besides agriculture, the law carries a complete system for teaching horticulture, road building, stock feeding and domestic sciences and economics in the common schools. Secondary grade schools are provided for in each of the five supreme judicial districts, two to be located each year until all are established. Each institution, which is an intermediary, welding the chain of agriculture teaching between the public free schools and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, is to possess an eighty-acre farm as an experimental station and these are to hold, in addition to the regular work, what is termed farmers' short courses of ten days or two weeks' duration each year. Some attention there is to be paid to the science of fruit growing, insect destruction, flower culture, field and forage crops, fertilizers, stock feeds, dairying, drainage and irrigation, thus completing about every subject in connection with the public schools known to soil cultivation.

The district schools are to cost \$20,000 each with \$12,000 per year for maintenance. Locations of these institutions have not yet been provided for.

To equip the teachers, \$2,500 is appropriated for a chair in each of the existing normal schools, covering all the subjects dealt with in the law, and after July 1, 1909, no person will be eligible to teach without a certificate in these branches.

In connection with the new system it is provided that the Agricultural and Mechanical College carry out a soil, natural history, mineral and forest survey of the state in co-operation with the national government.

## Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Dallas, Texas.

### A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION.

We teach Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cotton Grading, etc. Write for full information, stating course desired.

## HOME CIRCLE

## DOING AWAY WITH GREASE.

Care in Cooking Will at Least Reduce It to Minimum.

The objection of many housekeepers to fried things is often a question of not really knowing how to fry. Properly done there should be little or no grease on the cooked article, and absolutely no taste of the fat.

For slow frying, such as outlets or potatoes, butter is preferable to lard. If the pan be put on the back of the stove there is less danger of burning. This is particularly necessary in doing raw potatoes in a plain fry; French fried ones are cooked in deep lard or other medium, at boiling point.

For deep frying a kettle at least eight or ten inches deep is essential to prevent splashing over of the grease. A wire frying basket that fits into it closely should also be used; with it there is greater ease and less danger of bad burns.

Whatever the frying medium—lard, olive oil, or any of the commercial productions—it is important to have the proper temperature. This must be beyond boiling point, and should reach 380 degrees. Lower than that the food will be unbearably greasy. Over 400 degrees the fat is apt to burn.

The surest test of temperature is made by a thermometer, but if that is not convenient the fat will be found to be right if a small piece of bread dropped into it turns instantly a golden brown.

These few rules insure success:

Deep, boiling fat; not too much in the frying basket at once; immediate draining on brown paper.

## WHEN LAMB IS THE JOINT.

Forequarter Should Always Be Given the Preference.

The forequarter of lamb is much sweeter than the hindquarter. For a number of persons the whole quarter should be purchased, which will give nine chops. The marketman will remove the shoulder bone, which should be cracked and sent home with the meat to be used for broths with the scraps left from serving.

Wipe off the meat with a damp cloth, place in pan, inside of meat downward, dust with pepper, add one-half pint of water, and place in a quick oven until crusted over, then dust with salt and baste every ten minutes with the drippings.

Reduce the heat after it is nicely browned, and continue to cook until a knife run into the shoulder will not show traces of red juice. For a dinner when the tastes of the guests are not known, it is better to have the lamb well done rather than rare. This meat must be watched that the chops do not scorch before the shoulder is done.

Remove meat to a hot platter and place where it will keep hot. Run off the fat and dust the bottom of the pan with flour; set over the fire to brown delicately; then pour in one pint of the strained soup stock and stir until creamy, adding more flour rubbed smooth with butter if needed; then add salt and pepper if needed, and one tablespoonful finely chopped parsley.

## Rhubarb Sherbet.

Peel and cut into pieces sufficient rhubarb to measure one quart. Add three cupfuls of water and simmer until very tender, then strain, pressing to obtain all the liquid. Return to the fire with one cupful and a half of sugar, boil up once, add one teaspoonful of granulated gelatine soaked in a little cold water and stir until dissolved, then set aside. When cold add four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one cupful of orange juice and cold water, if needed, to make three pints.

Freeze, repack and let stand for two or three hours before serving. This sherbet may, if desired, be tinted to a delicate green by the use of a very little green color paste.

## A Variation of Baked Apples.

Peel and slice apples to just fill a gallon stone jar; add one-half teaspoonful of ground cloves or cassia and one-half teaspoonful of soda (a little more if the apples are very sour). Shake the jar, so all will be well distributed through the apples, then put in the oven and bake slowly six hours. Turn out, and when cool it is pleasing to the eye and taste. A bean pot does very well in place of the jar.

## Peanut Soup.

Peanuts may be used for a soup, somewhat resembling bean soup, but

more delicate. Grind the raw hulled peanuts fine. Add plenty of onions and other vegetables. When cooked in this way, the distinctive peanut flavor, to which some object, is lost. Or you may use peanut butter in soup. It is, however, rather rich.

## Delicate Dumplings.

Into one pound of raised biscuit dough work one cup of well-washed currants and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of spice. Shape into very small balls and steam them 20 minutes. These may be served with any hot liquid sauce made rich with butter and flavored with lemon.

## When Burning Rubbish.

When burning vegetable refuse, old papers and rubbish in the stove or furnace, throw a handful of salt in the fire and there will be no unpleasant and disagreeable odor.

## To Pack China.

When moving, a new way to pack china that is valuable as well as delicate is to wrap each piece carefully in paraffine paper and sink it in the flour barrel. A delicate piece of Wedgewood china and a piece of valuable statuary were packed in this way, and neither piece was injured. Of course, the flour barrel must be reasonably full of flour.

## To Prevent Moths.

To keep moths out of upholstered furniture, sprinkle well with benzine. It will not spot or stain the most delicate colors, and the unpleasant odor soon passes away in the air. When it is known that the moth miller has entered a closet, burn a tablespoonful of gum camphor in the room, closing the door and letting the clothes remain in the fumes.



## Dr. J. S. HILL, of Greenville, Texas.

The man who has challenged the world for fifteen years for an incurable case of Whiskey, Drug, Tobacco, Snuff or Cigarette Habit. He is the only man who absolutely guarantees all his cases. He can do this because they never fail. If any reader of the Co-operator needs help to get away from any of these dreadful habits he should write to Dr. Hill as soon as he reads this. Address all communications to

**DR. J. S. HILL,**  
Greenville, Texas.  
Department B.

NOTE--The management of the Co-operator have known of Dr. Hill's work for many years, and unhesitatingly recommend him to our readers.