

THE  
NATIONAL  
CO-OPERATOR  
AND  
FARM JOURNAL

Volume 29. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE 25, 1908. Number 35.

## THE SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN

### Instructions from President Neill for Conducting Educational Work.

Ft. Worth, Tex., June, 20.  
To the Membership:

The Farmers Union is approaching the season of the year when the greatest amount of campaign work is to be done. Requisitions for public speakers are already coming in from every section of the state. Picnics, barbecues, ice cream festivals, and various forms of entertainments are scheduled as attractions. Experience in the past should be a guide to all Farmers Union gatherings. In many instances in the past our organization has been caught in the "drag net" of picnic fakirs, whose only purpose is to sell stand privileges and pocket the money. They will work the Farmers Union to furnish a speaker to "draw" the crowd, and your speakers will be turned away without their time and expenses being paid. It is going to be impossible for the State Union to furnish an array of speakers to campaign this state, and I want the brethren to see to it that all picnics and public gatherings, to which our speakers are invited, are mainly under the control of Union men. Besides, all kinds of politics will be dished out galore, and unless the Farmers Union seize these means and divorce our gatherings from all such, our whole summer campaign will come to naught. It is disgusting to me to send a Union speaker out and have him snubbed and mistreated by little town committees, who run picnics for profit.

I want you to arrange your

own picnics, control the sale of stand privileges, and if there is any surplus after paying your expenses, put the money in your local treasury for improving your school houses and grounds. Under no circumstances should you allow rubber balls and whistles to be sold on your grounds. They are a nuisance anywhere.

Arrange your speakers' stand at a comfortable distance from the cold drink stands and swings, make everything as comfortable as possible, and if convenient always provide music. An organ and some good singers is very nice and wholly inexpensive.

I hope you will accept and carry out these suggestions. The Farmers Union is the biggest thing in Texas, and you should not allow it to be overshadowed by anything else. I ask your co-operation in all these things, and you must see to it that our speakers and lecturers are cared for and their time and expenses paid.

The State Headquarters will do its best to meet all requisitions for speakers, but you need not all expect to be accommodated on July 4th. The demand is too great for that day. You must try to distribute your dates out over the month. Let us all set in to make July a record breaker for Union work, so that when our State Union meets in August there can be shown a strong, vigorous and united membership. Yours for Unity,

D. J. Neill, Pres.,  
F. U. of Texas.

#### A UNION PROCLAMATION

State President Neill Gives Instructions and Orders for Reviving Local and County Unions

Ft. Worth, Tex., 6-20-'08.  
To the Union Farmers of Texas:

By the authority vested in me as President of the State Farmers Union of Texas, and in accordance with the established policy of the State Executive Committee, I hereby proclaim a special dispensation of grace, beginning from date, and to continue in full force and effect until August 1, 1908, wherein all defunct local unions may be reinstated by the payment of dues for second and third quarters, and making application to their respective County Unions for reinstatement.

Also, that all local Unions, now in good standing, may reinstate all members who are in arrears by the payment of dues for second and third quarters, provided said members are now eligible to membership.

Five or more members of any defunct local Union are required for reinstatement, each must pay dues for second and third quarters, (40 cents in all) which must be immediately reported to the County secretary, sending the proper apportionment of dues and fees, and the election of a delegate to the County meeting. Also, the organizer must immediately report to C. Smith, State Secretary-Treasurer, the reinstatement of such local Union, giving name and number of the local, the names and post-office address of the president and secretary, and the number of members reinstated.

I hope you will follow these instructions carefully. Remember this is volunteer work, and I trust every Union man will do his full duty, and that thousands

will join this volunteer army of organizers at once. Don't delay to hold a meeting of your local Union at once, and prepare to carry out these instructions.

All County secretaries are hereby requested to co-operate in this work by immediately communicating with all defunct locals in their jurisdiction apprising them of this special dispensation, also to notify all locals, living or dead, of the time and place of their next County meeting, and also to cause to be published in their county papers and the Co-Operator a notice of such meeting.

Therefore, in order to hasten the work of organization, I hereby authorize all officers of County Unions, and the president and secretary of all local Unions, to act as special organizers during the month of July, and aid in rehabilitating and re-establishing local Unions and reviving the work of the Farmers Union throughout the entire jurisdiction of Texas. All such volunteers are hereby requested to make application to C. Smith, State Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas, for a full quota of Rituals, Constitutions and blanks for such special work. Requisition for all supplies must be made under seal of your Union or by the signatures of your secretary and president, giving name and number of your local or County Union and postoffice address, when supplies will be sent free of charge. Don't ask for these things unless you mean business, and always state just how many locals you expect to organize or reorganize.

Victory is in sight. We must not abandon our just demands. We need perfect organization more than we do money. The cotton crop is going to be ex-

Continued on page 9.)

GALVESTON TX

## Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

### WOMEN SHOULD TAKE MORE INTEREST

Editor Co-Operator:

If your will allow me space I will write a few lines to let you know that Blue Gap local No. 8842 is not dead, but sleepeth. We are needing a lecturer very much to wake up the sleepy members.

I want to say hurrah for "Observer" of Shiloh Hill, Ark. come again and tell the rest of it, as the half has never been told.

We like the Co-Operator very much—think it should be in every home. There will be a union picnic at Crews, July 4th. We are expecting Bro. Neill, hope he wont disappoint us.

Now in conclusion will say I want the sisters to write more. It seems we are a little backward. Wishing the Union and the many members success, I am a true union woman.

Mrs. Tallie Madison  
Crews, Texas.

### FROM KAUFMAN COUNTY.

I have been asked if the Farmers' Union is in politics. No, and it never will be so far as I know, as the constitution prohibits any thing like that, but the Union has a right to make its wants and wishes known in the right way at the right time. The Farmers' Union is growing stronger every day because it is right that the farmers should organize. The Union is an educational organization, and when farmers become better educated it will not be any trouble for them to co-operate; then they can get their price for anything they have to sell. The other fellow knows this and for that reason he fights the Union. We are right and will win in the end, mark what I tell you.

I cannot tell this week when the County union will meet. I am trying to get a good speaker to come to this county and speak for eight or ten days in July. If I can get him we will have the County Union the week following the speaking. I have not heard from all of the locals in the county yet, but would like to hear from all of them as soon as possible that I may know how they are getting along. Let us pull together and make the coming County Union meeting the best in its history. We can do it if we only try.

I notice a call from our state president asking all lecturers and organizers to send in their credentials and papers. This is done that new credentials may

be issued, and then only to true good union men, thus weeding out the imposters. The names of all duly appointed lecturers are in the Co-Operator every week and unless a lecturer's name appears there he is acting without authority, and I believe that it would be all right for the County Union to adopt the same rule. Bro. L. Gillespie is the only authorized lecturer in Kaufman county; if any others come around be sure to make him show his credentials before you organize with him.

Why not the locals over the county furnish the paper with short reports of their meetings? It would help to stimulate interest in the work.

Lewis T. Dalrymple, Pres.  
Kaufman, Texas.

### AT CEDAR BAYOU.

Editor Co-Operator:

We are still alive at Ellis Local, holding cotton for 15 cents. I would like to say a few words to the brethren through your paper. Plant less cotton, use the land for something else; one acre in truck is worth five in cotton. It brings money early in the year, enabling you to pay cash when you would otherwise have to ask for credit. It gives plenty of vegetables to eat, plenty of feed for your poultry and hogs. If you are farming without chickens and hogs, quit right now and go hunt something else to do.

Now, if you can take chickens, eggs or vegetables to town to sell every time you go, and leave plenty at home to eat, you will soon hunt an old stocking without a hole in it to drop the spare nickles and quarters into. Banks are all right for bankers, but it makes me mad for a man to lock my money up and tell me I can't get but twenty-five dollars a day like they did last fall.

Warehouses are all right—a necessity. Let's try and put our cotton in them without borrowing thirty dollars a bale on it this fall. Every bale we put in the warehouse clear will help to hold the bale of some less fortunate brother.

I see in the papers some talk of a cotton mill at Fort Worth. Go ahead with the mill—the Union can afford to lose some money experimenting as well as any one else. Better do that than give it to the speculators. If it proves a success, and I have no doubt but it will, we are on the road to success.

J. W. Magee.  
Cedar Bayou, Texas.

### A WORD FROM TITUS COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

Stonewall Local Union No. 4,640 is having some good meetings now. We take in a member now and then. We have reached 31 members, besides we have the oldest man in Titus county in the Union. His name is T. S. Grissom, and he is a mighty good old man; everybody always glad to see him come around.

I want to say, Hurrah! for the Co-Operator, for there is no other paper that will beat it, and will say hurrah! for our captain, D. J. Neill. L. A. Justiss.  
Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

### RESOLUTIONS OF UZ LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator:

Uz local union of Montague Co. at a recent meeting adopted the following resolutions and desires the Co-Operator to publish them;

Resolved, That no one shall be entitled to the knowledge of the minimum price of cotton except a paid-up member of the organization;

Resolved, That we endorse the sliding scale for cotton and other farm products;

Resolved, That the Union keep all work done in the Union secretly from the outside world;

Resolved, That no non-union man get any benefit of the Union sale.

S. A. Youngblood  
J. S. Harvell  
A. R. Sprouls  
Committee

Uz, Tex., May, 9, 1908.

### LOCAL BUYS PROVISIONS WHOLESALE.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have not seen anything from this part of the Lone Star State, I will try to slip in a word if space will allow. I am not a member of the grand order, but will be soon. My father is a member of Rupee local, which is doing very well. They have done some profitable ordering through their local, the largest order being about 300 gallons of ribbon cane molasses. Well, the rain, hail and high winds have been visiting our country and have decreased the acreage to nearly half, which means that Mr. Spinner must get something stirring if he wants any cotton to spin, after he has exhausted his present supply, which we believe is getting short. Well brothers, stay with that 15-cent cotton; it must be had soon. We see Mr. Price and another set or two have stepped out, all concerned in the N. Y. Exchange, and now who will continue say that Wall Street cannot be bat-

tered down? I say no man that is not concerned in the Street. We are glad to know that we are led by noble, true-hearted, men. Brothers, Barrett, Neill, Smith, "Uncle Sam" and others. I am for the upbuilding of the Farmers Union and the good old Co-Operator. Will Rogers.  
Lott, Texas.

### NOT READY TO BUILD MILLS.

[The following is from a brother at Sublime, Texas. We regret that the last page of his letter has been misplaced so that we are unable to print his name.—Ed.]

Editor Co-Operator:

In regard to building of cotton factories by members of our Union, I would like to say that this is a question that should not be gone into without considering seriously everything relating thereto. In the first place, I think we need every available dollar to build warehouses, and to enable our weak brothers to hold their cotton. Why do we not get the 15 cents for our cotton? Simply because a great many of us were not prepared to enforce our demands, and had to sell at any price.

If there is any surplus money among the Union members, I do not know of any better way to profitably invest it, than in warehouses and union banks. It takes money to go into war, and plenty of it. If we scatter our resources by building factories, etc., we will not be in a position to demand a minimum price. If we concentrate all our strength and resources on one point, we have a chance of carrying that point; and let that be, first, the minimum price for our raw cotton.

### ADVOCATES UNION BUYING.

Editor Co-Operator:

We learn from the constitution that the purpose of the Union is to assist its members in buying and selling. But some of our leading members say that the Union should not buy anything from the retail merchants. They say that buying is attending to the other fellows business. Well brother, we have organized to cut out speculation, and what profit will it be to us if we cut out the speculations in selling our products and let the speculator get all of it before we get our needs supplied? As for me, I had as soon one speculator get it as the other. The successful merchant looks after the buying of his goods as well as the selling, otherwise he would fail. So it is with us as a business organization if we don't look after the buying as well as the selling.

I am in favor of buying every-

thing that we need, that we can possibly get, through our business agent and union mills and factories.

There is a union mill at Carmen, Oklahoma, and I think that it is every union man's duty to patronize it just as much as possible. Some say that they have figured with the business agent and that he can't get the goods any cheaper than the merchant. Well, maybe he can't now, but if every union man in Texas would put his money in the hands of the state agent. I will assure you that he can buy you things cheaper than your merchant can sell them to you. But if we don't get them any cheaper, the fact that we are building up a business of our own should suffice us.

My home is a poor one, yet the things that are prepared for me at home suit me better than I can find elsewhere even in the best supplied homes.

I can not attribute this to anything else than that the things of my home are prepared by loving hands.

The things that I buy from union agents and mills and factories suit me the better because they have been handled by union hands.

Some say that we need the merchant. Well, if you need him bad, use him. But you say if we do not patronize him how will he live? Let him live off of the suckers. There will be suckers as long as time lasts; and it seems that a great many Union men in Texas are turning to suckers.

Now brother, you need not bother about what is going to become of the merchant. He will be here when you quit hopping the clods.

Some brother said that we should patronize the merchant because some of them are in sympathy with us. Now, brother, we believe there is a few merchants who are honestly sympathizing with us; but in my humble opinion the most of them are sympathizing in self-defence. If we are bound to patronize them why not take them in with us? I hope that the time will soon come, when the Farmers Union will do business for themselves.

You can say that buying goods is attending to the other fellow's business if you want to; but my wife says that it is attending to our business.

I ask every member to subscribe for, and read Co-Operator.  
J. G. Walker  
Temple, Texas.

Place no order for gin or other machinery until you hear from me. Always write your wants.  
tf A. H. O'Keeffe.

## Organizers' Department

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE FIELD

### THE SCIENCE OF FARMING.

Editor Co-Operator:

I have been reading an article in the Co-Operator entitled, "Is Farming a Science?" and the thought strikes me that farming is a science, and in order to make a success of farming it must be done scientifically. Yet while the South is better adapted to cotton, it does not stand to reason that a man should not grow potatoes or corn, onions, beans, radishes, cucumbers, watermelons, muskmelons, cabbage, carrots, or anything else, for the benefit of himself or family or stock. While he may not grow any of these in quantities large enough to dispose of them to his neighbors or the public at large, that is no reason why he should not have the pleasure of being able to go out into his own garden patch and pull to his heart's content the fresh vegetables that grow therein, and having the good lady who is his all-wise and loving helper to cook up one of those dishes that makes my mouth fairly water to think of. What a contrast from this picture: "John, when you go to town, I wish you would bring another supply of those tinned vegetables; the last lot I had was not good. I had to throw half of them away. Besides, John, I see in the paper where a whole family was poisoned by them. I think, dear, we ought to leave this cotton belt and go to some place where we can grow our own vegetables."

Thus you see there is a feeling of unrest arises in the family. John will not permit such a dear loving wife to fret over these things. The consequence is another farm for sale and a man and his wife looking for a home in the state of Washington, where he can raise wheat to his heart's content. Also, as a pastime while his wheat is growing, he can go out into his acre, or two acre, orchard and in proper season pick his gooseberris and strawberries, and his Jersey cow standing in the pasture waiting to give him rich cream for his berries. Then in a few more days there are lots of cherries, plums, pears, peaches, apricots, apples, prunes and grapes—enough for his own use and give a few to his less fortunate neighbor; and then, while his wheat needs to stand six weeks after it heads out before he commences to harvest it, he gets his machinery in readiness for the great and bountiful harvest, the

good wife attending to her ducks, geese, turkeys and guineas. All the while methinks I hear the bark of the coyote in the distance telling his mate and children what a fine feed they will have some day off that big fat turkey laying half a mile from the house.

Let us not forget to mention the pleasure of eating our own home grown pork and veal, and look at those beautiful eggs that have been brought in for table use. And yet all this happens here in Adams county, Washington, where it is said nothing grows but wheat.

Why cannot the cotton grower of the South do the same? It is a poor crop that won't beat buying, for everyone who handles these things has to have his profit, so when they get to the consumer they are very expensive.

But let me not forget about our Union. It is growing not only in numbers but in interest, for we have turned it into a debating society which I believe will be the life of it.

Wishing the Union and Co-Operator success,  
J. M. Griffith.  
Ritzville, Wash.

### OUR RIGHTS.

Editor Co Operator:

Why is our right to organize so often questioned by men of other avocations? This question has so often been asked and explained in so many different lights among our own organizers. Much agitation has been caused by articles written by men, women and children who have not given the question close study. Such articles are printed in metropolitan papers having so-called Farmers Union departments. Often we find articles of sound argument which advance the cause, but not always; so many are only foolish abuse of our business men. The real Union articles are withheld from print and only the light, foolish, fruitless ones printed. Now, I don't mean the members are not to write their thoughts concerning the science of farming and the process of marketing our farm products.

We claim we have a right to set the price upon the articles we produce or manufacture and also have a right to purchase the articles consumed in a way that we can save the most money. We are willing to allow any other class of men to come in com-

petition with us in production. If the manufacturers with their great mills and the protection they have established cannot compete with us and keep down our business institutions, then something is radically wrong. Most assuredly too much speculation exists.

We should only strive to get one end of the rope. That is, we should demand our right to price the products of our labor and stay with it. If it takes ownership of manufacturing industries to get our rights, we have the same right to take both ends as other business enterprises do.

Strong competition is the life of the business world.

Personal attacks on our friends who follow some other avocation in life never help our cause nor help to maintain the price of our products.

H. A. Jenkins, Org.  
Koshkonong, Mo.

### COTTON AND COTTON MILLS.

Editor Co-Operator:

To the members of the Union, to all cotton growers west of the Mississippi, there yet remains an unsolved problem. The paramount question with the producer is how to grow, handle and market cotton intelligently, profitably and satisfactorily. To do so will require a system that is safe, sane and conducted along lines of the least resistance; every unnecessary tax, tribute or toll must be eliminated, enlightened co-operative effort with a purpose and determined energy to redeem and rescue from the grasp of the grafter, from the time-ridden tribute of the manipulator, the sway of greed, from product, cotton, so eloquently portrayed by Henry W. Grady, who said:

"What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, the dew that descends from the stars are noted; and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asiatic outposts. It is gold from the time it puts forth its tiny shoots. Its fiber is current in every bank; and when loosing its fleece to the sun it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the fields of the humble farmer. That man is marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world, and wring a subsidy from every nation on earth. It is the heritage God gave to this people forever as their own when He arched

our skies, established our mountains, girt about us the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever, as princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship."

This signal of civilization, this badge of mercy that cradles the infant, that pillows and carries within its fleecy white folds the sleeping hosts where the weary are at rest.

This munificent gift which under normal conditions contributes to the South annually \$800,000,000, as stewards, with the munificent tribute "divine," for which are we ungrateful, unthoughtful and criminally careless.

Let us view the situation from facts and figures that are approximately correct:

Production of cotton for 1906, 13,595,498 bales, value.....	\$800,000,000
Production of cotton for 1907, 11,375,461 bales, value.....	700,956,011
Loss to South from quantity value.....	\$99,043,989
Loss from rain, wind, heat, cold.....	3,480,000
Loss on 7,000,000 bales exported, damage, insurance.....	1,250,000
Loss on 2,000,000 bales damaged cotton picked, unprotected.....	4,800,000
Loss from improper management, fly in the mill, 8 lbs per bale.....	3,800,000
Loss from crude baling, excess ocean freights.....	4,200,000

This tells the story of wanton waste and criminal neglect. The time has surely arrived when the growers will unite, stop this waste and adopt a system to move this product to the consumer along channels of the least resistance.

The above facts show a falling off from 1906 of 2,220,037 bales, and falls short of the average production of the last six years by 345,914 bales.

The average total freight charges from the hands of the producer to the cotton merchant at Liverpool for 1907 was 88 cents per one hundred pounds.

Total number of oil mills in the world in 1907, 873; in the U. S., 786.

Value of seed marketed 1907, \$66,134,859.

Total amt seed produced 1907, 5,687,730 tons.

Amount consumed by oil mills, 2,564,873 tons.

Amount cotton seed held 2,722,657 tons; exported, 8,814 tons.

By products from cotton seed consumed 1907:

103,049,820 gal. oil.  
1,043,080 tons meal.  
926,705 tons hulls.  
128,243,639 lb linters.

Exported from United States to foreign countries 1907, 8,814 tons cotton seed, valued at \$209,493; 41,880,304 gals oil, valued at \$17,074,403; 670,848 tons cakes, valued at \$17,062,594.

Cotton exported 1907, 8,825,237 bales.

Total world's amt of cotton re-

quired under normal conditions, 20,000,000 bales.

Total world's production 1907, 16,512,185 bales.

Total amount spinnable cotton produced in U. S. 1907, 10,882,385 bales.

Spinning spindles in U. S., 26,375,191; in the world, foreign, 96,957,780; total spinning spindles 1907, 123,332,971.

Average weekly consumption in the United States, 95,964 bales; average weekly consumption for the world, 374,874 bales; or for the world's spindles, 17,993,952 bales spinnable cotton.

#### PROPOSITION:

If the cotton production for 1907 is 11,375,461 bales, which is to be consumed monthly, 1,499,496 bales of which amount must be furnished by the growers, is it not a sane, sensible business proposition to furnish through a central selling agency to cotton consumers

For Jan.....	1,499,496 bales
For Feb.....	1,499,496 bales
For Mch.....	1,499,496 bales
For Ap.....	1,499,496 bales
For May.....	1,499,496 bales
For June.....	1,499,496 bales
For July.....	1,499,496 bales
For Aug.....	1,499,496 bales
For Sept.....	1,499,496 bales
For Oct.....	1,499,496 bales
For Nov.....	1,499,496 bales
For Dec.....	1,499,496 bales

Total amount sent to world's spinning spindles, 17,993,952 bales of spinnable cotton, or from the U. S. 947,955 bales monthly.

To the cotton producers of the South, to the agricultural legions who feed, clothe and maintain every avocation, upon whose shoulders rests the destiny of agriculture, we invoke earnest thought and determined effort for a betterment of conditions.

The State Bankers Association has convened, and as a unit has determined many questions and outlined a financial policy in which is involved every interest of the producer.

The traffic associations have held their counsels, established rates, rules and classification, promoting their interests through a "system," the purpose of which enters into the material interest and affects the future destiny of the husbandman.

Other vast concerns have in their organized capacity met, considered and determined questions, established rules which are far-reaching and are of vital importance to the producer.

Will you, with inherent rights and power supreme, stand out in isolation, fail and refuse, and in lethargy and unconcern lend aid to plethoric greed, while you stand in paths without promise

where visions strange, in your forecast, with prospects girdled in gloom? Is this the inheritance of our fathers? Or shall we, true to their precepts, in full strength of patriotic manhood, redeem the states of agriculture from dependence to independence, from decline to ascension and plane of supremacy and prosperity that will gladden the homes with brighter days of promise? This can be done by enlightened effort, with a firm and determined purpose. Let us co-operate together, stand loyal together with a central selling agency.

A. P. Landers.  
Sulphur Springs, Tex.

#### BELL COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The State Farmers Union at Ft. 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 a penalty of a \$500.00 fine with six months in jail, absolutely taking away the rights 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 a law, it is said, was to prohibit people from poisoning each other, and non-medical fakes from practicing their healing arts upon the public; Now therefore, Be it

Resolved, That in addition to the above State Union 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 a penalty of a \$500.00 fine, with six months in jail for a violation of the same;

2. That the law requiring full rendition of farm land for taxation, 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 corporations and in the interest of officials who desire their salaries raised.

3. That the law creating county auditor be repealed as it costs the State many thousands of dollars per annum, with no benefit to the tax payer, the farmer.

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

5. A law defining 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 are not interfered with, if the farmer makes no profit on his farm investments, will the courts declare that his property

## Continental Bank & Trust Co.

HEAD OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - - - \$640,000

ALL GOOD BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

## I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

Clean your grain—before you sell it—before you sow it. \$1,000,000 lost by Farmers in every state each season by selling dirty grain is a low estimate. You are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Pay me on time for a CHATHAM Fanning Mill. Cleans Rice—Kaffir Corn—Maze and all such Texas Crops. Separates oats from wheat. Cleans red clover—takes out buckhorn plantain. Cleans alsike clover and alfalfa. Cleans beans, oats, barley. Grades corn. Cleans timothy seed. CHATHAM FREE BOOK tells 100 ways you'll profit by having a Chatham. Illustrated—gives terms and low factory prices—full particulars. 30 Days Trial without any advance payment, to prove it will do what we say it will. 200,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations endorse them and Agricultural Papers recommend them. Write nearest office for New Catalog.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,  
503 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
1308 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
82 E. 3d St., St. Paul, Minn. Dept. 1, Portland, Ore.  
Dallas, Tex.

We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.

30 Days  
Free Trial



Freight Prepaid

## FACTORY TO FARMER

AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00

We build Golden Eagle Vehicles and sell Direct to Consumer at lowest factory prices. 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



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

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 say that the rates are confiscatory and freight rates are raised on the farm products. Who ever heard of a state guaranteeing profits on investments before corporation lawyers appeared on the scene?

6. That no man elected or holding an office from the peo-

ple, shall be permitted to serve a public service corporation in any way whatever.

7. That the farmers do not desire railroad fare reduced below 3 cents per mile as, they are not travelers, but freight rate reduced upon their products.

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

Passed by the Bell County Union at Belton April, 3, 1908.

J. W. Smith, Pres.

J. T. Wing, Sec.-Treas.

## Notes From the States

### REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

#### Washington Union Holds Train an Hour

Editor Co-Operator:

I send you a few lines to show you and our brethren in the South that the people of the Northwest are still working for the union.

On the 12th day of May our county Union met in Kalhotus, and at 11 o'clock, a. m., we held an open meeting. The people, being about 100 in number were profitably entertained by J. M. Griffith, county organizer, for one hour by showing where in the farmers were being robbed and how to remedy it by becoming members of the F. E. & C. U. and standing together against their common enemy, the speculator and gambler. Dinner was then served free to all by the members living in the vicinity, and their women did not hesitate to supply the guests with chicken and pie of all kinds, which when partaken of, the members again met in session to attend the county business. After stating the same it was announced that 15 of the ladies and 2 gentlemen had signed the application cards and wished to be initiated at once. The president granting permission the same was performed by the organizer, and then business was proceeded with. Time was limited as the train would arrive at 3 which would carry many of the delegates home. Two of the brothers went to the agent with a request that the train wait on them one hour, a thing the company quickly complied with, allowing the delegates to finish all business before leaving. The next meeting will be held in Wash-tuena, where they will hold an open meeting in the forenoon, to be addressed by the state organizer. This will be one June 23, 1908. Yours for the Union,  
J. M. GRIFFITH.  
Ritzville, Wash., May 18.

#### South Carolinian Lectures Texas

Editor Co-Operator:

It has been some time since I last wrote to the grand old paper. We in the Palmetto state can't get along without the old standby. The union in South Carolina is on a boom and we expect some stirring news from the other states of the cotton belt. We are making a large reduction in the acreage of cotton this year. Will plant more corn, peas and hay, more hogs and molasses. We mean to quit being hewers of wood and drawers of water for the other fellow. We also have a large bulk of our cotton on hand yet and expect to hold on to the same for 15 cents. Some of our Union members

have not sold a pound and still have plenty to eat and good clothing to wear and sleep sound at night. It has been reported that Texas has sold more cotton than any other state, and did not stand by the Union in holding cotton. From the reports we see there has been sold at Galveston nearly 3,600,000 bales. Did this not grow in Texas? We think so, and if so the Union must be dead or asleep. Now, brethren, say to the boys to do better. Next time if they make a price, stick to the same if it does make them sick. I think we will have to send Mr. Jack Ashley over with a sharp stick and a bug on the end.

In selling cotton, the farmer has been in the habit of rolling his cotton on his wagon, driving to town and asking the buyer what he will give for it. Then when he goes to the store to buy back his cotton in the shape of cloth he asks, "What will you take for it?" It is a one-sided game. Yet there are some who have the audacity to say there is nothing wrong. The farmer feeds and clothes the world and I say he should price his own products. The speculator produces nothing, yet two-thirds of the value of our cotton finds its way into his hands.

Brother farmers, did you ever stop to think that you pay all of the clerks in all of the stores, taxes, insurance of house and goods, buy all of the buggies, fine horses, pay their preacher, school their children, pay their railroad fare, hotel bills and all other expenses. All comes from the poor old farmer and he must not say what his cotton is worth. Now, farmers, if you ever expect to be independent, wake up and pull together in this great struggle.

E. M. AMBROSE,

Secretary Long Branch Union,  
Honea Path, S. C.

#### LOOKING FORWARD AND UP-WARD

Brothers: Since the organization of our order and my connection with it, I have always been on the alert for points and ideas that would prove of substantial benefit to our membership, and aid in building up and anchoring the Farmers' Union if possible on an immovable foundation.

I have given this matter many days and nights of very serious thought, carefully considering all the pros and cons by which a large integral part of our membership would be greatly benefited and the entire brotherhood more firmly cemented together at the least possible expense.

The order is now expanding over many of the states of our country and

now demands, or very soon will require by a general national headquarters the same careful attention to many other staple American crops that the cotton crop is now receiving at our hands, which will often necessarily be of a local nature, particularly for that crop, and the farmers producing it, and at the same time of only secondary interest to our entire membership, but the control of which to preserve a proper equilibrium between the many staple crops which our brothers are engaged in producing and marketing must emanate from the one national headquarters. Producers of wheat, oats, corn, tobacco, rice, sugar, cotton, live stock, meats, truck and fruit growers, etc., are all largely dependent on each of the others, but the end desired must be attained by a somewhat different process and at an expense that the producers of other crops are not interested in. Brothers, would it not be possible to have crop or side degrees in our order, to which none but members of the Farmers' Union in good standing are eligible? Take for instance the cotton crop, and the same rule could be applied to all other crops. Let National Union headquarters maintain a cotton portfolio, in charge of an experienced cotton man at a fair salary, whose principal business shall be to keep in close touch with the cotton industry in all its phases, a part of whose duty it shall be to notify each State Union of all important variations in the cotton outlook, by wire in cipher. Let each state headquarters report to County Unions and they in turn to all cotton degree locals, one at least of which should be located at each county seat.

In view of the great number of members engaged in this industry, the vast area of country devoted to it, and the great wealth represented, the cost to each individual member would only amount to a few cents per bale, the minimum prices more easily kept secret, in fact the inside of the cotton business kept within the limits of the actual producers, as is the business of manufacturers, jobbers, financiers, bankers, etc., while the slight additional expense would be borne alone by the cotton producer. This is but an outline of what I conceive could legitimately be accomplished, and strictly within the forte of the union as now organized, and a plan by which each separate industry would bear its own burden of expense without in the least oppressing any other industry. To place this theory in working order would require a more able pen and fertile brain than the writer possesses, but with an earnest hope that it may engage the attention of some able and

worthy sisters and brothers who may mold it to the benefit of the order, it is respectfully submitted for your criticisms.

DR. JAY J. THOMPSON,

Griffen, Ark.

#### FOR SECRECY IN THE UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

Our Local Union has been realizing the necessity of secrecy within the ranks of the Farmers' Union for some time, and we see in the future the day drawing near when the business transactions of our organization will only be let known to the members behind closed doors that are in possession of the pass word. When we get our business so arranged that only members in good standing can learn what is being done, there will be a considerable growth take place, and we will assure a much larger attendance in the locals wherever the Farmers' Union exists.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Eureka Local Union No. 2943:

Resolved, That we, the membership of this Union, ask that the minutes of both State and National Unions be printed in pamphlet form and furnish the locals with same, and not be permitted to be published in newspapers under any circumstances.

Second, That we kindly ask the next State Union to amend their constitution so as to furnish each local in the state with a copy of their minutes.

Third, That we ask the National Union to amend their constitution so as to furnish a copy of their minutes to each state secretary, so he can have a copy printed for and forwarded to each Local Union in the state.

Fourth, That we ask each and every local to co-operate with us in this matter.

Fifth, That we earnestly request that the printing be done by Union printers.

Sixth, That all business pertaining to the Farmers' Union be kept secret, once and forever.

Seventh, That a copy of this be forwarded to Co-Operator for publication.

Yours for secrecy,

MISS DORA HUNT, Secretary.

E. G. DUNCAN, President.

Kosse, Texas, May 18.

Brother W. R. Hall huris a three-dollar money order at us from West Hartford, Ark., renewing his subscription and bringing two others along with him. He says he is always glad when the Co-operator comes and would not like to do without it.

DEAN BELL

GEO. BELL

## BELL BRO'S MEN'S WEAR

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

Suits . . . \$10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00 and 20.00  
Shoes . . . . . \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00  
Hats . . . . . \$1.50, 2.50 and 5.00

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

## MEETING OF THE MISSOURI ADVISORY COUNCIL

The advisory council of the F. E. & C. U. of A. met at Poplar Bluff June 11 and 12, 1908. Among other things done by said council, arrangements were made for our next State Union to be held at Springfield, Aug. 11, 1908, the purpose of which will be to elect officers for the ensuing year and perform such other duties as may come up before that body for discussion.

The establishing of an official state paper, among other things, will come up for consideration. The growth, as seen by the organizer's report, while not as good as we would be pleased to report, yet it is encouraging. We have thirty-one county organizations with eighteen other counties assigned to organizers. We have an increase for the first four quarters in paid-up membership at present of about 15,000 members of about 50 per cent, with a in Missouri.

W. W. FISHER,  
State Organizer.

## FROM FLORIDA

Editor Co-operator: As I don't often see any letters from our local (Newhope), Holmes, Florida, I will say that we still live and advocate union principles.

On the 16th instant we had a picnic at Newhope local, which was a grand success. There was a large attendance, good speaking and plenty of refreshments. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

Our county union will meet in regular session on the 25th of June at Izagora local. We expect a two days' meeting, as there is some important business to transact.

The Co-operator is a welcome visitor, bringing cheerful news from the brotherhood.

We feel proud of our national officers, believing that if every member will be on duty, with such material as C. S. Barrett and others as our leaders, we will accomplish much good.

Success to the Co-operator and its readers.  
AMOS LAIRD,  
Geneva, Fla., May 24.

R. S. Higginbotham, secretary of Union Hill local, postoffice Kopperl, informs us of the recent death of Brother W. A. McClung of that local. Brother McClung is spoken of as a loyal and conscientious union man, a tried and true friend, a loving husband and devoted father, and a patriotic citizen.

## ILLINOIS LOCAL NEEDS CO-OPERATOR

The National Co-operator—Dear Sir: We have just organized a local at this place and we need your paper to help us along. I have been reading your paper and think it is just what we need to help us in the line of education. Find enclosed \$5 for subscription. Yours for the union,

JOHN T. RIGGS,  
Elizabethtown, Ill., May 23.

We are in receipt of an eloquent obituary of Sister Sallie Parthenia Sinclair, who died at the home of her parents in Smith county on March 18. We have explained elsewhere why it is impossible to print long articles of this kind, except when paid for as advertising, owing to the demands on our space for matter of more general interest. However, when a member passes on, we are always pleased to receive a report of the fact, and to mention it as an item of news.

Miss Sinclair was in her twentieth year, was a member of the Baptist church, and for two years had been a member of the Farmers' Union, being assistant secretary of her local.

She was a young lady of an inquiring, intellectual mind, and of lovable, consecrated Christian character.

## Report of Legislative Board of Farmers Union of Texas.

The annual convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas, held in Dallas Aug. 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1906, instructed the state executive committee to select a member to represent the farmers' interests in Austin during the session of the Thirtieth legislature. E. A. Calvin was selected and given power to select an assistant, which he did in the person of F. W. Davis, who was in constant attendance. Mr. Calvin, who was then state president, giving as much time as possible.

Below is a report of measures passed and measures defeated in which the farmers were specially interested. The vote of each member of the house and senate is given, and our advice is for every members of the Farmers' Union to study this report carefully so that they may be able to know who their friends were and to enable them to act intelligently in the pending campaign.

We find that many of our staunchest friends in the Thirtieth legislature are being bitterly opposed for re-election simply because of their friendship for us. Special heed should be paid to such contests, for where our friends are being opposed because of their friendship, it can only mean an opposition coming from those who would deny the farmer the right to attempt to better his condition.

This is not politics, but business.

The most hotly contested measure was the anti-bucket shop bill. This bill was so closely contested in the senate and house committee it might be called the "one-man" bill. It was brought favorably out of the senate by one vote. (We are unable to give the vote in the senate committee.) It came to the house favorably by one vote, B. F. Gafford of Grayson county, chairman of the house committee, voting favorably for the measure, making it possible to get a favorable report.

The bill prepared by the exchanges, known as the "Watson bill," was passed in the senate in lieu of the Jenkins-Mayfield bill by one vote. The house struck out all of the "Watson bill" except the enacting clause, and placed in lieu thereof the Jenkins-Mayfield bill. This bill was returned to the senate and carried by one vote.

This bill, more than any other measure, indicates the friends and enemies of the farmers, and the record of all votes in the house and senate should be carefully studied.

## Bills Passed

Following is a list of the measures passed:

Bill creating an agricultural department.

An amendment requiring the teaching of agriculture in public schools.

Anti-pass bill.

Anti-bucket shop bill.

Amendment to the warehouse law so as to limit the vote of stockholders by making such provisions in the charter.

Bill requiring commission merchants to give bond.

## Committees on Anti-Bucket Shop Bill

Representative M. G. Jackson of Eastland county might well be called the father of the crusade against the bucket shops in Texas, as he was the first man who discussed this proposition before the unions in Texas.

## Bills Lost

Resolution asking the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people providing for the initiative and referendum.

Public weighers' bill.

## Comments on Initiative and Referendum

This measure never came out of either committee. In the senate Senators Senter and Grinnan were the only ones friendly to the measure. In the house Representative Walter was

Those who voted for the anti-bucket shop bill were our friends.

Those who voted for the anti-pass bill were our friends.

The only one who voted on the measure. It was introduced in the senate by Senator Senter and in the house by Representative Cable of Wise county.

**Comments on Public Weighers' Bill**  
We desire to express our appreciation of the efforts made by Representative Charles A. Graham in the house to bring this measure to an issue. The refusal of our friends to bring this measure to a vote, was regretted, because it made it possible for us to gain definite information as to who were its friends and who its enemies.

## How Our Friends May Be Known

In reading the following record of votes, remember, all who voted for the "Braly amendment" were our friends, and those who voted against it were not. This was the bill requiring the teaching of elementary agriculture in all public schools. The leader of the opposition in the house was Representative Alderdice of Ellis county; in the senate, Senator Smith of Denton county.

We would remind you again that the contest over the bucket shop bill was a very hot one, and that the enemies of the farmer are today opposing all of the friends of this movement who are running for office.

## Record of Members in House of Representatives

Those who voted against these measures were our enemies.

## House of Representatives

Adams, J. T.—Voted against the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the anti-pass bill, but for its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Adkins, Joe A.—Voted for the Braly amendment, was absent, excused, on anti-pass bill, and voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Alderdice, J. M.—Voted against the Braly amendment. Voted against the rejection of the report of the conference committee on the anti-pass bill and for its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Austin, Wm. E.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee's report on the anti-pass law, but for its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Baker, Jess—Voted against the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee's report on the anti-pass bill, but for its final passage. Was absent, excused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Ballengee, J. I.—Supported all Farmers' Union measures of which we are giving record.

Bartlett, C. J.—Supported all Farmers' Union measures.

Baskin, A. J.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Was absent, unexcused, when the vote was taken on the McKenzie substitute to reject the report of the conference committee on the anti-pass bill, but voted for its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Beaty, Lea—Voted for the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the report of the conference committee on the anti-pass bill and against its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Bell, J. Ross—Supported all Farmers' Union bills.

Bell, George A.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment. Voted against McKenzie substitute and for the final passage of the anti-pass bill. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Blalock, W. R.—Was absent, excused, on the Braly amendment. Voted against the rejection of report of the conference committee on the anti-pass bill, and for its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Blanton, W. L.—Was absent, excused, when the vote was taken on the Braly amendment and anti-pass bill. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Bogard, J. T.—Voted for all the measures we are giving record on.

Bowles, T. J.—Voted against the Braly amendment. Supported the anti-pass bill all the way through and voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Bowman, J. R.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee's report on the anti-pass bill, but for its final passage. Was absent, unexcused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Braly, Clifford—Supported all Farmers' Union measures we are recording.

Briggs, Clay S.—Was absent, unexcused, on the Braly amendment. Voted for the anti-pass bill all the way

Simpson-Eddystone



**Zephyrette Gingham**

These remarkable fast-color Zephyrette Dress Gingham are the result of our new scientific process. Unusually stylish, durable and economical.

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to 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.

**New Process Dress Gingham**  
SIMPSON  
EDDYSTONE  
The Eddystone Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia

through. Voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Briscoe, John T.—Supported all of our measures which we are recording.

Brown, R. M.—Was absent, excused, on the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the committee report on the anti-pass bill, but for its final passage. Braly amendment. Was absent, excused, on anti-pass bill. Voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Bryan, W. J.—Supported all our measures.

Cable, R. L.—Was an active supporter of all Farmers' Union measures.

Camp, E. A.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment. Supported the anti-pass bill all the way through and supported the anti-bucket shop bill.

Canales, J. T.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Opposed the anti-pass bill all the way through and voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Carswell, R. E.—Supported all our measures.

Chapman, R. W.—Was absent, excused, when the vote was taken on the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the committee report on anti-pass bill but for its final passage voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Clements, P. H.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment. Supported the anti-pass bill all through. Was absent, excused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Cobbs, T. D.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment, supported the anti-pass bill through. Voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Cocke, William—Supported all Farmers' Union measures.

Cox, J. D.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee report on the anti-pass bill, but for its final passage. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Crawford, S. R.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment and anti-pass bill. Voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Crisp, A. S.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee's report on the anti-pass bill. Was absent, excused, on its final passage. Voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Crockett, W. D.—Voted against all our measures of which we are giving record.

Curry, John T.—Supported all Farmers' Union measures.

Daniel, L. A.—Voted against Braly amendment. For the anti-pass bill through and for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Davis, W. C.—Voted for all our bills. Davis, Charles, Jr.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee report on anti-pass bill. Was absent, unexcused, on its final passage. Voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Davis, S. D.—Voted for Braly amendment. Voted to reject the conference committee report on anti-pass bill, but for its final passage. Voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Dean, S. W.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment. Supported the anti-pass bill through and voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Dodd, J. A.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment. Supported the anti-pass bill through and voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Driggers, W. H.—Supported all our



It Was Originated in Texas

It's Home is in Texas

It contains no caffeine or any other stimulant

At Fountains and in Bottles

**Business Announcements**  
Wants — For Sale — Exchanges

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

**EUROPEAN CAFE—MEALS 25 CENTS.**

When in Fort Worth take your meals with Mrs. Dornke who has had 20 years experience in feeding the people; 3 1/2 blocks from Union Headquarters, 407 Main street. Don't forget the place when in Fort Worth. 6-25

**EUGENE WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, Waco, Texas.** 7-2-x

**HORSE WANTED**—in exchange on piano, Hirschfeld Piano Co., 812 Houston street. 6-25

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—160 acres well improved farm; two good settlements; will take good work stock in trade. For particulars, address J. H. Wright, Kemp, Texas. R 6. 7-3x

**SITUATION WANTED**—Young man who understands machinery and general farm work, now living in Mississippi, wants work in Texas. Address N, care Co-Operator. 6-25x

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

**WANTED**—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy. Operators in demand. Position guaranteed cheap rates now. Write Tandy's Depot College, Fort Worth. 6-25

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

**TO UNION MEMBERS**—The Union Hornet is the hottest Union Magazine in all America. It is red hot and will never get any cooler. It is the only good thing of all larger good things in the sea of Union Journalism. It stings, bites and fights for pure Union principles, the kind Newt Gresham carried in his breast when he plucked up that huge job and carved out the Union with the pen knife of honesty. We are determined to distinguish the Hornet as the hottest babe ever folded within Union arms. It preaches Union doctrine so plain that the wayfarer non-Union man, though a fool, need not continue in his course. First issue out Aug. 1st. Have your subscription in by July 15th. Price 50c per year; in clubs of 10 or more 35c. Address Jas. A. Taylor, Sec. Treas., Duck Hill, Mississippi. 7-3

Want ads in the Co-Operator never fail to bring good results. Seventy-five thousand people read them each week.

measures except the public weighers' bill, of which we have no general record vote to make.

Duncan, J. M.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment and anti-bucket shop bill. Supported the anti-pass bill through.

Elkins, C. F.—Voted for Braly amendment; opposed the anti-pass bill thru and voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Fowler, M. W.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute and for the final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Fuller, O. W.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Gafford, B. E.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Gaines, E. C.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Gleptner, Emil—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Glesen, William—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted for McKenzie substitute but for final passage of anti-pass bill; voted against anti-bucket shop bill.

Gilmore, C. E.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Goodman, J. L.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against McKenzie substitute and for final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Graham, Charles A.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Green, S. H.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute and was absent, unexcused, on anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Grinstead, J. E.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute and against the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Hamilton, W. B.—Voted for Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Henderson, John B.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Heslep, J. R.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Holshouse, Joe—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Hume, Charles F. Jr.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute but voted for the anti-pass bill on final passage; voted against anti-bucket shop bill.

Jackson, M. G.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

James, B. F.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Jenkins, C. H.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Jennings, S. J.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Johnson, S. E. Jr.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Absent, excused, on McKenzie substitute and passage of anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Kenedy, A. M.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute and was absent, unexcused, on final passage of anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Kindred, J. C.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

King, S. M.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Kubena, John R.—Voted against the

Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute but voted for the final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Lane, W. P.—Voted against Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute but voted for the final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Lively, E. C.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Love, F. D.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute, but voted for the final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Martin, George M.—Was absent, excused, on the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute but voted for the final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Mason, J. C.—Supported all Farmers' Union measures.

McCallum, Claude M.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute but voted for the final passage of the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

McConnell, W. E.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted for the McKenzie substitute but was absent, unexcused, on the anti-pass bill; was absent, unexcused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

McDonald, J. G.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment; was absent, unexcused, on McKenzie substitute and final passage of anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

McGregor, T. H.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

MacInerney, D. B.—Voted for Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

McKinney, A. T.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill. Was absent, unexcused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

McKenzie, J. F.—Voted for the Braly amendment; was author of the motion to reject the anti-pass bill, but voted for its final passage; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Mears, T. R.—Voted against Braly amendment; voted to reject the anti-pass bill, but supported it on final passage; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Mobly, John A.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted against the McKenzie substitute and for the anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Moore, W. S.—Voted for the Braly amendment. Was absent, unexcused, on the McKenzie substitute and the final passage of the anti-pass bill; was absent, excused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Murray, T. O.—Supported all Farmers' Union measures.

Neblett, R. S.—Voted against Braly amendment; voted to reject the committee report on the anti-pass bill, but for its final passage; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Nelson, I. A. J.—Supported all Farmers' Union bills. Was the author of the bill creating an agricultural department.

Nelson, Walter A.—Supported all our measures so far as the record is given. Was joint author of what we have been calling the Braly amendment. See the amendment as given in another place.

O'Brien, W. H.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted to reject the report on the anti-pass bill; was absent, unexcused, on its final passage; voted against anti-bucket shop bill.

O'Bryan, W. C.—Voted against Braly amendment; voted to reject the committee report on anti-pass bill, but for its final passage; voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

O'Neal, Hardy A.—Supported all our measures.

Olson, J. F.—Voted against Braly amendment; voted to reject the conference committee report on anti-pass bill, but for its final passage; voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Orgain, W. E.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment; supported anti-

pass bill thru and voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Patton, I. A.—Supported all our measures.

Peeler, John L.—Opposed the Braly amendment and anti-pass bill; supported anti-bucket shop bill.

Pierce, C. C.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment; was absent, excused, on anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Pool, J. P.—Opposed Braly amendment; supported anti-pass bill and was absent, excused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Ralston, C. J.—Voted for the Braly amendment; was absent, excused, on anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Ray, Worth S.—Voted for all Farmers' Union bills.

Rayburn, Sam T.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted for anti-pass law thru; voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Reedy, D. M.—Supported all our bills. Ridgway, R. Bonna—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment; supported anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Robertson, T. J.—Voted against the Braly amendment; voted to reject the conference committee report on anti-pass bill but voted for final passage of the bill; voted for anti-bucket shop bill; opposed the creation of a department of agriculture before the house committee.

Robertson, H. P.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment; voted for anti-pass bill; was absent, unexcused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Robertson, James H.—Voted against Braly amendment, for the anti-pass bill and against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Savage, H. B.—Voted against Braly amendment, for the anti-pass bill and anti-bucket shop bill.

Savage, Russell—Opposed all Farmers' Union bills so far as record is given.

Schlosshan, H. E.—Opposed all our measures.

Shelby, C. A.—Supported all our measures.

Silliman, W. B.—Voted against the Braly amendment; absent, unexcused, on anti-pass bill, and absent, excused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Smith, M. M.—Was absent, unexcused, on Braly amendment; voted for the anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Sperry, Clarence—Voted for Braly amendment; voted to reject conference committee report on anti-pass bill, but voted for its final passage; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Stanford, J. W.—Voted for the Braly amendment; voted to reject conference committee report on anti-pass bill but for its final passage and voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Stephenson, J. D.—Supported all Farmers' Union measures.

Stratton, Sam E.—Supported all our measures.

Strickland, J. J.—Voted for all Farmers' Union measures.

Terrell, Geo. B.—Supported Braly amendment and anti-pass bill; supported anti-bucket shop bill, but was absent, unexcused, on its final passage.

Terrell, H. B.—Voted for all our bills.

Terry, C. E.—Voted for all our measures.

Thomas, J. A.—Supported Braly amendment and anti-bucket shop bill; was absent, unexcused, on anti-pass bill.

Thomas, Joe W.—Voted for Braly amendment and anti-bucket shop bill; voted against anti-pass bill.

Thomson, R. D.—Voted for Braly amendment; was absent, unexcused, on anti-pass bill, and voted for anti-bucket shop bill.

Trenckmann, W. A.—Voted against Braly amendment and anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Wade, T. S.—Was absent, excused, on Braly amendment; voted for anti-pass bill; was absent, unexcused, on anti-bucket shop bill.

Walter, C. K.—Supported all of our measures. Voted alone in house committee for the initiative and referendum.

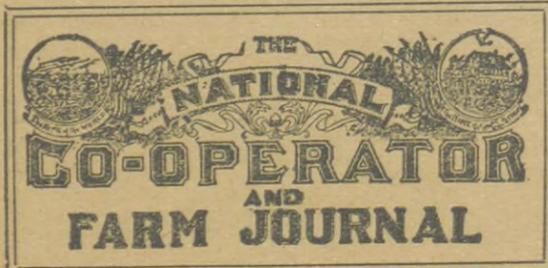
Werner, F.—Voted for all our bills.

Wilson, L. P.—Opposed the Braly amendment and anti-pass bill; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Witherspoon, J. G.—Voted for Braly

(Continued on page 11)

**Farmers & Mechanics National Bank**  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS  
J. W. SPENCE, PRESIDENT  
J. T. PEMBERTON, V-Pres.  
HEN O. SMITH, CASHIER  
BEN. H. MARTIN, Ass't Cash.  
**Correspondence Solicited**



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

AARON SMITH  
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET  
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

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

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

#### THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

The next two or three weeks are going to make history in the Farmers' Union. During that time a great majority of the counties will hold their county unions. New officers will be elected, delegates to the state unions chosen and plans discussed for the business of the coming year. This period calls for the loftiest patriotism and the best judgment of our organization. Those who are contesting the farmers' right to price his product and to establish his business upon a stable basis have not yet surrendered. To win against their combined opposition is going to require the combined wisdom and loyal co-operation of the organized farmers and all the outside help we can command. To get this we must begin with the locals. Discuss methods and policies as friends and neighbors, who have a common purpose, and then send your best and soundest men to the county union. There let the same spirit prevail and then when you have selected the best, truest and most intelligent men of your county to your state union, you may expect something worth while to come of the work of the state union.

#### THE COTTON MARKET

Cotton has kept on advancing the past week until last Monday, when there was a slight decline and it was given out that the government report, to be issued July 1, would be favorable to a large crop. In spite of all the bearish reports being sent out, the spot buyers are anxious for cotton and in some sections they are going out into the country and buying from the farmers, who have not kept posted as to prices. Sales at Galveston the past week were around 12 1/2 cents for middling, altho the published quotations were less.

#### THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

Since the National Co-operator called attention to the real purpose of the movement for "fewer laws and better laws," a number of other newspapers have taken it up and the Association of Commercial Secretaries of Texas is going to be compelled to do some excellent juggling to keep from telling where it stands. Among those who have asked for a bill of particulars are the Fort Worth Telegram, Fort Worth Record, Houston Labor Journal and a number of county weeklies. In the meantime the publicity bureau of the association keeps a large force of high salaried clerks at work sending out literature to prejudice the people against the laws of the state and to encourage them to send legislators to Austin under instructions to "turn Texas loose." You may never be told, dear laborer, what "fewer laws and better laws" means, but the man these interests throw their influence in favor of knows.

#### WHEAT FARMERS ORGANIZING

Following close upon the organization of the Farmers' Union in the west and north-west, the farmers of that section, many of whom either belong to the union or the Society of Equity, have started a movement to build elevators and co-operate in selling their wheat instead of bartering it off to the speculators, as has been done in the past. The wheat farmer, just as the cotton farmer, has been systematically robbed from year to year by a set of conscienceless gamblers on the Chicago Exchange, and this movement of the farmers should be hailed with enthusiasm by the business, as well as agricultural interests of the great wheat belt of this country.

In this issue we publish the report of the legislative committee of the Farmers' Union of Texas, giving the general result of the work done at Austin during the session of the last legislature. We regret that the report was not more elaborate when it came to giving the records of the various representatives and senators. The brevity of it prevents it from being a safe guide in selecting future legislators. While the anti-bucket shop, anti-pass and Braly amendments were generally a fair test of one's fidelity to the people, they were not infallible. In some counties—Parker among them—it took more than one strong demand from the farmers to keep the representatives from forsaking us, and in other instances besides these particular bills they showed themselves wholly unsafe. The report should be studied carefully, however, and along with it the record of the would-be representative on the "fewer laws and better laws" proposition.

The importance of having organizers call for new credentials and of publishing their names has just been emphasized by a letter from the state secretary of Colorado, warning the state officials of Texas against a man who claims to have done a great deal of work in Colorado.

The discussion of legislative matters in the Co-operator does not signify that the Farmers' Union is discussing or will discuss politics. On the contrary, the Co-operator hopes that politics and politicians may never be mentioned anywhere near a union meeting. But this does not mean that farmers should not keep posted and not vote for a man in any party who would betray the people into the hands of their enemies. We have no room in the union nor even among members for partisan political discussions, but we can never know too much about our interests as farmers and the measures needed to protect us from the rapacious greed of those who live off the honest labor of others.

In arranging for the Farmers' Union to be represented at picnics and gatherings during the summer months, great care should be taken that only safe union men be placed on the program. This is a political campaign year and a mistake in the selection of a speaker might cause a great deal of loss to the organization. Try to secure men recommended by state or county officials, but at all events get union men.

A study of the announcements of many of the candidates for the legislature reveals the fact that a desperate attempt is being made to induce the farmer to believe that they are all for him. One of the most notorious whiskey, bucket shop and railroad lobbyists in Texas is making the race in one of the large counties on a platform which proclaims the author's undying devotion to the farmers' interests. And this man, too, is in favor of "fewer laws and better laws."

In its issue of June 23 the Dallas News gives its Texas crop report from 600 correspondents, gathered on June 18. The acreage is given at 2.78 per cent over last year's and the condition as over 7 per cent better than this date last year. Evidently the News' correspondents have overestimated the acreage and may be the condition, though it must be born in mind that at this time last year the crop was in very poor condition.

From this time forward the Co-operator will keep standing a list of all the duly appointed organizers of the Farmers' Union of Texas and each member should keep a copy of it for reference. If one represents himself as an organizer whose name is not published, ask for his credentials and examine the date.

When the Commercial Secretaries' Association answers Co-operator's inquiry for a list of the laws it wants repealed and those it wants made better, the people would like to know also who pays the enormous expenses of its educational bureau.

A candidate for the Texas legislature in Tarrant county says that "fewer laws and better laws" means fewer laws for the people and better laws for the interests.

The Oklahoma State Farmers Union will be held in August.

**CALL FOR KENTUCKY STATE UNION.**

Paducah, Ky., June 12, 1908.  
To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union of the Kentucky division:

Dear Brethren:—After having considered the best interest of our Order, and all points available to hold our State meeting, I have decided that Paducah is the most convenient to a large majority of our membership, and therefore have called the State Union to meet in the city of Paducah at the Auditorium Rink at Tenth and Broadway, August 6, 7th and 8th, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp.

Every County President is respectfully urged to call a meeting in their respective counties at once and proceed to elect delegates to the State meeting to be held in Paducah on the above named dates. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every twenty members in good standing, and one for a majority fraction of twenty members. In each case delegates will be expected to hold certified credentials signed by their county President and Secretary, otherwise they will not be seated.

The time has come for a close watch to be kept over our organization in Kentucky, and you should elect no member who is not in good standing and in harmony with our order. Upon the cautious management of the business of our order depends its life and usefulness to our people, and our country.

Our growth within the past few months has been wonderful in Kentucky, and our work on business lines has been entirely gratifying. Our power is now recognized by the business men of the country—even in Kentucky.

The Business Men's Club, the Retail Merchants' Association, the citizens of Paducah and the Mayor have all extended a broad and liberal invitation to us to hold our meeting in their city; also the Central Labor Body is vigorously at work to show our people a grand time, and promise that nothing will be left undone that will add to the pleasure and comfort of our people. Therefore we have much to be proud of. Let each of us get busy and show ourselves worthy of those unlimited courtesies extended to us.

Especially do I ask that each county in your county meetings make definite arrangements for a Union Banner to head your county delegation, and on it have painted in large, bold letters the name of the county and such other inscriptions as would be ap-

propriate and befitting our noble cause.

We will march from the river front on Broadway to the Auditorium, more than half mile down Broadway, each county in regular order, headed by the Labor Union Brass Band of Paducah.

National President, C. S. Barrett, and National Secretary, Mc Culloch, and other leading officers will be with us.

Your brother and servant  
R. L. Barnett.

**WHAT SHALL WE PLANT?**

Wet weather has prevailed throughout Oklahoma during the past four weeks; and as a result of this excessive precipitation, farmers have not been able to make their regular plantings of Kaffir, sorghum and cowpeas at the proper time. Furthermore, many of our upland fields have been washed to such an extent that replanting will be imperative; while the overflow on the bottom lands has not only washed the soil and thereby moved particles to such an extent that extensive areas which were planted early in the spring are now barren, but the standing water has also acted as a destructive agency and very many of these fields remain without a vestige of green material. Several days must elapse before these fields can be cultivated, and when the soil becomes firm the grower may wish to secure some information with regard to the time that various crops ought to be planted. Late maturing crops should be planted immediately; crops which mature within a comparatively short period can be planted from the 1st to the middle of July.

Cotton—Late planting in the case of this crop is not desirable but it is interesting to note that the Experiment Station has secured fair returns in eastern Oklahoma by planting cotton seed as late as the 9th of July. The crop in question was grown during the year 1903, and as several varieties were used in this test it was possible to obtain some valuable data concerning the respective strains. The field used for the above work was given thorough cultivation prior to planting; and the seeding was done on July 9 as indicated. Our best variety in this list gave a yield of 800.5 pounds of seed cotton per acre; the second variety gave a return of 664.8 pounds of seed cotton per acre; while the third made a yield of 499.9 pounds of seed cotton. Early planting will give much better results one season with another than late planting; however, un-

favorable weather conditions interfered with our plans at times and late planting is necessary under such conditions. It would not be a safe proposition to plant extensive areas at this season of the year.

Mexican June Corn—In 1904 the Experiment Station planted Mexican June corn on three different dates. The first planting was made on May 7; the second on May 25, and the third on June 8; thus we have yields for three periods, the third about one month later than the first. The soil was wet and cold during the early part of May; consequently, a poor stand was secured with the first planting. More seed was put in on this plot on June 6 for the purpose of thickening up the stand. The crop was harvested on the 16th of September and the respective plots gave the following yields per acre:

Early, 32.8 busbels, Medium, 33.0 bushels, and Late, 39.0 bushels.

Kaffir corn, sorghum and cowpeas are also recommended for late planting and experiments made at the Experiment Station show the yield to be very satisfactory when planted after the first of July. Bulletin Oklahoma Experiment Station.

**NOTICE TO CHEROKEE COUNTY LOCALS.**

Cherokee County Union meets the 21st and 22nd of July, at Iron Hill, two miles east of Rusk. Local Secretaries are requested to send delegates' credentials to Bro. J. L. Bagly, Rusk, who is Sec. of "Iron Hill" Local. Also give, as near as possible, the number of visitors who will attend from each local. All local Secretaries who have not sent in their reports for this quarter, are urged to do so at once.

County officers will be elected, also delegates to the State Union, and in order that "old Cherokee", may sit well up in front, it behooves every loyal Union man to become an evangel for unionism for the next thirty days and bring the wanderers home.

Some good speakers from the State Union are expected and an interesting time generally is promised. Non-union farmers are especially invited to attend.

Fraternally  
J. M. Montello,

County Secretary.

**MCLENNAN COUNTY UNION.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Please announce that McLennan County Farmers Union will meet in Waco on July 3 and 4 in the room of the old soldiers at the court house.

R. A. Horn,  
County Pres.

**A UNION PROCLAMATION.**

(Continued from page 1)

ceedingly short this year, and we must present a formidable organization and stand pat for our rights.

Now, therefore, I, D. J. Neill, President of the Farmers Union of Texas, do hereby grant said special dispensation of grace, and relying upon the loyalty and co-operation of every officer and member of the Farmers Union in Texas, I hope to see the greatest revival of unity and organization during the month of July ever in our history. Let the memory of the struggles for independence of other days inspire and impulse all your hearts. These are days when the memory of the stirring strains of martial music a hundred years or more ago ought to revive the souls of men and women now in the new conquest for industrial liberty.

You are hereby ordered to cause this to be read before your local and County Unions, and make due return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Yours fraternally,  
D. J. Neill, Pres.,  
F. U. of Texas.

2

**POOR CROP PROSPECTS IN FREESTONE COUNTY.**

Editor Co-Operator:

As I haven't seen anything from our local, if you will allow me space I will say a few words. We as a band of brothers, are trying to stay close in touch with the Union. There is being a good deal of cotton held in this part of the country, and our local is growing nicely. We are hoping for a stronger hold in the near future. Crops are suffering for rain at present; cotton is young and small on account of a wet spring. There are some few patches of old cotton and the boll weevil are sure working on it. There is great complaint throughout Freestone County.

I want to say to all brother farmers that our county meeting will be held at Freestone on July 2nd and 3rd. I give one and all a welcome invitation to attend. We are going to have a jolly good time if possible. Best wishes to the Co-Operator and its readers.  
B. L. Seely

Freestone, Tezas.

**ADDRESSES WANTED.**

The postmaster at Ethel, Miss., writes us that, through some mistake, 8 copies of the Co-Operator are going to his office addressed as follows: J. R. Hendrix, Sam Moore, W. T. Blocker, B. C. Snett, N. J. Goodwin, E. N. Smith, J. A. Miles, and J. T. Shults. If any of our readers recognize these names, will they kindly do us the favor to inform us as to their proper postoffice?

# Books and Education

## CAN THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE POOR GO TO COLLEGE?

How fortunate and how happy must be the young woman or the young man who can leave the farm for four years—or two, for that matter—and take a college course! And the fact is, there are a great many who could do it who do not—who calculate that a thorough education is a thing out of the question for them.

Conditions are far from ideal, and not many young people can command the cash to take them through school. But lack of cash need not be an insurmountable obstacle. There are ways of getting through school without much of it. And those who blaze their own way and hew their own path through college make all the more earnest students, and appreciate the value of knowledge above those whose way is easy. In fact, I have heard a public speaker go so far as to assert that poverty is an essential to the young person who would get an education.

That, of course, is not true. Conditions ought to be so that every young person who cares to can secure an education, and so that all would have the incentive to do this. But, as things are, there are opportunities at nearly every school in the country for the young man or woman with only a little money to do work in part or full payment of their board and schooling. Many of the very best students of these institutions, of both sexes, put in from two to five hours daily waiting on table, making beds, sweeping, washing dishes, milking, caring for horses, typewriting, mending clothes, collecting bills, assisting instructors, canvassing for books, coaching fellow students, assisting in the office, etc. Besides, many institutions offer valuable scholarships to their strongest students, and upper classmen try for positions as student assistant.

Do you want to go to school? Have you no money? The case is not hopeless. Have courage, believe in yourself; say, "I can and I will do anything that I ought to do."

The Delineator has recently printed some helpful articles telling "How a Hundred Girls Got a Colleg. Education." We quote a paragraph from one of the articles:

"The non-college girl reading the interesting experiences of the girls who wear the cap and gown, must be impressed by the cheerfulness with which each girl plunges into her tasks. Willing hearts and willing hands accomplish much. The girl reader, too, must wonder at the variety of tasks the college girl finds to do—from sewing on buttons to being dieters in large hospitals in summer vacation. Back of the girl workers stand the college faculties to advise and help secure employment. Former students help greatly by founding students' aid funds. A girl may borrow from these funds, paying back after she leaves college. Patrons help by giving scholarships ranging from fifty dollars to many thousands. All colleges sup-help the girls sincere in their determination to secure a college education and willing to work hard."

**General Kirby Smith.** By Arthur Howard Noll.

This book, Mr. Noll is frank to say, is more properly an autobiography than a biography, for it is made up chiefly of letters and papers written by the general at various times in his career. The author, or editor, is to be congratulated on his wise selection of these. The book is intended

more particularly to set forth the life of Edmund Kirby-Smith the man rather than Kirby-Smith, the military chieftain.

The volume is of peculiar interest to Texans, for after the subject's graduation at West Point and his brilliant service in the Mexican war, the greater part of his life, up to the close of the Civil war, was spent here. Following the Mexican war he served for years on the Rio Grande border, and on the frontier of the settlements against the Comanches.

Along with Robert E. Lee, Albert Sydney Johnston, George H. Thomas (afterward federal general) and a number of others, who later won distinction in the Civil war, he was an officer in the crack regiment of the army, organized by Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, for service on the southwestern border. His letters during this period reflect, in a healthy and fascinating way, the Texas of the 40's and 50's, with its Indians and buffalo herds, its teeming plains and streams, and its turbulent social conditions. Then, it was as commander of the trans-Mississippi department, including Texas, that General Kirby-Smith, after his brilliant campaign in Kentucky, saw most of his Civil war service. Here, the last of the Confederate generals to surrender, he delivered up his sword.

Like so many others of the southern officers, devoted his life to the education of the younger generation, dying in 1893 as professor of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee.

After the war General Kirby-Smith, The deeply religious nature of this "Chevalier Bayard of the Southern Confederacy" was nowhere better exemplified than in his last connected utterance—words articulated after his lapse into unconsciousness: "Yea, tho I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil." wanee, Tenn.

The book is somewhat fragmentary; we could wish that the editor had filled in the intervals more completely, and considered more phases and aspects of the general's life; yet the book is of absorbing interest and doubtless of permanent value—an excellent sidelight on frontier and Civil war history.

(Sewanee, Tenn.: The University Press. Attractive cloth binding; 286 pages. Price, \$1.50.)

### Government Publications

Note—To obtain those publications to which a price is affixed, order from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Publications for free distribution may be obtained on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Experiments on the Digestibility of the Prickly Pear by Cattle. 38 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Commercial Feeding Stuffs of the United States—Their Chemical and Microscopical Examination. 94 pages. Price, 25 cents.

Papers on Deciduous Fruit Insects and Insecticides.

Grape Rootworm Investigations in 1907. 8 pages. Price, 5 cents.

Some Demonstration Spraying for the Coddling Moth. 8 pages. Price, 5 cents.

Papers on Coccidae or Scale Insects. 10 pages. Price, 5 cents.

The Prevention of Injury by Floods in the Neosho Valley, Kansas. 44 pages. Price, 20 cents.

Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers. 79 pages. Price, 15 cents.

Experiment Station Record. Monthly. \$1.50 per year in advance.

The Improvement of Mountain Meadows. 29 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Absorption of Vapors and Gases by Soils. 50 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Corn Crops of the United States, 1866-1906. 37 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Wheat Crops of the United States, 1866-1906. 35 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Forest Resources of Texas (Bulletin 47, Bureau of Forestry). Price, 15 cents.

### FREE

Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the Year Ended June 30, 1907. 811 pages.

How to Get Rid of Cattle Ticks. 44 pages.

Tubercle Bacilli in Butter. 23 pages. Rabies and Its Increasing Prevalence. 26 pages.

A Practical Method for the Detection of Beef Fat in Lard. 9 pages.

Destruction of Wolves and Coyotes. 11 pages.

Organization, Work and Publication of Irrigation Investigations. 11 pages.

Practical Results in Basket Willow Culture. 7 pages.

Condition of Cutover Longleaf Pine Lands in Mississippi. 8 pages.

Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur Mixture as a Promising Fungicide. 18 pages.

Some Stem Tumors or Knots on Apple and Quince Trees. 15 pages.

The Field Treatment of Tobacco Root-Rot. 8 pages.

The Smuts of Sorghum. 9 pages.

Familiar Talks on Farming. Cultivating the Crop. 3 pages.

Field Instructions for Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work. 4 pages.

Experiment Station Work, xlv. 32 pages.

The Use of the Split Log Drag on Earth Roads. 16 pages.

Sweet Potatoes. 39 pages.

Small Farms in the Corn Belt. 31 pages.

Building Up a Run-Down Cotton Plantation. 24 pages.

The Conservation of National Resources. 14 pages.

Bro. T. H. Redd, of Bangs locally in the course of a short letter, asks why the farmers can't make their own clothing on the farm, as in the old days. Mr. Redd is a farm laborer, has been a union man three years, and reads the Co-Operator.

Bro. W. D. Gibbs writes us from Keenan, Montgomery county, that the Union people in that section are still holding cotton.

## SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Southland University,  
Denton, Texas.

Write to Southland University, Denton, Tex., if you want a summer commercial course. Twelve months scholarship for \$30.00. Write us about our FREE SCHOLARSHIP. All courses. Expert instructors. Reasonable terms. The school for the boy or girl wanting an education. Catalog free.

### THE ARCADIA COLLEGE



URSULINE ACADEMY  
FOR  
YOUNG LADIES

### The Arcadia College

The Academy of the Ursuline Sisters for Young Ladies, Arcadia Valley, Iron County, Mo.

This is one of the finest educational establishments in the West, having a full faculty of experienced teachers. The location is singularly healthy, being surrounded on all sides by immense deposits of iron and situated several hundred feet above St. Louis. The air is pure and invigorating. Terms for board and tuition very reasonable. Apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

## 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.



pays for a life scholarship in the Byrne Practical Bookkeeping Simplified Shorthand, or Telegraphy in Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, America's largest Commercial school. 1500 students annually. 30 teachers. Positions secured. Fill in name and address, receive free catalog.

Name .....  
Address .....

### 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.

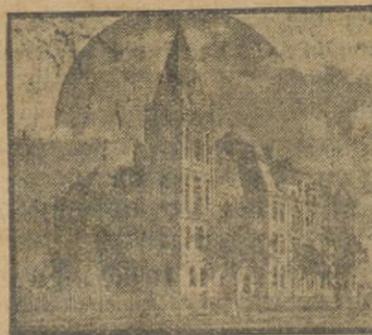
## The Polytechnic College.

REV. H. A. BOAZ, M. A., D. D., PRESIDENT.

Location central, accessible, healthful. An almost ideal Christian community. \$175,000 plant and equipment. Ample Chemical, Scientific and Biological Apparatus. Twenty-five professors and teachers. A large student body—over 900 enrolled last session, including summer school. A first-class preparatory school is maintained and a standard college curriculum leading to the B. S. and B. A. degrees. A school of Fine Arts unsurpassed in the south. For further information address  
REV. C. L. BROWNING, Fort Worth, Texas

## Southwestern University,

Georgetown, Texas.



36th year. Complete Equipments. Enlarged Faculty. Splendid Dormitory. Full Courses. Growing Patronage. Instruction in Music, Art, Elocution. Location free from the dissipations and distractions of city life. The ideal school for the Farmer boys and girls of Texas. Next session begins September 22, 1908. Medical Department at Dallas.

Write for catalogue.

R. S. HYER, LL D., GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

**REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE BOARD.**  
(Continued from page 7.)

amendment and anti-pass bill and voted against anti-bucket shop bill.

Wilmeth, A. C.—Voted for all our bills.

Wolfe, J. A. L.—Voted for all our bills.

Young, F. L.—Supported all Farmers' Union bills.

**SENATE**

Alexander, D. M.—Voted for the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, voted for the anti-pass bill and against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Barrett, A. P.—Supported all our bills.

Brachfield, Chas. L.—Voted to make the teaching of agriculture optional, but for the final passage of the amendment; voted for the anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Chambers, C. M.—Voted for the teaching of agriculture and for the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Cunningham, W. J.—Was absent, unexcused, when the vote was taken on the Smith amendment making the teaching of agriculture optional; voted for the anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Faust, Joseph—Voted against the teaching of agriculture; voted to reject conference committee report on anti-pass bill, but for its final adoption; voted against anti-bucket shop bill.

Glasscock, Geo. W.—Was absent, unexcused, on Smith amendment; voted for anti-pass bill; voted for the Watson bill on bucket shops but voted for the final passage of the Jenkins-Mayfield bill.

Griggs, Geo. B.—Was absent, unexcused, on Smith amendment; voted to reject the conference committee's report on anti-pass bill but for its final adoption; voted against anti-bucket shop bill.

Grinnan, Arch—Supported all our measures.

Green, Robt. B.—Supported all our bills.

Greer, W. J.—Was absent, excused, on anti-pass bill; was absent, unexcused, on the Smith amendment; voted for the anti-bucket shop bill.

Harbison, J. L.—Was absent, unexcused, on the Smith amendment; voted for the anti-pass bill and against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Harper, A. J.—Was absent, excused, on Smith amendment; voted for anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bill.

Holsey, Walter R.—Voted for Smith amendment; voted for anti-pass bill and for anti-bucket shop bill.

Hudspeth, Claude R.—Voted for the Smith amendment; against anti-pass bill and for anti-bucket shop bill.

Kellie, I. E.—Voted against all our bills.

Looney, B. F.—Voted for the Smith amendment; voted for the anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Masterson, T. W.—Voted for the anti-pass bill and against anti-bucket shop bill.

Mayfield, E. B.—Was absent, unexcused, on Smith amendment but gave support to all our bills; was joint author of the anti-bucket shop bill.

Meachum, McDonald—Was absent, unexcused, on Smith amendment; voted for the anti-pass bill and against anti-bucket shop bill.

Murray, W. O.—Supported the Smith amendment; voted for the anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Paulus, D. A.—Supported the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. Was absent, excused, on anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Senter, E. G.—Supported the teaching of agriculture and the anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Skinner, S. P.—Supported all our bills.

Smith, Emory C.—Opposed the teaching of agriculture in the public schools. Supported the anti-pass bill and opposed the anti-bucket shop bill.

Stokes, C. C.—Supported the Smith amendment. Was absent, unexcused, on anti-pass bill; voted against the anti-bucket shop bill.

Stone, Thomas P.—Voted against all our bills.

Terrell, J. M.—Supported all our measures.

Yeale, J. W.—Was absent, excused, on Smith amendment and anti-pass bill. Supported the anti-bucket shop bill.

Watson, Q. U.—Was absent, unexcused, on Smith amendment; opposed the anti-pass and anti-bucket shop bills.

Willacy, Jno. G.—Supported the Smith amendment; voted for the anti-pass bill.

In conclusion we desire to say that our experience in attending the sessions of the Thirtieth legislature convince us that it is absolutely essential for the Farmers' State Union to maintain a representative in Austin during all sessions of the legislature. We know that had we not maintained a representative there during the last session of the legislature we would not today have any of the laws mentioned in this report.

And, what is of equal importance, by being in constant attendance we were enabled to defeat many bills inimical to the interests of the farmers of Texas.

We would recommend that each convention of the Farmers' Union select its preferential measures, giving them to their representatives as specific instructions.

We find that the plan adopted by the joint labor legislative board a very effective one, and it is to our interest to co-operate with this board in every way practical. By so doing the strength of all the producers of our state may be combined, and that means a combination for good of more than 80 per cent of the whole people.

**LIMESTONE COUNTY UNION POSTPONED**

To the Members of the Farmers' Union of Limestone County:

Owing to the fact that the Confederate reunion will be in session at the regular time of holding our County Union, the meeting will be held Thursday and Friday, July 23 and 24, at Beulah, near Thornton.

We expect to have a full delegation, as we have business of importance on hand.

A. M. NABORS, President.  
LUTHER B. HUNT, Secretary.

**APPOINTMENTS OF T. B. TAYLOR**

Blanco county, June 22 to 30, inclusive.

Bell County Union, July 1.

Coryell County Union, July 2 and 3.

Callahan County Union, July 10 and 11.

Brother Taylor is a strong speaker and you should hear him.

**FIFTEEN CENT COTTON.**

Mr. D. J. Neill, president of the Farmers' Union, makes a timely observation in defense of the price of 15 cents or more for cotton.

Advocates of combinations in trade are fond of referring to the Farmers' Union and other organizations of farmers that seek to advance the price of their products as trusts, and it is argued that if these organizations are justifiable then combinations in the ordinary branches of commerce are justifiable.

The cases are not at all comparable. An organization of farmers for advancing the prices of their products involves and affects so many persons and constitutes such a large element or such a large part of the whole people that it is outside and beyond the range of economic philosophy as applied to an ordinary industry or branch of commerce. A union or association of a million cotton farmers producing the south's chief staple may almost be called a compact of the entire southern people. The benefits of such an organization are so widespread and so thoroughly disseminated among the entire mass that the movement cannot fairly be compared with the organization of a half dozen or a dozen manufacturers of harvesters, plows or wagons whose trade agreement results in multiplying the millions of a half hundred stockholders in these enterprises.

But, getting back to the point of Mr. Neill's remark defending 15 cents as the minimum price for cotton, it must be remembered that the cost of cotton production as heretofore reckoned takes no account of the labor furnished by the farmer and his family. The truth is that even at 10 cents, if the farmer should employ all the labor required in producing and gathering his cotton, he would find little or no profit. Taken one year with another, the south will produce less than one-third of a bale to the acre. At 15 cents per pound that is only \$25 per acre gross. Ten acres is as much as an ordinary man and family can cultivate, if the necessary additional acreage is employed for feed crops. Therefore, at 15 cents a pound the average gross cash returns of the ordinary farmer under normal conditions will barely exceed \$250 for his chief money crop. No account is taken in this calculation of the sale of seed, but that item is more than offset by the additional labor required for picking the cotton. Reduced to figures, it will be seen at a glance that 15-cent cotton does not mean a fortune to the average farmer.

The farmer is entirely warranted in demanding a price for his produce which will enable him to employ necessary labor without sending his wife and family to the field. It is a fact, amounting almost to infamy, that the farmers of the south have been compelled to make slaves of their wives and children in order to obtain enough cash from their cotton crops to purchase the supplies which they cannot grow upon the farm.

If an organization to overcome the condition be a trust, then let us declare that the farmers' trust is justifiable, for it is intolerable to contemplate that the rural families of the south shall always be compelled to work in the field in order that they may live.

The skilled laborer nowadays earns enough money to support his family and educate his children to the full extent of the large advantages furnished by the cities of this country. Certainly the farmer is entitled to as much, and he not only owes it to himself and his family, but he owes it to civilization and to the intelligence of the rising generation, to contend stubbornly for a price for his chief product which will enable him to give to his children not only full oppor-

**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling, Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 10 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Syphilis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

tunity to enjoy the educational facilities which are now provided, but to enjoy the larger facilities which justice demands shall be furnished to rural communities.

Business men who criticize farmers for holding their cotton for 15 cents would consider themselves humiliated and degraded if their profits were so small that they were compelled to put their wives and children at manual labor as the average farmer is compelled to do.—Fort Worth Record.

**GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGIES**

The Co-Operator has just received the large new catalogue of the Golden Eagle Buggy Company, Atlanta, Ga., giving illustrated descriptions of its vehicles, buggies and carriages and factory prices direct to the consumer. This company has had such a demand for western vehicles that they have been compelled to add an extra line for the western trade. If you are contemplating purchasing it will pay you to first write the Golden Eagle Buggy Company and secure this catalogue and their prices before purchasing.

**SMITH COUNTY UNION**

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

**THE VETERANS**

Every year they're marching slower,  
Every year they're stooping lower,  
Every year the liting music stirs the hearts of older men;  
Every year the flags above them  
Seem to bend and bless and love them  
As if grieving for the future when they'll never march again!

Every year that day draws nearer—  
Every year the truth is clearer  
That the men who saved the nation from the Southern sword  
Soon must pass away forever  
From the scene of their endeavor,  
Soon must answer to the roll call of the angel of the Lord.

Every year with dwindling number,  
Loyal still to those that slumber,  
Forth they march to where already many have found peace at last,  
And they place the fairest blossoms  
O'er the silent, mould'ring bosoms  
Of the valiant friends and comrades of the battles of the past.

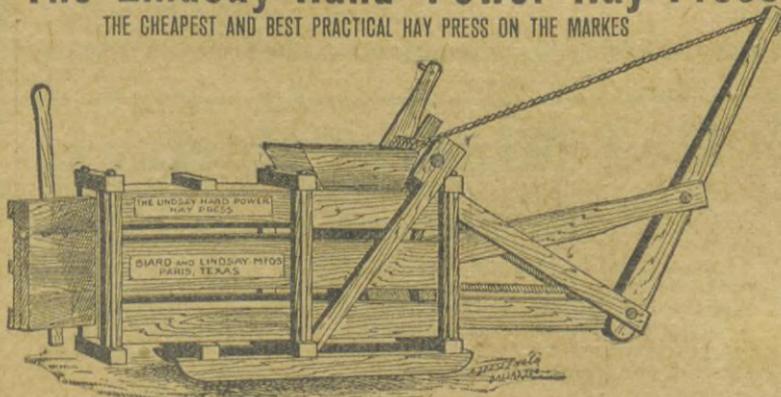
Every year grow dimmer, duller,  
Tattered flag and faded color;  
Every year the hands that bear them find a harder task to do,  
And the eyes that only brightened  
When the blaze of battle lightened,  
Like the tattered flags they follow are growing dim and faded too.

Every year we see them massing,  
Every year we see them passing,  
Scarcely pausing in our hurry after pleasure, after gain,  
But the battle flags above them  
Seem to bend and bless and love them  
And thru all the liting music sounds an undertone of pain!

—Denis A. McCarthy in New York Sun,

**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

## Orchard and Garden.

### SHOULD THE GARDEN BE PLOWED WITH THE HORSE?

A very timely and sensible article upon the cultivation of the family garden was recently written by Hugh Creig of Illinois to Wallace's Farmer. Among other things Mr. Creig said:

From my viewpoint I will bring forward several reasons why the horse ought never, or hardly ever, to be in the garden at all.

I say hardly ever because I realize that the best cannot be taken out of a garden or out of a man, for that matter, unless one puts something in; therefore have a horse in the garden when one is supplying it with a liberal coating of manure—well rotted manure, of course—and, so far as my experience goes, there is no need whatever to plow it under or to plow at all.

I say no need to plow a garden at all, and yet I have plowed my garden, plowed it out of the sod, said sod being a superfluous section of an overgrown lawn. The above mentioned sod breaking was done in the spring of 1883. It was again plowed in 1901. The necessity, or supposed necessity, for so doing, was this: I foolishly, as I believe, moved away from the farm for two years, and when I "came to myself," as did the prodigal of old, I found the garden and two or three other things a little out at the elbows. Therefore for the second time I plowed the garden. I have no wish—and perhaps no good reason—to speak highly of my gardening ability, as I am on the whole but an indifferent farmer.

And now concerning the size of that garden: It is, in round numbers, 50x150 feet, and still we usually grow a superabundance of the good things which farmers as a rule must grow or do without. We aim—and seldom miss our aim—to have early potatoes enough to last from four to six weeks, and by exercising a little care in the selection of the seed we can hurry up the new potato season considerably. We plant a small amount of the earliest sweet corn, and by the way, we hardly ever fail to have sweet corn to spare until Jack Frost calls on us, and he occasionally postpones his annual visit until October. It is not all grown in the garden, however.

We have also some grapes, currants in plenty, strawberries, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, peas, beans, beets, carrots, parsnips, melons, peppers and a variety of so-called little things which are, however, in the aggregate no mean addition to our gastronomic enjoyment.

All of the above kinds of garden "sassy" and I may possibly have omitted something, were grown by the use of the wheel hoe. Many persons, especially those of a literary turn of mind, sing the praises of one Cadmus, who, praised be Allah, invented an alphabet. However, I save a generous part of my thankfulness for the unfamed genius who first conceived the idea of a wheel hoe, and I wish for him an everlasting Eden, where grow with a modicum of effort all the things which to him were, specially toothsome.

This garden experience of mine, instead of dismal, tiresome, back-breaking work, is not only the most joyous part of my farm life, but so far as my judgment goes, the most profitable. I know that the striped bug industriously sees to it that my cucumber or melon patch is not overgrown with vines and the whitish butterfly evidently objects to too much raw material for the sauerkraut manufacturer, but the wire worm passes me by on the other side, the root louse knoweth me not, and the green bug cometh not down like a wolf on the fold.

In short, the sorrows that come to that garden are infinitesimal when compared with the blessings many and large. I have already stated that I do

not plow my garden; nor do I spade it. I usually go over it with the wheel hoe, thus loosening the surface to the depth of perhaps one inch; and there have been years when even that was not done. However, I always rake it over, not to gather trash, but just to have sufficiently finely pulverized soil to easily cover the usual garden seeds, and the after culture is almost wholly done with the same implement. I aim to have few weeds of any great size (in fact, almost none) at any part of the season, for I have noticed that the best time to kill a weed—or a bad habit—is just before you have it.

I have perhaps said enough or more than enough on this topic, but I can not close without saying that our garden produces even more than the man material craves. We can not live on bread alone even when reinforced by a goodly amount of garden "sass," and this is where the better part of our establishment appears in evidence, for the masculine hand lacks the tender touch indispensable in cultivating the "Floral" apostles that in dewy splendor Weep without woe, and blush without a crime."

As previously said, no part of our farm is as pleasurable or profitable as the garden, and no part of the garden yieldeth more unmixed joy than that section from which not one penny in cash has been received, that part where one may enjoy the beauty and fragrance of a plain, old-fashioned "yaller rose" or where one may address all that he sees in the words of the poet who said:

"Your voiceless lips, O Flowers, are living preachers;  
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book  
Supplying to our fancy numerous teachers  
From loneliest nook."

### DON'T WASTE THE FRUIT

It has been only a few days since the editor heard a well known farmer of a western Texas county say that there were hundreds of bushels of peaches, plums and other fruits and vegetables going to waste in his section. That county is within easy shipping distance of Fort Worth and Dallas and while the farmers are allowing their fruit to rot under the trees because the price is too low, there are thousands of laborers in these cities who cannot afford to eat fruit because the price is too high. There ought to be some way of bringing these two producers together.

Lower express rates and better means of distribution would bring thousands of extra dollars to the farmers' pockets and better living to the homes of the city laborers.

In the meantime, however, a great deal of the waste on the part of the farmer is useless. At one time corn got too cheap in Kansas and then the farmers learned to feed it to hogs and let the hogs carry it to market. Feed your surplus fruit to the hogs. Make money out of it in meat.

But, really, a good profit can be made in many instances by shipping. If you have not personally investigated this, ask your express agent the cost of shipping to nearest good market. Then, if you find it reasonable, you can find a purchaser or safe commission house, but in consigning to a commission house, a great deal of care must be taken to find a safe one or you will be robbed.

Lastly, can and preserve all the fruit and vegetables possible for your own table. Fruit jars and cans are cheap and anybody can put up fruit and vegetables. A little work during the summer will give you a table fit for a king during winter.

stead of hitting the side when the hay is being put in.

With this press a man can do his own baling in his spare time, instead of having a big hay baling crew around when he would like to be doing other work, or the press being mounted on wheels, it can be taken right into the field and the hay baled at the windrow. Circulars and full information will be sent free if you write to the George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill. Their name is well known, as they have been in business for over forty years. They also manufacture Incubators as well as Hay Presses.

### A WONDERFUL NEW HAY PRESS

The George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill., pioneer Hay Press makers, have just placed on the market their latest development in Hay Presses. It is a press that one man can operate and with one horse he can bale a ton an hour. This is made possible because it has an automatic self-feeding device and a wonderful ingenious, yet simple device for self-threading of the bale wire, so that no partition blocks are necessary. A great time and fork saver is the hopper with bars at the side instead of being solid. This permits the tines of the fork to go thru in-

### PICNIC AT CREWS

On July 4 there is to be a picnic and grand Union rally at Crews, Runnels county. President D. J. Neill, Brother Tom Taylor and other speakers are expected to be on hand. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Our correspondent reports a good meeting recently at Cross Roads school house, in that county, where Tom Taylor and others spoke, and important business was transacted.

### LAMAR COUNTY UNION POSTPONED

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

### HORSE BOOK FREE

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 214 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass., has recently issued a larger and more complete edition of his handy reference book, "How to Remove Blemishes," which will be sent postpaid to any address upon request. This little book will be appreciated by any horse owner, as it is full of "horsey" pointers and information that can be used to advantage. Send a postal today addressed plainly as above and the book will be sent you by return mail free of all cost and postpaid.

Brother J. A. Tillman, writing from Gap, Texas, says:

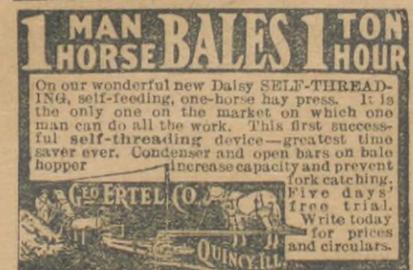
"We don't like the Union paper to wear its old name. We are satisfied with its new dress and contents. When a maid leaves her father's house and his side to make her abode with another man she wears his name. As the paper fills another mission, has been married, we think she should change her name.

"We think our people say too much about what we are going to do."

### "ABSORBINE IS ALL YOU CLAIM FOR IT"

Mr. Own Mohler, Thornville, Ohio writes under date of May 11th, 1908: "I used your ABSORBINE on a horse that had a sore shoulder that had left a bunch and it entirely removed the bunch. It is all you claim for it. I would not do without it." ABSORBINE stops lameness, kills pain, removes Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Splints, Wind Puffs, Shoe Boils, Enlarged Glands and similar bunches without blistering or removing the hair and horse can be used. \$2.00 per bottle at all druggists or express prepaid upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 214 Monmouth street, Springfield, Mass.

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'Keefe.



### THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS



3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND 2 PROFITS IN HAY BALING

Bales three big bunches 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.

### 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.

### Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

A rest garden for the sick and afflicted where Nature restores to the system its normal functions. The best remedy in Texas for Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Skin Diseases and Rheumatism. A delightful place to rest and a cheap place to live. Or, if you prefer, you can have water sent to you by express. For full particulars and pamphlet address

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,

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

HOME CIRCLE

Short Story.

(Copyright by Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

"I'm convinced that matchmaking is not my forte," remarked young Mrs. Canby, as she and her caller talked over the events of the last summer.

"Why, did you try your hand at that dangerous occupation?"

"Well, I suppose every woman has the fever some time or other. My attack came on in August, when Lucy Owings was visiting me at Seemore cottage. You know she is an orphan. I have thought for a long time that she ought to marry and have a home of her own, instead of living with her guardian and his cranky housekeeper. It occurred to me that she and that young Everett were just suited to each other. I concluded that if they could only be together for a time they would become engaged. So I sent him an invitation to come for a week or two to Seemore cottage.

"When I told Lucy that he was coming she seemed very much startled. She asked, at once, 'Why, how did you happen to invite him?'"

"She looked at me so searchingly that I feared she saw thru my little plan and I was quite embarrassed.

"I couldn't tell whether she was pleased or displeased at the idea of his coming. When they met their greeting was so stiff and formal that I began to think they disliked each other. But I reflected that if they did it would be all the more credit to me if I made them see each other's good qualities.

"The first evening young Everett was there he and I sat on the porch after Lucy and the children had gone upstairs. I took the opportunity to tell him my opinion of Lucy. Of course, I had sense enough not to bore him by gushing over her charms. I just remarked in an off-hand way that I thought it remarkable that a girl who had received so much attention should not be spoiled. I said, too, that any man who wanted her would have to look sharp, for she had had too many admirers to be easily won. He seemed quite impressed and said that he had always understood her to be a very popular girl.

"I was afraid I had said too much, so I added that I was sure the right man needn't despair of getting her. He glanced at me keenly, and I felt that I had already awakened his interest in her by my judicious remarks.

"Well, without making it too marked, I tried to leave them alone together as much as possible. I gave them the use of the boat and pony trap, and warned the children not to follow them about. But they didn't appear to get on well together, and I began to think they would never come to an understanding. They treated each other with a formality that was almost coldness. Any effort on my part to put them on easier terms seemed to send them both into a panic. I began to believe that there was a strong antipathy between them, and I regretted that I had even thought of having them at the cottage together.

"While in this state of mind I went out to our little summer house one evening with a lantern to look for a book I had left there. To my unbounded surprise I found it occupied by Lucy and young Everett. Lucy had gone to her room early in the evening, and young Everett was, I supposed, smoking on the side porch. They sprang away from each other and, looking very guilty and embarrassed, got into the farthest opposite corners of the tiny house.

"I tried to appear unaware of anything unusual, but Lucy began to cry and young Everett looked so uncomfortable that I asked, rather brusquely, perhaps, 'What's the matter with you two innocents?'"

"We are mar-married, and we didn't want anyone to know it," sobbed Lucy.

"Married!" I cried.

"Yes, married," said young Everett, coming out of his corner. "There is no reason why everyone shouldn't know it. We were married in Michigan the week before Lucy came up here, but she didn't want it known until the match had her guardian's approval. You know he went to Europe and left her with that fussy old housekeeper. Do you wonder that I made her marry me?"

"You've been so good to us," said Lucy. "I was almost sure you had guessed our secret. If you had only known it, what a lovely time we could

"Weren't you ignorant?" asked the caller. "What did you do?"

"I just asked them to stay another week and have a real honeymoon. While they were there a kind message came from Lucy's guardian, and so we had the marriage announced in the newspapers. I think they'll be happy ever after, but I can't flatter myself that I made the match."

WASHING COLORED FABRICS

Most mothers have had the experience of making up dainty little gingham and percale dresses, and seeing them come from the laundry all faded, with the belt half way up the waist and the cuffs half way to the elbows, and certainly a little trouble beforehand is much better than such annoyance afterwards. The goods can be shrunk before making up and the color set at the same time in all ginghams and lavins, by pouring a strong hot brine over the goods and allowing it to stand until cold. The salt sets the color and the hot water shrinks the fabric, and when removed from the salt bath, the pieces should be hung smoothly over the line, and then they should be carefully pressed on the wrong side before they are quite dry. When washing nice colored fabrics the great point to bear in mind is to wash and rinse the garment as quickly as possible, and there is nothing better for washing nice muslins and ginghams than soft, warm water in which enough pearlone is stirred to make a strong lather, and this will not injure the most delicate colors if the washing and rinsing is carefully done. A colored garment should always be hung in a shady place, where the sun will not strike it, as the sun fades all colors. Colored garments look far better if they are allowed to become perfectly dry, then use warm and not cold water for sprinkling, as the cold water may make starch spots on the goods, then roll up the garment and leave it for an hour before ironing. After washing goods of a green color, a little vinegar should be added to the rinse water; if lilac a small quantity of ammonia, and for delicate shades of pink or blue, use a small lump of alum in the rinse water. If any grass stains are found upon a garment, wet the spots with soft soap and baking soda, let stand awhile; then wash out, and fruit stains can be removed by rubbing with turpentine. M. H.



1938

LADIES' YOKE DRESSING SACK.

A delightfully convenient negligee is this pretty example of pink figured challis ornamented with a self-colored felt ribbon, tied in front, and a narrow edging of torchon lace on the deep pointed collar and sleeve-band. This deep lay-down collar may be omitted if desired. The sleeves are in three-quarter length. There are lines of shirring in the front and back, held in place by the inside band. The pattern is in 7 sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing sack requires 5½ yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 yards 30 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 42 inches wide; 2 yards of ribbon for ties and 5 yards of edging to trim.

These patterns 10 cents. Address National Co-Operator and Farm Journal.

Dairy Department

History of the Creamery

Prior to 1872 no such thing as a creamery or butter factory had been known. The small farmers of New England, who were well provided with pure water, mountain pastures and other favorable conditions, had provided the cities with a small percentage of good butter at an early day, and Herkimer and Orange counties, N. Y., extended the art and developed great interest in cheese, as well as butter making. The Western Reserve of Ohio, followed these, and in this limited area prior to 1872 was produced all the fine butter worth naming. All the butter coming from the great west was denominated in the markets as "western grease." Think of all the Fox river country of Illinois and its broad prairies everywhere and likewise Iowa, whose butter and cheese product today, added to its home consumption, equals \$50,000,000. Think of all this being the lowest grade of stuff. But in 1872 John Stewart of Manchester, Iowa, invented a creamery. The world had never known a butter factory. On Spring Branch, where there was plenty of spring water, he built a building and began to buy milk from his neighbors. In 1876 he showed up at Philadelphia and took the world's prize for fine butter. It opened everybody's eyes, and it opened up new resources in the west.

Thus the creamery system originated in the west and it is entirely fitting that the largest creameries of the country are located west of the Mississippi river, altho the country is comparatively new and in this vast region dairying is done generally as a side line. When farmers become dairymen, begin producing milk to make the greatest profit, as they will sometime within the next 100 years the west, the home of the creamery, will excel. —Farmers' Advocate.

Composition of Whole Milk and Skimmed Milk

It is interesting to note wherein whole milk differs from skimmed milk or that from which the cream has been taken. A study of the comparison will aid in determining how to properly feed skimmed milk. The composition of an average sample of whole milk is as follows:

Milk sugar	4.75 per cent
Milk fat	3.60 per cent
Casein, or cheesy matter	3.00 per cent
Albumin	.50 per cent
Mineral matter	.70 per cent
Water	87.45 per cent

The composition of average skimmed milk is as follows:

Milk fat	.20 per cent
Milk sugar	5.15 per cent
Casein, or cheesy matter	3.20 per cent
Albumin	.55 per cent
Mineral Matter	.76 per cent
Water	90.29 per cent

Economy of the Cow

Upon the dedication of the new dairy building of the Iowa Agricultural College, Professor G. W. McKay, who for years has preached the true gospel of dairying to the farmers of Iowa, spoke of the economy of the dairy cow in the production of human food. He said that those who live in the present generation do not have a correct conception of the struggle for existence in other parts of the world. It is said that half the battles of this life are for food and with the advance of civilization this struggle does not seem to become less.

Therefore, anything that tends to lessen the struggle is a benefit to the human race. The cow—that is, the dairy cow—is the producer of one of the cheapest human foods we have. Three pounds of milk is equal in nutritive value to a pound of the best beef. If a beef man procures a two-pound gain in an animal or 730 pounds in a year, he is doing well. Seven hundred and thirty pounds of beef are equal to about 2,200 pounds of milk. The average dairy cow will produce three times that amount.

Therefore, you can readily see that the dairy cow will produce food at one-third the cost of the steer. Dairying does not rob the soil. A ton of butter removes less than 50 cents worth of fertilizing material from the soil. A ton of wheat, which has a market value of about \$23, removes \$7.50 worth of fertilizing material.

For Bloody Milk

Apply water to the udder as hot as the animal can stand it without being scalded, for 30 minutes at a time, twice

a day. This can best be done by making a bandage that will come up around the sides and in front of the udder and tying it on the top of the back. It then runs under the cow's udder and up between the hind legs and ties to the part coming up around the body.

The bandage is made by taking a piece of stout muslin about 15 or 18 inches wide, and 12 or 15 feet long, according to the size of the animal, and tearing it down the center until a strip of 18 to 24 inches is left to fit up under the udder. Place plenty of cotton or soft cloth around the udder and bring the bandage up to as to hold it in place, and then pour the hot water around the udder. After having thoroughly bathed the parts this way for 30 to 40 minutes, remove the bandage and wet cloth or cotton, dry the udder thoroughly and apply a strong tincture of camphor to the parts. Continue this treatment for a week or ten days, and if no improvement in the condition of the milk is manifest at the end of this time, you may consider it a hopeless case and stop the treatment.—Dr. McIntosh.

Hundred Dollars Per Cow

The farmer who is seeking to improve his dairy herd cannot expect by any known means to develop a herd of large producing cows in a few years, but, by proper feeding, breeding and selection, he can increase the product and profit each year enough to justify him in doing his best all the time. H. D. Griswold, La Crosse, Wis., has been dairying for seventeen years and writes that as a mixed farmer he does not advocate fancy breeding, but believes that it is within the reach of all to bring up a herd by careful selection and the use of pure bred sires to a high standard. Why should not the farmer keep account of his business as well as all others? Test the milk, test the cream, and so far as possible do his own business, produce a nice clean article and get the best price. The 1907 figures for his herd of twenty-one cows including three 2-year-old heifers, prove the wisdom of his judgment and show it is worth while to strive for such results:

Receipts for cream per cow	\$120
Value of calf at birth	15
Value of skim milk per cow	12

Total receipts per cow	\$147
Cost of feed per cow	44

Net profit per cow \$103

Dairy Cow Is Hardy

Every now and then the assertion is made that the great milking cows are not hardy, and do not possess stamina enough. It is not a question of stamina and hardness, but can these cows do what is demanded of them? If great performance is expected of a cow, it is not to be expected that she can do it and maintain a power to resist cold and storm, like a corn fed steer. This cow may be tender in a blizzard, or left to shift for herself in zero weather, but she need not be lacking in constitution and powers of milk production. She is simply putting life and power into milk, and cannot make milk. If the latter, she will, like any mother under like circumstances, feel cool and exposure more than if the drain upon her system incident to milk giving was not going on. It is noticed that if any of these great milking cows "go dry" they quickly recover from any signs of tenderness and lack of hardness, and are hustlers. It may be true that some cows are not hardy, but in nine cases out of ten the good dairy cow is hardy, but has the power to surrender her hardness to profitable milking qualities on demand, and so asks her owner for protection in the way of a com- food.

Stephens County Union Notice

To the Locals of Stephens county: In compliance with the orders of the County Union, you are hereby notified and urged to be present at the next County Union, which will convene on Friday night and a Saturday before the first Sunday in July. Said meeting will be held with the Breckinridge local at Lovely Valley, three miles south of Breckinridge. Fraernally,

D. G. THOMAS,

Wayland Co., Sec-Treas.

June 1, 1908.



## Hog Department

### The Condition of the Sow at Farrowing Time

The question of how fat a sow should be and the result of same on the number of pigs farrowed, is important to a successful breeding career, but there is a difference of opinion on this as on other questions. A writer in the Western Swine Breeder says:

As a rule, each man has his own way about everything and never tries any other way to see whether he is right or wrong. If we had more men willing to try for a better way than they may have been following in their different work the agricultural world would experience a revolution and the farmer would score a point in the estimation of his city cousin.

Some of my ancestors tried to make me believe that breeding hogs should be very poor; that surplus flesh is detrimental to both parent and offspring. We have men not far from us today that preach this same doctrine. You may have them also or perhaps you are one yourself. If such is your theory I will ask you to try an experiment and see if a little more feed to both boar and sow than is necessary to keep them alive won't be a good investment. You have read, no doubt, that the best time to begin to feed a pig is long before he is born. This is not an exaggerated statement. It is as reasonable as it can be.

When I mention the subject of feeding up breeders you may refer to the wonderful prolificacy of the razor-back and the small litters of the pampered hog. My argument has not been answered by this thrust. I do not commend the pampering method and as for the other class referred to I should like to ask what kind of pigs the razor-backs produce? The quantity is there, but not the quality. It has been observed by many men who do not have hard heads that sows that are in good condition breed well and also nurse their pigs better than either poor or fat sows.

There are but few sows with good enough constitutions and assimilative powers to properly nourish her pigs without drawing upon her own body to a great extent. If there has been a surplus stored up it will be drawn upon by the pigs. If there be no surplus the pigs will fail to receive sufficient nourishment to push them to their limit.

Just how much flesh ought a sow to have? Not enough to make her clumsy. Not enough to crowd upon the young as she carries them. Not enough to cause her to have an excess of fat, thus making her sluggish. She should have enough extra weight that she can lose a great share of it without impairing her own constitution.

Sometimes breeding stock is kept too fat. The farmer may be very proud of his stock and become over indulgent in his care. Such animals will produce only very poor pigs without a sufficient amount of vitality. These corpulent dams often produce the very opposite of themselves by producing pigs of weak constitutions. The size of the litter will also be greatly reduced as over-fed sows are not prolific.

It is often claimed that the plan of feeding brood sows is very expensive and there is economy in reducing their feed to a minimum. If you were to experiment you would find that it is cheaper to feed the pigs thru the dam than it is after they are weaned. Starving sows is poor economy and does not show good judgment.

### The Best Eye of Hog

Prof. Plum of the Ohio agricultural college says that a type midway between the extremes of lard and bacon hogs is the most desirable type for the farmers of the country to breed. These hogs, when finished, should have a moderate fatness over the top, they should have deep sides, and be good feeders.

Quality in hogs means that they should be good killers with lots of refinement of bone and carcass, including the skin and hair. If the hog is a good feeder, with such refinement, and the right conformation, he will be a profitable animal, and for the farmer's use the best method of judging the suitable hog is by the application of the butcher's standard.

Smoothness and finish are of the utmost importance for several reasons: First, the rough, coarse hog is likely to have wrinkles on its body which materially reduce its value from the market standpoint. This is true for the reason that under modern methods of slaughtering hogs in the great packing houses the hair is scraped from them by automatic machinery, which

does not work as satisfactorily on a rough and wrinkly surface as where the skin is firm and smooth. So these seams and creases which are often seen on the sides or head of a hog should be avoided.

Now, the size of a hog has a great deal to do with the kinds of cuts which can be taken from the carcass. For this reason the small and plump chunky hogs of former days are becoming less popular and the larger and longer and deeper hogs are more in favor. This is because bacon is undoubtedly increasing in popularity and consumption until it is today reaching large proportions. The hog must have length as well as depth of sides, presenting a fat, straight form instead of receding sides, as is too commonly found among even our show hogs. Thus the middle type of hog that has these advantages and yet can be grown for good weight, and that will produce plenty of lard also, is a desirable type of hog for the farmers.

The market can be well taken as an index of the most profitable hog to grow, in Prof. Plum's opinion, as there will be noticed quite a spread in prices between the different types, especially when those most in demand are scarce upon the market.

### Pure Bred Hog Outlook

The outlook for the pure bred hog industry for the coming year is exceedingly bright. The conditions of the business in the past few months, have caused certain changes which are undoubtedly for the benefit of the business in the future.

More brood sows were sent to the stock yards last fall and winter than during any like period in the recent years. This is bound to cause a shortage of pigs in the hands of the farmers during the present summer and fall. The farmer is the backbone and foundation of the pure bred hog industry. This was very apparent during the winter brood sow sales. The low price of hogs was no encouragement to the farmer to buy brood sows and consequently the commoner half of the offerings in most sales sold very cheap. The breeders were pretty well loaded with breeding animals and did not care to buy when hogs were cheap and corn was high. Most of the winter sales were slow owing to these conditions.

The man who had plenty of brood sows to farrow this spring is the man whose wisdom will be more plainly seen during the next six months. Breeders are becoming more discriminating each year and if we mistake not, good individuals backed up by a good pedigree will be selling for very satisfactory prices this coming fall and winter. Farmers are taking more interest in grading up their herds by using a pure bred boar. Many of these, after seeing the value of a good boar will purchase a few pure bred sows and will soon be numbered in the breeders' ranks.

The farmer of today is the breeder of tomorrow and the future of the business depends on the farmer. Owing to this fact breeders who do not use a farm paper to advertise their products are making a serious mistake. One of the most important features of a farm paper is to introduce among the farmers better live stock, thereby making them better, happier, wealthier and more intelligent people. At present indications are very encouraging for a good year in the production and sale of pure bred hogs.—Farmers' Guide.

### Mistakes in Feeding Hogs

J. F. Stratton before the Farmers' Institute of Franklin County, Kansas, gave the following twenty-one mistakes in feeding hogs:

1. It is a mistake for one inexperienced to undertake the feeding of hogs unless he expects to make a study of it and improve upon his mistakes.
2. It is a mistake for the city farmer, living in town, to trust the feeding of his hogs to the average hired man. He is not likely to make a success of it.
3. It is a mistake to try to raise hogs on one exclusive diet. You ask what kind of feed to give them. I will ask what kind of feed can be produced on your farm and in your locality, then give them a variety of it. These feeds should be given in such relation to each other as to meet the varied needs of the swine system.
4. It is a mistake to forget the hog is a grazing animal.
5. It is a mistake if the hog is not fed in a clean place, free from both dust and mud.
6. It is a mistake to overfeed or underfeed.

7. Occasionally it is a mistake not to feed the liquid before the solid food.
8. It is a mistake to feed consipating food and nothing to correct it.
9. It is a mistake to feed breeding stuff as if you were fitting for the market.

10. It is a mistake to feed all sizes together, whenever the smaller ones are to a disadvantage.

11. It is a mistake not to provide the herd with comfortable quarters at all times. Failure in this will impair the usefulness of the feed.

12. It is a mistake not to grow the pigs rapidly from birth to market. They should gain every pound possible on the way.

13. It is a mistake to feed the brood sow much corn before farrowing. She should have cooling and laxative foods.

14. It is a mistake to feed her heavily for some days after farrowing.

15. It is a mistake to feed her pigs sour food when they are learning to eat.

16. It is a mistake to fail to feed the pigs bone and muscle forming materials during their growth.

17. It is a mistake to try to feed both the pig or hog and the worms that may be in him or the lice that may be on him. And the hog would tell you so if he knew how.

18. It is a mistake if the hogs are not fed at regular intervals.

19. It is a mistake as a rule to feed too many months before marketing.

20. It is a mistake to feed high priced feeds and then market at a loss. Figure your probable gain or loss, and govern yourself accordingly.

21. It is a mistake for any breeder to think himself so wise that he can learn nothing more.

### PROFESSOR WELBORN ON BOOK FARMING

#### Defends Himself Against Criticism of Agricultural Paper

Professor W. C. Welborn recently wrote an article in which he took the position that book farming is unpopular, because he and other book farmers have taught so many fool things. The Farm and Ranch replies editorially and gets the following neat package in return:

"In your editorial about what you term my theories, I have no theories; I only gave what experiment stations have found to be actual facts. I knew there were a lot of mossback writers telling the farmers how to do things, without having made an experiment, hit the ground hard enough to kill a snake, or even read a bulletin in years, but I was surprised to stir such a man up in the Farm and Ranch office.

"About the subsoiling idea, you demand irrefragible proof, do you? Irrefragible proof is easy to furnish any intelligent man. J. H. Connell and B. C. Pittuck, at the Texas Station, planted sorghum on land plowed 3, 5 and 15 inches deep. The 5-inch plowing gave decidedly the best results. Georgia, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ohio, Mississippi, Alabama and most other stations tried subsoiling for years, and while they were proving it useless and costly, the 'book farmers' were thundering away

to subsoil and bring up fertilizer. If these citations do not furnish irrefragible proof, search the bulletins from the stations named, and tell us editorially what they prove.

"Now what you call my new theory about scrub stock growing as much for a given amount of feed as pure bred stock, I state it again explicitly because some fellow will be saying in the next issue that I said there is no value in breeding, which will be untrue. Henry's 'Feeds and Feedings,' written ten years ago, says on page 374, second paragraph, that a pound of feed goes no farther in making gains on beef steers than on dairy-bred and scrub steers, and the author expressed surprise that all feeding tests had proved such a truth. Yet your editor seems to have waited ten years to get surprised, and still don't know the truth when he sees it, and the Farm and Ranch has all this time been pushing Henry's 'Feeds and Feedings.'

"Virginia bulletin 171, page 79, in summing up a feeding test says: 'The two steers having dairy blood put on a pound of gain for somewhat less food than those of the beef breeds.'

"In summing up three years in co-operation with the Alabama station, bulletin 103, bureau of animal industry, says on page 29: 'The scrub steers in two experiments made practically the same gains at the same cost as the grades. In the other experiment the scrubs were thinner, gained somewhat faster, and more economically.'

"Now if these quotations are not irrefragible enough, I will quote from Texas when Connell was director, from John Burns, professor of animal husbandry; F. R. Marshall, former professor in this department, and any other intelligent man who can read and write; also from stations in Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and many others, giving practically all the work of this kind ever done.

"I am greatly surprised that an editor of a great agricultural paper of the southwest should have slept over the proofs that have been piling up mountain-high the last ten years. These are not theories, mind you; they are stubborn facts that have split theories wide open.

"Yes, I shall be at the Farmers' Congress, but of course I suppose ye editor carries that little organization in his pocket, since he predicts with such confidence what it will do to me. But maybe you are mistaken; perhaps most of those farmers have not been sleepy so long. Anyway, I shall be there with the goods.

"You say if I am correct we should apologize to the crab for ridiculing his method of locomotion. I think I would rather apologize to the crab for having ridiculed his method of locomotion than to confess I have been fool enough to recommend him to travel like a race horse."

W. C. WELBORN.  
Texas Experiment Station.

## PILES

And all forms of rectal and private diseases cured under a positive guarantee; cures effected by the latest and improved methods, without the knife or chloroform. No carbolic acid injection for the cure of Piles or Fistula. Our appliances are unsurpassed and our patients are cured permanently. Come to my offices, 401-403 Moore Bldg. Will be glad to meet you and diagnose your case. No charge for consultation or examination.

J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, M. D., SPECIALIST,  
Phone 4883, Fort Worth, Texas.

## Buttons Buttons Buttons!

The National Farmers' Union decided that the button, with a picture of Newt. Gresham engraved thereon, should be sold by Miss Lutie Gresham (his daughter), of Point, Texas.

The National Union decided that these buttons should be sold for 25c each. Every member of the Farmers' Union should wear one of these buttons. Send your orders direct to

Miss Bly Gresham

Point,

Texas

## HORSES

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

**AGENTS** PORTRAITS 25c, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-1217 W. Adams St., Chicago.

### 15 CENT COTTON THE WAY TO IT

There was never such a book written before. Read what the state presidents are saying: President Duncan of Alabama says: "I heartily endorse it. Every home should have the book." President Hightower of Mississippi says: "I consider it the greatest thing yet issued on the cotton question." President Montgomery of Tennessee says: "I endorse every line of the book and it should be in every southern home." President Lewis of Arkansas says: "Never was such a book published for the farmer; no home can afford to be without it." President Harris of South Carolina says: "If farmers would read it and carry out its policies cotton would go to 20 cents." State Lecturer Ford says: "I will quote from its texts in my public address. I recommend it heartily to all farmers." Ex-State President Worley of Alabama says: "It's a revelation. A godsend to the farmer who will read and study it." It's a book to farmers, every home should have the book. In order to place 100,000 in the homes of the farmers at once, we have reduced the price from 25 cents to 15 cents. Order at once. Don't delay. Send postal money order if possible. Given free with each yearly subscriber to the Union Farmer and Messenger.

Union Farmer Publishing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

### 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 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.

### CLUBBING OFFER

The National Co-operator has clubbing arrangements with the Union Farmer, De Soto, Ill., the leading Farmers' Union paper of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Both papers should be in the hands of every union farmer.

### NOTICE TO EASTLAND COUNTY LOCALS

The Eastland County Union meets at Yellow Mound, five miles north of Eastland City, July 2 and 3. The basis of representation is one delegate for each twenty paid-up members or majority fraction, and one delegate at large. A full delegation is urged to be present. County officers will be elected, which should be selected with careful consideration. True blue men for office, also state delegates will be elected, which should be of the same type as county officers (true blue). There are some important measures to come before this meeting and all locals should be represented by the best men they have. We have made a net gain of 10 per cent in membership this fiscal year. Fraternal yours, H. A. GOLLINS, County Secretary.

### WALLER COUNTY UNION

We are requested by Brother H. Laas to announce that the Waller County Union will meet July 2 and 3 with Gladish local.

### UNION ORGANIZERS

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

J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.  
F. R. McEatrige, Brookston, Lamar county.  
J. L. Armstrong, Buda, Hays county.  
Tom B. Taylor, Gouldbusk, Coleman county.  
F. S. Roundtree, Potosi, Taylor county.  
Byron Barber, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county.  
F. M. Goodman, Granbury, route No. 3, Hood county.  
J. M. Copeland, Atlanta, Cass county.  
Steve Roach, Van Alstyne, Grayson county.  
S. W. York, Giddings, Lee county.  
W. B. Nicholson, Scurry, route No. 1, Kaufman county.  
H. E. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.  
W. T. Riddings, Georgetown, Williamson county.  
O. F. Dornblaser, Cleburne, Johnson county.  
R. K. Grimes, Roanoke, Tarrant county.  
A. M. Nabors, Kosse, Limestone county.  
W. W. Scott, Dodd City, Fannin county.  
A. A. C. Williams, Alvord, Wise county.  
G. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.  
W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.  
W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.  
J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.  
G. J. Woodruff, Cooper, route No. 3, Delta county.  
W. N. Smith, Flo, Leon county.  
J. C. Webb, Red Springs, Baylor county.  
J. S. Airhart, Ander, Goliad county.  
L. M. Reed, Longworth, Fisher county.  
George E. Courtney, Haskell, Haskell county.  
Jesse B. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.  
J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.  
J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.  
Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.  
W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.  
J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Bell county.  
R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.  
W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146, Bell county.  
J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.  
N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.  
F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.  
G. W. Erister, Oxien, Runnels county.  
J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.  
H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.  
J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.  
F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.  
William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.  
E. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.  
J. H. Carille, New Waverly, Walker county.  
A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 1, Williamson county.

G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.  
Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.  
J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.  
R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.  
W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.  
A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.  
H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.  
W. L. Wood, Tolar, Hood county.  
W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.  
B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.  
J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.  
J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.  
Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.  
Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.  
Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.  
Joe E. Edmondson, Slocum, Anderson county.  
J. T. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.

T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.  
All organizers should turn in their commissions at once so the people may know who are authorized to lecture and who are commissioned to organize.

### DIRECTORY OF UNION OFFICIALS

#### National

C. S. Barrett, president, Union City, Ga.  
J. E. Montgomery, vice president, Gleason, Tenn.  
R. H. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer, Bebee, Ark.  
Executive Committee: W. A. Morris, chairman, Gulligent, Ala.; T. M. Jeffords, secretary, Elgin, Okla.; W. S. Miller, Lake Creek, Texas; I. N. McCollister, Many, La.; S. L. Wilson, Eden, Miss.

#### Arkansas

J. B. Lewis, president, Jonesboro  
W. T. Hamm, vice president, Van Buren.  
Ben F. Griffin, secretary, Conway  
W. W. Reed, chaplain, Pochontas  
John F. McCusick, conductor, Elmo.  
J. C. Murry, doorkeeper.  
Executive Committee: R. H. McCulloch, Bebee; A. I. Austin, Gilkee; J. C. Palmer, J. E. Rodgers, J. E. Doyle.

#### Alabama

J. P. Duncan, president, McShan.  
J. M. Pearson, vice president, Florence.  
E. J. Cook, secretary-treasurer, Birmingham.  
W. A. Morris, state organizer, Sulligent.  
O. P. Ford, lecturer, McFall.  
J. N. Hutter, conductor, Lincoln.  
M. G. Lumsden, sergeant-at-arms, Dutton.  
M. J. Taylor, doorkeeper, Lawrence.

#### Florida

G. N. Trawick, president, Mayo.  
W. G. Watford, vice president, Esto.  
J. R. Anderson, secretary-treasurer, Union.  
Jho. M. Caldwell, chaplain, Jasper.  
S. Newburn, conductor, Madison.  
J. A. Jackson, doorkeeper, Jasper.  
R. L. Bishop, sergeant-at-arms, Berrydale.  
W. M. Carlisle, lecturer, Dukes.  
W. J. McRae, organizer, Harlem.  
Executive Committee: C. E. Pledger, chairman; W. C. Caldwell, secretary; J. L. Brown, J. M. Jenkins, G. T. Braswell.

#### Illinois

A. H. Evans, president, Tamaroa.  
E. B. Hunter, secretary-treasurer, Murphysboro.  
C. M. Roach, conductor, Woodlawn.  
M. Birkner, doorkeeper, Pluckneyville.  
J. F. Hinson, chaplain, organizer and lecturer, Orchardville.  
George S. Reinhardt, business agent, New Athens.  
Executive Committee: G. E. Sanders, chairman, Sparta; E. T. Price, secretary, Olmaha; G. W. Bennett, Benton; G. W. Kettelman, Ewing; M. M. Simms, Macedonia.

#### Kansas

J. McQuillin, president, Heizer.  
H. Henderson, vice president, Osgood City.  
M. M. Mitchell, secretary, Kingman.  
Ole Olsen, doorkeeper, Salina.  
C. E. Gray, conductor, Columbus.  
Executive Committee: G. W. Can-

field, Hallowell; W. F. Brown, Iuka; Burlingame; J. H. Terline, Bellefont. W. F. Eames, Delphos; J. M. Norman,

#### Louisiana

J. E. Bullard, president, Belmont.  
F. T. Baird, vice president, Morehouse.  
J. W. Boyett Jr, secretary-treasurer, Winnfield.  
J. A. Ambrose, chaplain, Ruston.  
W. H. Porter, conductor, DeSoto.  
George W. Smith, doorkeeper, Washington.  
Organizers: Jasper Boyett District No. 1; J. DeSoto, District No. 2.  
Executive Committee: L. N. Holmes, Bernice; C. R. Kelly, Dubach; R. Lee Mills, St. Landry; I. N. McCollister, Many; R. T. M. Hancock, Ruston.

#### Mississippi

J. M. Bass, president, Hazlehurst.  
T. F. Kyle, vice president, Hazlehurst.  
G. W. Russell, secretary-treasurer, Hazlehurst.  
E. M. Boyd, chaplain, Rayburn.  
T. W. Thompson, conductor, Blue Springs.  
Abner Perin, doorkeeper, Aryeville.  
Executive Committee: H. W. Bradshaw, chairman, Mosley; T. R. Palmer, secretary, Greenwood Springs; M. A. Brown, Yazoo City; W. B. Dunway, Enon; B. H. Wade, Belden.

#### Missouri

John G. Wear, president, Popular Bluff.  
N. H. Summitt, vice president, Cardwell.  
N. H. Summitt, vice president and lecturer, Bertrand.  
L. F. Lutchy, secretary-treasurer, Lebanon.  
J. J. Wilson, chaplain, Stanley.  
A. Hughes, conductor, Kennett.  
William A. Yount, doorkeeper, White Water.  
James McIntosh, sergeant-at-arms, Purdy.  
J. I. Barrett, business agent, Bly.  
W. W. Fisher, organizer and lecturer, Bertrand.  
Executive Committee: John A. Miller, East Prairie; J. F. Baker, White Water; Fred M. Best, Lanagan; C. M. Gooch, Ponder; Wm. B. Yount, Marble Hill.

#### Oklahoma

J. A. West, president, Shawnee.  
J. P. Connors, vice president, Canadian.  
J. S. Murray, secretary-treasurer, Shawnee.  
C. C. Lee, chaplain, Granite.  
J. W. Scott, doorkeeper.  
Tom Roach, conductor.  
Executive Committee: T. M. Jeffords, Elgin, chairman; J. Y. Callahan, Enid; M. B. Brown, Cordell; O. H. Mattsews, Tupelo; W. G. Vandiver, Granite.

#### South Carolina

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

#### Tennessee

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

#### Texas

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