

THE  
NATIONAL  
CO-OPERATOR  
AND  
FARM JOURNAL

Volume 29.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JULY 2, 1908.

Number 36.

## GERMAN PARCELS-POST SERVICE

### How the System is Divided—Fees Charged.

Consul W. T. Fee, of Bremen, states the parcels-post system of Germany, as well as most of the railroads, is owned by and is under the control and operation of the imperial government. He adds:

The express companies in Germany are less developed than those in the United States, where the largest part of parcels forwarded are handled by these companies. Under the German parcel-post system, parcels are divided into five classes; namely: (1) parcels with value declared; (2) registered parcels; (3) common parcels, value neither declared nor registered; (4) collect-on-delivery parcels; and (5) urgent parcels. Each shipment of parcels must be accompanied by a way bill called "packet addressee;" and no more than three packages, which must be of the same class, and which must bear the same address, are to be entered on one waybill.

The scale of charges varies from 5.9 cents for 11 pounds a distance of 46 miles to 11.9 cents to any part of the empire. There is a slight decrease in the rate as the weight of the parcel increases, so that 22 pounds may be sent 46 miles for 11.9 cents or to any part of the empire for 71.4 cents.

Each c. o. d. or urgent package however must have its own waybill.

The maximum weight for parcels to be forwarded by post is 110 pounds.

For registered packages an additional fee of 4.76 cents is

charged, while the insurance fee for packages with declared value is 1.19 cents for each \$71.40 or fraction thereof. For "not-prepaid" parcels up to 11 pounds a collection fee of 2.38 cents is levied. Besides this, in places where there is delivery to the house, an extra fee of 3.5 cents is charged for packages weighing up to 11 pounds.

Forms of waybills, with the respective postage stamp of the amount of the charge printed thereon, are furnished by the post-offices at the price of the postage charge, while waybill, without this stamp imprint, are sold by the post-offices at the price of 1.19 cents for the five pieces. Forms of waybills, which are purchased from other sources, must conform in every respect with those furnished by the post-office department. There are two different kinds of waybills in use, foreign and domestic.

Packages may be sent c. o. d. (Nachname) in the German Empire if the amount to be collected does not exceed \$190.40. These c. o. d. packages, if payment is not made at presentation, will be held for seven days. Meanwhile another request will be made on the consignee to pay the amount charged, and then if payment is refused the package is returned to the consignor. The fee charged for c. o. d. packages in addition to the ordinary postage is 5.38 cents, and the fee for the postal money order, by means of which the amount collected is returned to the consignor, is charged. The charges for these money orders for amounts not exceeding \$1.19 are 2.38 cents; not to exceed \$23.80, 4.76 cents; \$47.-

60, 7.14 cents; \$95.20, 9.52 cents; \$142.80, 11.9 cents; and 190.40, 15.28 cents.

### Classification of Printed Matter—Loss of Packages.

Printed matter, samples without value, newspapers and business cards do not come under the heading of parcels or packages, different rates of postage and also different limits of weight and measure being provided for these classes.

In a case of loss the post-office refunds for common packages at the maximum rate of 71.4 cents per 1.1 pounds, and for a registered package at least \$10.

Parcels are handled by the post office entirely separate from letters and other mail. A request may be sent to the post-office on an unfranked postal card to call for a package, whereupon the parcel-post wagon will call at the place designated in the request. An extra charge of 2.38 cents is made for this service, regardless of the size or weight of the package.

Under ordinary circumstances, a package sent from Bremen to Munich, Bavaria, a distance of 470 miles, thus crossing Germany from north to south, will be delivered on the evening of the second or on the morning of the second day. If it weighs up to 11 pounds, it will cost 11.9 cents. If it is a c. o. d. package for \$242.80, it will cost 11.9 cents for postage, 2.38 cents for collection fee, 11.9 cents for return money order, and 1.19 cents for delivery charge for the money order, in all 27.37 cents. The same package could be sent at the same from Bremen to Königsberg a distance of 579 miles.

### Slight Restriction as to What May be Sent Abroad.

There is no restriction as to the size of packages to be shipped within the German Empire, as long as they are not cumbersome, but the size of packages to foreign countries, as a rule must not exceed 23.6 inches in each dimension. Exceptions from this rule are made for goods like umbrellas, canes, charts, furs, plants etc., which may measure 39.37 inches in length, if they do not exceed 7.87 inches in breadth and height. Besides this there is a space limit of 25 cubic decimeters (1 cubic decimeter—.035 cubic foot) for packages destined for Algiers, Tunis and Domingo, and the French colonies and 20 decimeters for packages to Bolivia, Brazil, and Canada, while packages for Great Britain and nearly all its colonies may measure one meter in each dimension, with a space limit of 54 cubic decimeters. Packages to foreign countries, exceeding the before mentioned limits in weight and measurement may be shipped as "postal freight." The rates for such shipments however, vary too much to be quoted here, and they are, in most instances, subject to contracts of the postoffice department with prominent forwarding agents.

For packages to the United States—that is, to New York, Jersey City, and Hoboken—the charges are from 30 cents for 22 pounds up to 64 cents for 11 pounds. To all other places in the United States, Alaska excepted, the rates are 55 cents 1-

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## AN IMPOTANT PROJECT.

For a long time, I have agitated, in the locals, a better use of the power of the Press, by the Unions. I refrained though, from coming out publicly with suggestions mainly because, at that time, I might have been under the suspicion of trying to pave the way for a fat Union job for myself. This cannot be the case at present.

That the Unions do not avail themselves enough of the help that can be lent to them by newspapers and magazines is due partly to the lack of a proper organization within the Union and partly to the little inclination farmers usually have to write regularly for newspapers.

The few Union papers we have at present reach practically no outsiders and, unfortunately, only a small minority of our members. There is hardly any prospect that a large majority of the Unionists will, in the near future subscribe for, and read the papers of their order. It is very unfortunate, but it is so. If not for ever, for a long time to come newspapers and magazines will be and remain the best means to reach outsiders as well as the majority of our members.

The Granges, which are older than our Union, have a partly organized press service. The Society of Equity knows how to keep the newspapers almost continually talking about them. Though both of these Farmers' organizations are numerically weaker than ours, the general public, and among them millions of farmers, have occasion to get acquainted with their workings and the good work they do, while only occasionally something is heard or read about the great principles of our order.

Someone will say that it is not necessary for the general public and non-union farmers to know what we are doing, but I will answer that all of our work—except the ritual—will and should bear the closest public investigation and that if we do not advertise ourselves, we will continue to miss the help of a great many men who would be on our side if they only knew.

Only a complete and well organized press service will give us the maximum of results. For our purpose, we may divide the non-union press in the following classes: 1 the weekly local papers, which should be acquainted with our public work by the locals; 2 the daily papers, which should be acquainted with our public work by the States; 3 The farm magazines and the news agencies, with which a Bureau

of the National Union should be constantly in touch.

The work with the weekly locals does not present any other difficulty than that to find suitable local correspondents. Whatever possible arrangements should be made with these papers whereby a column of space or so should be put permanently at the disposal of the Union and edited by, and under their responsibility, similarly to the Temperance and W. C. T. U. columns. Local publishers are anxious to get farmer subscribers and few of them will reject such a proposition.

The daily press and the farm magazines will not be so easy to handle. Only an experienced newspaper man will know which kind of articles will be suited for certain papers and most likely to escape the waste basket. Surely also many of the farm papers will be willing to grant some space in each issue to a Union editor. Already many of them invite discussion of the Union question. The companies selling ready printed "patent insides" and plate matter to local papers will be willing to accept a Union column, under certain conditions, so I have been informed.

The work of a National Press Bureau should be complemented by a press clippings service as complete as possible and so be kept promptly and continually posted on all that appears in the press on the Union and be ready to answer any attacks and erroneous statements. Agencies will supply most of the articles appearing in the daily press. Most of the farm papers can be obtained by exchanges.

The office of Union editor, or whatever name it may get, could be combined with that of a very needed compiler of information on the produce market etc. and may be also with a not much less needed Union real estate office.

The two only objections, which can be invoked against my suggestions are the danger that the man who would be in charge of the bureau would publish matter which could hurt the Union (you had an example of that with your paper) and the question of costs. The former objection may be dismissed with a few words. Whatever danger there may be, may be minimized by a strict regulation of the office and the control by a committee.

The question of costs is not so difficult to solve. By some special work which will be apparent to every newspaperman, but is too long to explain here, the National Union Press Office may be made to have some revenue,

which would pay for a large part of its cost, if not for all. But even if the Bureau was to have no revenue at all, the costs would not need to exceed \$2000 a year, including say \$1200 which it would be necessary to pay on salary to obtain the services of a competent man.

It will be hardly necessary to argue what enormous advantages would result from such a well conducted press office. I will here only mention that our organizers would have much easier work, because they would find the ground prepared in advance, thus enabling them to be satisfied with a smaller contribution.

The above suggestions are only one of the several ways to solve the important problem of better advertising the Union. May be that some of the brethren will be able to make better propositions. Let them come with them.

C. Grandpierre  
Poplar Bluff, Mo.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-DEMOCRAT  
ON COTTON SITUATION.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat, in a recent issue thus summed up the cotton situation. It is quite different from some opinions one hears on the street corners. Read it:

The talent learned yesterday that no crop news does not necessarily mean that the cotton crop is doing well. In days gone by private correspondents kept the market fully informed of crop progress and condition changes in advance of the government reports. Under the operation of restrictive laws and curtailed business throughout the belt the dissemination of news has been reduced to a minimum and the talent, bearish to the core, was not prepared for the weekly Agricultural Bureau bulletin, which showed conditions less favorable than had been looked for. Private mail advices covering the most advanced sections east of the Mississippi river confirmed the government report and added that while the plant has a healthy appearance, it is quite small and rather backward for this period of the season and unless later on a drouth sets in to bring about premature opening of the bolls the season will undoubtedly be late. In this connection it should be remembered that June conditions as a rule are favorable, but that the weather conditions of July and August determine the final yield.

Yesterday's advance was predicated primarily upon the disappointing crop advices belatedly coming to hand, although the

breaking of additional levees along the Red river valley and the inundation of plantations annually producing probably some 50,000 or more bales plus the strength of the spot market, played a part in shaping the day's price tendency. One spot merchant bid 11.63 the then quoted value of actual cotton, for July, contracts and got practically none, notwithstanding his offer to take such cotton on tender now, thereby giving the seller the privilege of delivering any tenderable grade and saving the carrying cost until next month.

Beyond the shadow of a doubt the position of the actual cotton market is a strong one. The remnant is nearly all gone and the demand for supplies is by no means filled. The progress of the new crop involves a sufficient element of doubt to restrain the active selling of forward commitments by American exporters. Most speculators are "short" and invariably pay well for such covers, as caution drives them to buy. A crop of 14,000,000 bales would not be over large if the normal in world stock is to be restored another season. But there is no such prospect and no probability of such a prospect. The market outcome therefore, even in the absence of speculative co-operation, is more apt to favor the farmer the consumers in so far as values are concerned.

## NOTES

At a recent meeting, the members of the local at Pennington, Texas, passed glowing resolutions of tribute to the memory of one of their most honored members, Rev. J. S. Lowrey. Mr. Lowrey, who departed this life Feb. 21 last, was born at Pittsborough, Ala., Feb. 20, 1856. In boyhood days he removed to Louisiana, and later to Texas. He was a citizen of the Pennington community for many years previous to his death. He entered the ministry in 1889. He is spoken of as an exemplary character, a devout Christian, a loyal union man, a leader of the community in good works.

W. M. Grifford, secretary of Fairview local, Ross, Texas, informs us of the death of Bro. W. T. Slough, which occurred May 22. Brother Slough is spoken of as a leader in the Union, and the community as well; a loyal friend and a gentle husband.

Bro. Jesse B. Bowden, organizer for Runnels county, writes us that "Runnels county delegates to the State Union are instructed for J. D. Neill first, last and all the time."

**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 rulings 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 re-

habilitating 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 exceedingly 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.

**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?

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

**Among the Members****SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS****A WORKER IN THE RANKS.**

Editor Co-Operator:

As I see nothing from this part of Texas, I venture a few dots. I am proud of our good paper under its present management, and I admire the courage of our new editor for the manner in which he is presenting and defending our cause. I have been in this movement almost from the beginning, and it is indeed gratifying to me to note the degree of success we have had, considering the many difficulties that have been met and surmounted, and the great odds against us; yet our cause is gaining and holding a strong footing.

I am often asked the question if I do not think that the Union is on the down grade; but my answer is, no, there never has been a single moment in the life of the union when this could be truthfully said. The fact is this: in the earlier days of the union, the principles of the order were presented as a means of ridding the farmer of the speculator and gambler in his products, and to elevating him to that station in life where he would be considered on an equality with other people. A great many took hold in a hurry, not stopping to consider the enormity of the task before them, or the time that would be required to perform it; and as a natural result some have fallen out by the way, while others have cooled down to a normal temperature, and now, instead of over zeal and tumultuous noise we have conservation and soberness; and those on the inside see the union making sure and steady progress.

I have been confined to home pretty closely during the past winter and spring but have not been wholly idle as to the Union, but have written for our local papers and they seem glad to get my contributions. I think that great good may be accomplished in this way.

This is my first year in this part, and I find that there has not been much done in behalf of the union here, but I am going to begin soon to wake them up in great shape.

Now in conclusion, let me say to the boys, let us write Success on every banner and while Brothers Neill, Hampton, Holloway and Edmonson shall preach the gospel of freedom through the union in high places, let us little fish rally to their support and preach it in our localities unti

every worthy farmer shall be enlisted in our cause, and every opposer shall submit or flee.

Yours for unionism,  
J. W. Handy  
Tioga, Grayson Co., Texas.

**A QUESTION OF MONEY SUPPLY.**

Editor Co-Operator:

I see many ideas expressed in the papers relative to the business interest of this country, and no one of them is any part of a solution, for the present or future, that does or may involve the interest of the people. The solution for the whole matter is money. Money is the life's blood of the nation, and measures its value in what it will purchase.

The products of the country, of every kind measures their value in the amount of money they purchase.

That being the case, and I challenge any man in the world to successfully contradict it, a reasonable consideration of the matter explains the whole scheme. What we need and must have, if we are ever prosperous, is a sufficient volume of currency issued by the General Government, through the establishment of a Postal Savings Bank, direct to the people.

Then contraction of the currency will be a matter of impossibility. That class of currency will be as good as gold anywhere in the world. Cotton in the warehouse, wheat and corn in the elevator is the best security in the world.

Consequently the Government and people, would both be absolutely safe, and money panics would be a thing of the past for all time to come.

The Government Postal Saving Bank, would give the people that confidence that has never existed before since the world began.

We, the voters, are tired of parties and politics. We want business and we want it now, and just as long as the money of the country is in the hands of the National Banking Trust, the most wicked and oppressive institution that was ever organized on the face of the earth, just that long we may expect panics, lockouts, business prostration, shrinkage in values, tramps, riots and everything else bad that a contraction of currency can produce.

This is no scheme, but one that was thoroughly tried, beginning in 1861.

E. M. Bledsoe  
Tolbert, Texas.

**MIDDLE WEST TEXAS COMMERCIAL CLUBS.**

Editor Co-Operator:

The writer has been watching this organization for some time. They invite all classes of people to meet with them, and farmers in particular. They held a meeting at Abilene on the 16th of June. The writer accepted an invitation to meet with them. They appointed a committee on resolutions and invited anyone to pass in resolution to the committee. The writer passed in three resolutions, one recommending a graduated tax law, especially in land; another, recommending a parcels post law, and another recommending a law on compulsory education. The last named resolution was recommended by the committee and passed muster in the organization. From what I could see it is the object and purpose of this organization to recommend legislation for all classes of people, and I decided that the farmer stands a sorry hack with this crowd. They also invited Mr. Trav Dashiell, Secretary of State, of Austin to deliver an address on the tax question. He delivered the address. About the first thing he did was to explode their slogan "Fewer laws and better laws." Some of the members of this organization have had much to say against Campbell's administration. Mr. Dashiell defended the administration from start to finish, and in a very able manner. All the farmers present were supremely delighted with Mr. Dashiell's speech; I don't know how the other fellows liked it. At any rate it seems to me that they will have to hunt them up another slogan, as Mr. Dashiell ruined the one they have. He says we need more laws and better laws. Now I don't think the farmers need much warning to keep clear of entangling alliances but if Trav Dashiell comes your way to make a speech go to hear him.

F. S. Rountree.

**DID NOT DOUBT OFFICIALS**

Editor Co-Operator:

In my article about the cotton mill I did not mean to reflect on Brother Neill and members of the Executive Committee. I have no doubt of their honor and integrity. I know Brother Neill will not lend his hand to support anything that is dishonest. But they can make mistakes as well as anybody else. It cannot be denied that many of our farmers have been entrapped in some kind of a scheme that some sharper has laid for them. There are men in the Union who are not farmers

and are only in to work some scheme for their own interest. I am not against any good enterprise, for cotton factories are good, and the more we have, the better for Texas, but our Union had better keep its hands off as we already have enough, and ought to make a success of some of the things we have on hand before starting others. There are many old time Grangers and Alliance men in our ranks and they knew what was their doom, and we ought to avoid it.

Too many of our farmers become disgusted and discouraged if their plans do not materialize fast enough. Do not give up the ship because a little water runs in, but get to work. Stand by the Union. Remember that it is for your loved ones you ought to be a true Union farmer and try to raise the heavy yoke of labor from their necks.

N. Marthijohn.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.**

Editor Co Operator:

I note what Bro. Montgomery says in reference to amendments to the constitution and I heartily approve the idea of enlarging the salary of the State officials. It is not right to require our State officials to work on a salary so small that they have to leave their families and their farms and thus be deprived of all their domestic comforts, and their children to be deprived of a father's counsel. Now Brother Farmer, one of the foundation stones of our noble order is the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." Now would you like to leave your family for weeks and months at a time and work for the pitiful sum of \$900 per year? Now this writer only has a quarter section farm and taking it one year with another he makes about \$2000 worth of stuff each year and stays every night at his own mansion.

I think if we could raise the dues to 30 cents per quarter it would give an ample fund; but I am in favor of a raise. Now let the locals and county Unions talk this question up and let the delegates come to the State Union instructed on the question.

F. S. Rountree

Co. Lecturer Taylor Co.

**GRANDPA OFFERS SUGGESTIONS.**

Editor Co-Operator:

I am an old man, over three score and ten, but a new member of the Farmers Union. I was on the subscription list when you issued the first number of the Co-Operator at Fort Worth, and I must say you are giving us a better paper than I expected

you could give us on the start; more than that, every issue seems to be improving.

Now brother Union men, we are working in a noble cause and what we need most of all is a good paper to assist us in the work, and how can we expect to have a good paper unless we support it, not only with our subscription but also with our influence, if we do this it will aid in building up the Farmers Union in Texas more than any other one thing we can do.

We have quite a number of members in the different locals who think that if they pay their quarterly dues they have done their duty whether they ever attend the meetings of their local or not. While they expect to reap the benefits of the Union they expect others to do the work. Brothers, this is not right, it is the duty of every member to attend the meetings of their locals unless sickness or some other important matter prevents.

Now, I have a question to ask the members of the Union. Don't all answer at once. How much more are we who belong to the union and pay our money to keep it up benefitted by the union than those who do not belong to it?

If we ever see the day that the workings of the Union are all kept a profound secret, we will see it grow as it never did before.

May the Farmers Union grow and increase in numbers until we can count in our ranks every honest man who tills the soil is the prayer of

Grandpa.

Fayette County, Texas.

**READ UNION LITERATURE.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Having written a short article some time ago, and not seeing it in print, I will try again for admittance to the columns of the best paper published for the farmer. I am highly pleased with Co-Operator since the change has been made. I fully believe that every farmer should read it, and not only read it, but study its contents, also. I would certainly be lost without it. I don't believe that a man can be a good Union man and not read Union literature. This is plain, but nevertheless true. If we do not send our children to school, how can we expect them to learn. In fact without schooling our children will grow up in ignorance, and just so with us union fellows, if we do not study Union literature, we soon forget that we ever learned anything. I mean that we soon forget that we ever learned first principles; but right on the other hand most of us take and read other papers chock

full of stuff got up by those greedy fellows over in New York and elsewhere for the purpose of deceiving Union men. They will stoop to anything, no matter how low, to get your cotton for as little as they can. Believe me, Brother Union man, and don't fail to read Union news; attend your local regularly and don't get discouraged because you have read some big story sent out to deceive you.

Another thing, I want to warn our Union members against mixing up in political picnics. The politician is mighty good until he gets our votes and then we may go to the bad. Of course we should vote. Let's not be used as tools for designing men.

J. R. Parsley

Evant, Texas.

**SCHULENBURG RESOLUTIONS.**

At a meeting of the Schulenburg Dist. Union No. 97, held on the 13th. of June, 1908, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of this Dist. Union, ask all farmers of Texas to assist in getting a measure of legislation in the 31st Legislature of Texas to allow one man, free transportation each way with each car of perishable produce shipped to market.

Resolved, That we recommend to our State Union that we keep the minimum price of cotton a secret from the outside world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the National Co-Operator for publication and one each to Lavaca and Fayette county Unions.

L. W. Simpson

F. K. Bartosch

Jno. W. Tubbs.

Committee on Resolutions.  
Schulenburg, Texas.

**PICNIC AT OKALLA.**

There will be a Farmer's Union picnic at Oakalla, Texas, Wednesday, July 15, 1908. Good speakers have been secured for the occasion, and amusements customary at all picnics. Everybody is invited to come and have a good time.

L. S. Hine,

**HON. A. M. NABORS SPOKE.**

Editor Co-Operator:

On the the 20th inst. Hon. A. M. Nabors, of Limestone County made a very interesting lecture to Petteway local on the needs of the day; and at 8 P. M. made a public talk at West Boon Prairie school house, which was appreciated by all. At this meeting he entered more fully into the principles, object and the workings of the Union, unmistakably showing what had been accomplished by the Union, in the price of farm products for the

last five years in comparison with five years previous to the rise of the Union, and what had been saved in the matter of freight on cotton alone, by the influence of the Union to secure the anti-bucket shop law.

The speech was much enjoyed and appreciated. Hence we heartily commend him to the people as a strong man, true and faithful to every principle of the Farmers Union.

N. J. Whitley  
Bremond, Texas.

**COLD SPRINGS RESOLUTIONS.**

Cold Springs Local met June 6 and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, There seems to be some Union people and some non-union trying to blacken the name of our State President, D. J. Neill, be it

Resolved, That we, the Cold Springs Local Union No. 3046, heartily endorse our State President as being to the Farmers Union a true and faithful worker and that we stand by Bro. Neill in the discharge of his duties.

Whereas, We have a Union paper now that is controlled by our head officials, be it

Resolved' That the members of this local who may consistently do so subscribe for the Co-Operator, and we further recommend that a copy of this be sent to the Co-Operator for publication.

J. F. Yeager  
J. L. Boswell

Committee

Cold Springs, Texas.

**MORE ADDRESSES WANTED.**

The postmaster at San Saba, Texas, informs us that the paper is being sent to the following names at that office, and that none of them get their mail there; R. C. Senterfeit, S. Fox, A. B. Estep, May Erwin, Will Cheek, G. B. Mons, W. R. Yarborough, W. H. Johnson, N. A. Bryant, J. O. Fife, D. P. Darwin, L. E. Middlebrook, J. E. Tumale, W. N. Reynolds, Ike Martin.

Through some error these names have been placed under the wrong office. We will thank any of our readers who know where these parties do get their mail, if they will send us the desired information.

**REPLY TO MR. FAIRPLAY.**

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a member of the F. E. & C. U. of A. and also a subscriber to your paper. I would like to say a few words in answer to a letter in your issue of June the fourth.

A man claiming to be a Farmers Union man and signing his name Fairplay takes sides with

the merchant and tries to degrade the poor laboring class of people. He claims to weigh two hundred pounds and be a member of the Methodist church and also the President of his County union. Well, suppose he weighed 500 pounds and was a member of a dozen churches; that would not make a union man out of him. I pity the county that he president of. Just to think their leader takes sides with the good honest, honorable merchants and accuses the farmers of selling stale butter, rotten eggs, sour berries, rotten apples, diseased chickens, spoilt hams strong bacon and never said what he sold the farmers while he was in the mercantile business, but for sure it was all first class stuff!

Some may think that I am down on the merchants, but I am not. They have just as much right to their occupation as any one else, but I am not like Mr. Fairplay. I don't believe in giving them their way all the time and letting them price our produce and their goods, too. If I know what co-operation is, it is for the farmers to stand together and demand their rights and buy and sell together and try and help one another and let the merchants help themselves, but if the leaders will all do like Mr. Fairplay, take sides with the merchants against their own organization, it won't be long till they will not have anything to worry over.

Now, Mr. Fairplay, if you can't give the farmers any better advice than to go and give mortgages for their living you had better withdraw from the union and go back in the stale butter and rotten egg business again.

S. S. Shugart  
Sherman Texas.

**DORNBLASER AND GRIMES IN TARRANT COUNTY.**

Editor Co-Operator:

A few weeks ago I prevailed on President Neill to send us Brother O. F. Dornblaser for the purpose of reviving the Farmers Union in Tarrant county. Having arranged with Brother Grimes to furnish the conveyance, the two old timers started out on a two weeks' tour and this is a partial report of their trip.

Our farmers are largely cotton growers and yet there is more corn planted this year than ever before. The condition of crops here is about the same as elsewhere—badly injured by rains and floods, notwithstanding the newspaper reports and what the speculators say to the contrary.

They report our Union people as cheerful as could be under existing conditions, some of the Un-

ions working like Trojans and none of them showing any disposition to abandon the fight. All speak in the highest terms of our state officials, and you know, Mr. Editor, that this county ought to know them. Not only our members speak well of our officers, but Unon-nion farmers express themselves equally so. Indeed the sentiment in favor of the Farmers Union is growing, and all we need to made Tarrant county the best Union in the state is to do more lecturing. I wish we could have kept Brothers Dornblaser and Grimes in the lecturing work for at least three or four weeks longer.

They tell us of kindness and hospitality shown them by many of the brethren and sisters; some of them we would like to name but space forbids.

Weather conditions operated against the work and excessive rain fall kept many away from their meetings. Prospects for future work are flattering and I have never read of any people who have made such a fight as the Union has made. The only thing we lack to win is the co-operation of all the farmers.

We expect much good to follow the work of these lecturers and think they have been the resurrection and the life of some of the sleeping Unions. Their success will stand as a living monument to their memory.

R. A. Turner,  
Grapevine, Texas.

[Co-Operator has a plan on foot by which it hopes to have Bro. Dornblaser give twenty or thirty more lectures in Tarrant County.—Ed.]

**NOTES FROM CASS COUNTY.**

Editor Co-Operator:

We have some good Union men in Cass county. I believe most of them are in favor of the cotton mill proposition. I think it is the best move the Union ever made. I like the plan and as long as we keep such men at our head as D. J. Neill, we will keep the enemy on the retreat. I hope all Union men who can will take stock in the mill.

We do not want the warehouses consolidated.

Now, a few words about the business agent. If we do away with our business agent we will do just as well to do away with our selling agent. For if a few farmers should get \$1.00 for our cotton and everything advanced like it, we would not gain anything by it. We want the business agent, and should manufacture our own clothing, and keep our money at home and save transportation both ways. It would save millions of dollars clear in one year. I hope to see grand

old Texas manufacturing all her cotton into cotton goods in less than four years.

I want to see the farmers the most independent working men on the globe and they can be if thoroughly organized. If it had not been for the union we would have sold our cotton for 5c when the panic began.

W. J. Simpson,  
Bivins, Texas.

**NEWS FROM HAYES COUNTY.**

Editor Co-Operator:

Our organization here at San Marcos is moving along nicely. We are getting the situation well in hand. We have just consummated a trade that secures to us a splendid gin (new) and several lots, upon one of them an excellent dwelling, and ample room for cotton gin yard and Farmers Union warehouse, which we hope to build soon. This property is in the town of San Marcos, is four hundred feet long, and is situated on the M. K. & T. Railroad. There is strong opposition to this and if we succeed, it will depend upon our achievements. Our banks have stood by us in a way to bring us under lasting obligations to them. They seem to realize the importance of the cotton industry—the general welfare of all industries in our beautiful Southland.

May the Co-operator continue in the good work it is doing, and there is nothing that would help our cause more than placing the Co-Operator in the home of every farmer.

I. B. Rylander,  
San Marcos, Texas.

**MARION COUNTY UNION.**

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

**FALLS COUNTY UNION.**

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

W. S. Gary, secretary, Miles, Texas, says in the course of a recent letter: "One of my local members was heard to say in our last meeting, that the last weeks issue of the paper was worth \$2.00." We shall be disappointed if we do not make the Co-Operator worth to its readers many thousand dollars more than they are asked to pay for it.

S. M. Roach writes us from Van Allstyn that the union is going to build a warehouse at that place.

## Notes From the States

### REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

#### A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

To the County Presidents of Missouri and to All Other County Presidents of the F. E. & C. U. of A. Who Are in Like Condition: We see that section 3 of article 7 provides for a county lecturer, and as his duties are so vague I desire for the time being, as your state organizer and lecturer, to suggest a more specific line of duties and recommend that each County Union take up and act upon it at once.

It is but natural that the interest of the locals should begin to wane as soon as the direct influence of the organizer is past, as we are simply a body of farmers and in most cases without a moving spirit who has any knowledge of parliamentary rules, and in many instances without any knowledge of organization and co-operation, further than that taught by the organizer; and to meet the necessity for further growth and development and to encourage our educational research the duties of a county lecturer were vaguely seen, tho not specifically stated.

Hence the necessity for this article calling attention more directly to the importance of having a lecturer with specific duties laid down, who should be under the advice and counsel of a board of directors, composed of the president and executive committee of the county, who should contract with and direct the work of the county lecturer, as do school boards with their teachers, and his pay should be so stipulated and agreed upon and guaranteed that the lecturer knows what he is to receive for his service. The lecturer should devote in most counties his entire time to the work, organizing new locals, instructing locals, giving public lectures as the board may direct and in taking an active part in all meetings looking to the establishing of warehouses, cold storages, etc. The county lecturer is to the locals just what the pastor is to the churches, and should be just as constantly engaged in his work.

The lecturer's salary may be provided for in any way the counties see fit, partly or entirely from the county treasury or partly by contributions from the locals. Oh you need not think it can't be done; it can—where there is a will there is a way.

W. W. FISHER,  
State Organizer of Missouri.

#### Combats One-Crop Idea

Editor Co-operator: I see a piece in The Co-operator of May 28, "Is Farming a Science?" by C. Netterville, who seems to dislike diversification of crops. It seems like the brother has only got the science of one kind of a crop, or in other words he only knows how to raise one kind of a crop, and if he can't raise that kind of a crop he is in the soup, for he doesn't know how to raise anything else. Surely the brother is a good deal like myself. He needs the educational part of the F. E. and C. U. of A as bad as he needs anything else. We are too narrow-minded.

Now, in regard to the products of mother earth; why should I or any one else raise a big crop of wheat, corn, cotton, hay, potatoes or any other one product and ship it to some place or some other state and make my brother pay the freight, storage, drayage, insurance and other expenses, when he and I could have grown these things at home and could save these expenses? The fact of the business is, we raise these big crops, then sell them at less than cost and have to do with-

out a great many of these products because we never get enough out of the one crop to buy the others. Therefore, we just do without them or go to a non-producing class of people and say, "Just let us live," and a great many of us don't know whether we are going to live or not.

Now, brethren, diversify your crops, raise every thing you can eat and raise plenty to live on. Make it as fine and good as you can; take care of it, erect your smoke houses, cellars and granaries at home; raise enough to fill them up, and if we get enough laid up to do us two or three years, let us have a year of jubilee, as they did in days of old, and give mother earth a rest. We have made these big money crops (one crop) long enough. We have worn old mother earth threadbare. Now, in many places she is worn so near out that she can't get up enough circulation to hardly sprout a pea. Brethren, let's respect the earth; it is given to us by a Supreme being. Let us turn our minds and influence from the almighty dollar (the root of all evil), and be more sociable and ever ready to pull the ox out of the ditch instead of kicking another one in.

Let us raise our living at home, and we will be more prosperous, more sociable and justice, equity and the golden rule would not hurt our feelings so bad at times.

Yours for unionism.  
J. P. STEWART JR.  
Malden, Mo., June 3.

#### GEORGIA UNION ASKS FOR LEGISLATION

The meeting of the state officers of the Georgia division of the Farmers' Union, the members of the state executive committee, the directors of the phosphate and implement plants, which has been in session since Wednesday morning at the Williams house, on South Forsyth street, adjourned Thursday afternoon, after completing all the reports which will be presented to the state convention of the union, which is to be held in Macon, July 18, 19 and 20.

Before adjournment the following resolution, having for its purpose the exemption from taxation of produce in the hands of the producer for one year after harvest, was introduced by Colonel W. L. Peek, of Rockdale county, and unanimously passed:

#### Resolutions

Whereas, under a statute of the state of Georgia, farmers are compelled to give in their cotton for taxation before the crop can be marketed, or even before ginning is finished, and,

Whereas, on the 4th day of March last we were compelled as farmers and taxpayers to give in for taxation all cotton on hand for sale,

The report of the United States government showed on 20th of said month that there were 22,000 bales of Georgia crop still unginmed, and subject to taxation, besides what was then in the hands of the farmers, already ginned, which we believed caused many bales to be put on the market when the price was below the cost of production, and, whereas, at the same time farmers were paying taxes on their lands, stock, wagons and other plantation tools; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, respectfully ask the legislature which convenes on the 24th instant, to pass a bill exempting from taxation all agricultural products in the hands of producers for one year after harvest.

#### Cotton Warehouses

The following resolution was also introduced by Colonel Peek and passed, and has for its purpose the legalizing of cotton warehouses and the issuance of interest-bearing notes on cotton stored in said warehouses:

Whereas, That it is a recognized fact that when cotton is put upon the market in the fall of the year, that farmers are often forced to sell at a price below the cost of production, and that the law of "supply and demand" cuts no figure in the sale thereof, and men of means take the advantage of farmers, and that the farmers are unable to obtain loans to pay their taxes and other pressing obligations, and that money is the lifeblood of a state or nation, and when congested or controlled by a few, others become weak and unable to live as was intended by the founders of the state, and that it is unfair to give the non-producing classes a monopoly on the dispensing of money, the circulating medium of this land and country, to the impoverishing of the producers of all wealth, and whereas, it is an indisputable fact that the life of cotton well cared for is almost that of a human being, that it is a medium of circulation, that it is the best collateral and as readily converted into actual cash as almost anything known to the commercial world, in fact it demands gold in every civilized country of the world, it is the largest factor in national and international commerce of any article produced from God's earth, and on it the south bases all of its business operations and good prices for the staple is the only rock on which the prosperity of the farmers rest.

When farmers prosper all other classes prosper. To put the crop all on the market in two or three months means ruin to the farmers; therefore, be it resolved, that we the representatives of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union most respectfully memorialize the legislature that meets on the 24th of this month to pass a bill legalizing bonded cotton warehouses, that they may issue interest bearing notes at a small rate of interest on cotton stored in said warehouses, that said notes be receivable for all taxes due state of Georgia.

A resolution was also introduced by Colonel Peek, authorizing the appointment of a committee of three whose duty it shall be to present the above resolutions to Governor Smith, and request him to call the attention of the general assembly to the matters contained therein. The resolution also requests the press of the state to publish the resolutions.

Chairman Duckworth named as the committee to see Governor Smith, W. L. Peek, of Rockdale; J. G. Eubanks, of Union City, and George F. Hunnicutt of Atlanta.

#### Do We Need the Union? Yes.

Editor Co-operator: We are coming once more. Our subject is: "Ought We to Have a Union?" Let us see. No man ever created a dollar unless he labored for it. The laboring class on the farms, in the mines, in the factories—these are the only class of people that ever created a dollar. The speculator and tradesman only gets the dollar that has already been created.

Now, the question arises, has there been enough money created? Let us see. There is about seven to eight hundred million bushels of wheat raised a year, and about two billion bushels of corn, and from ten to thirteen million bales of cotton raised every year and everything else in proportion; and when we look out we can see the world is full of good things on every hand. This being the case, then we conclude that the farmer has done enough. Then what is the matter? There has been money created until we have hundreds of millionaires. Then why is it that the farmers

haven't got their part? It is because they, the farmers, have as a class been without any protection, and this has left them to the mercy of the trade world; the trade world has demanded such a big per cent that it hasn't left any thing for the farmers, only a bare living. And the way I look at it the industrious farmer or laborer ought to have first choice. But we have let it run so long, we have let them bleed us so long, that it will be a hard matter for us to change all this robbing system so we can get our rights, and we need not think they will willingly give up to it.

Therefore, we see the necessity of organization and it will take one that will stick and never give over to accomplish the end for which the union was organized. Remember, brethren, we let this thing run on us a long time, and it will of necessity take a good while to right these things, and the way I look at it every man that claims to be a farmer ought to belong to the union and help carry out its demands to a happy and final consummation; and every cotton raiser of the south ought to co-operate with it, to the end they and we may get our rights. It is their bounden duty to do so, because the greatest strike of oppression the world has ever known is now directed at the south to crush her and keep her down; and right here let me say that we ought to do like Lincoln did and say that by the eternal we will be free. It will take grit and determination to do it, but if we will go at it the right way with full determination of purpose we can do it, God being our helper. The greatest need of the union to this end is a financial system of its own. Brethren, if we had the confidence in one another we ought to have, the farmers of the south could establish a financial system of their own to meet our own demands, and I want to say that we need a system of this kind a good deal worse than we need manufacturing.

Now, brothers, before I close I want to write a little along religious lines, for I don't feel like my letter would be complete without it. Let me say, first, that the first duty a man owes himself and family and country and his God is to become religious, and make a true servant of God. Did you not know that sin was what was ruining this government? I am convinced that if all men would obey the divine injunction, we wouldn't need legislation or unions to get men to do right. Oh, Lord, how long?

With best wishes for everything founded on justice,

REV. B. C. BARKER,  
Solo, Ark.

#### Get Busy

Editor Co-operator: It does me good to read the good letters from the brethren from the different states. I belong to the Shawnee Local No. 1680, Oklahoma. I have been traveling around for six months; I find the farmers all over the cotton country oppressed about alike. I found in Kansas that the farmers were not so down trodden, for they are not tied up to the merchant under mortgage as are the farmers in the south.

Now, brethren of the south, what are we going to do about this thing? Are we going to do as we have done heretofore, as so-called union men, raise a crop of cotton, take it to the merchant and say, "I have so much cotton today; what is it worth?" or "What are you giving for cotton today?"—or will we put it in the warehouse and sell for the minimum price?

We are the producers of the world, the slaves of capital—not only the farming man, but his wife and children. Shall we still suffer it, and wear the poorest clothing, have the poorest schools for our children and the poorest conveyance to go about?

The farmer and laboring man pro-



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It's Home is in  
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It contains no caf-  
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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

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

AGENTS.—\$75 Monthly, Combination Rolling Lightning seller. Sample Free. Forshoe Mfg. Co. D 289, Dayton, O. 7-2-p

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, Granbury, Texas. 7-25

FOR SALE—100 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 picked 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 wayfaring 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. 7-2

duce everything, but who enjoys the matchless product of their toil? The man, and his wife and children, who does not raise his hand to produce any part of it. Shall we continue to wear our lives away to keep the capitalists up and going? What will we do about it?

Now, brethren, let's get busy. The old saying is, "Oh, the farmers won't stick." Well, that may be true, but get busy; don't sell under the minimum price; stick to it if it takes the muzzle of the gun. When you sell under the minimum price, it hurts the man that is trying to hold.

We farmers have no representatives in the government, and haven't had since the civil war. The capitalists have, and they get anything that they ask for. It is war from now on between the capitalists and the laborers, for the labor people are not going to live under a money king much longer. God be with us in our good efforts.

L. R. GREEN.

Albion, Ark.

Argues for Union Mills

Editor Co-operator: As I have never seen any thing in your paper from these diggings, I will ask space in your valuable paper. We are holding some cotton for the minimum. I don't think I have ever seen a greater preparation for good crops than have been planted in this locality.

I enjoy reading the many good letters in The Co-operator. I see some on the cotton mill question. I will take Brother Meitzen to task on his scare crow. In the issue of May 24, as to the inability of the southern farmers to manage cotton mills, I will ask Brother Meitzen if he believes that there is one mill in one hundred that is run and operated by the stockholders. I think not. If the farmers see fit to build cotton mills, they can do as their northern friends, they can hire a man that can run it.

Now, Brother Meitzen, you don't believe the statements as to the big death rate in cotton mills. Say a cotton mill employed one thousand hands; at the rate you put on it the mill would be depopulated in four years. We had a hot contest in our state over the child labor law this year; the health of these mills was fully discussed. Eminent physicians were called on for statements. They stated that the health in those mills was bad compared with other laboring classes.

Now, as to the oil mills; we would be in the same attitude of the big mills; we would own the mill and the raw material. We certainly could cope with a mill that had to buy his raw material and haul it thousands of miles, then ship it back to the wholesale man and to the retail man, as it is being done. So we would sell our output to the retail man and save to the consumer 25 per cent. That is what it takes to keep up the wholesale man. This is one of the greatest moves in our ranks. We want the cotton mills south. If we sit still and never make a move in that direction we will never have them. South Carolina has about one hundred cotton mills. From statistics they manufacture about 75 per cent of their cotton crop; 8 per cent of these mills are owned by the farming class. Now, brother, don't get afraid of your own shadow, as the hands of toll have never failed to make the landing when they set sail.

I will close with best wishes to the Co-operator and to the union.

J. M. WELCH.

Hickory Flat, Miss.

How to Take Wife Out of the Field

Editor Co-operator: According to promise made in issue of May 21, let me now try to aid you, hubby, in wire-working Ella out of the cotton field for next year, as well as all ensuing years, in a way better suited to her strength,

inclination and ability, and by which her household duties will be much better performed, your home made more a place for rest and comfort, and the dear little American kings and queens assigned to your combined care, be under her hourly observation, receiving the watchful care and training their future demands at your hands.

You, hubby, as the year 1908 draws to a close, must make some preparations for this change, and give wife an equal chance with yourself if you consider her an equal partner in your successes and failures, your joys and sorrows.

In the first place, cut out wife's part of the cotton crop entirely, and reduce your own cotton acreage 40 to 50 per cent, which by better fertilization and a more intensive system of cultivation cause to produce as much or more pounds of cotton than the greater acreage in former years even with wife at your side as a field hand. Have no fears of an over-production or a distressing shortage of the cotton crop, even if wife is otherwise and more profitably engaged, and have no fears that wife will not work, as most country raised American women do when engaged in building a home nest, and do all or more than she is able to do.

We will now suppose your team and farm implements to be represented by a cash value of \$200, which could not well be less, and let your partner's working capital represent a like amount.

With your individual labor you may properly cultivate fifteen acres of land. Give wife one-half acre for garden and truck patch. This let her manage herself. The heavy work she can have done and pay for by some feminine accomplishment always in demand in all places. Now for stock in trade, give her four good milch cows at \$30 each, twenty pure-bred fowls of some well established breed, at \$1 each; one good pure-bred brood sow at \$20 and we have \$160 invested. Let the remaining \$40 be used in the purchase of improved garden implements and dairy necessities. Wife's feed bill will not vary greatly from your own, her profits will be coming in every week, while yours at best will be only two or three times a year. Wife's dairy and garden truck consumed by the family will more than balance your labor in furnishing wood and doing the plowing necessary in her half-acre farm.

Now for one year keep a correct account of all consumed by the family, and all productions of the farm sold; of all legitimate expenses and by whom paid, the increase of stock and increase or depreciation in value of original stock, unavoidable losses, etc., and when these accounts are honestly compared, you, hubby, will have to look sharp or you will be relegated far to the rear, while wife will be the proven bread winner of the home.

OBSERVER.

Griffin, Ark.

Close Gin Till Price Is Paid

Editor Co-operator: I am a union man from start to finish, tho the coun-

try is full of doubting Thomases. I believe a little nerve restorer would be in order. We have a warehouse and have weighed 2,423 bales; I am ashamed to say that only 325 remain unsold. It seems impossible for some to hold after it is ginned. I believe, brother farmers, a good plan is after the minimum price has been set, it isn't what we want, just ask brother ginners not to turn a wheel until further orders. This won't hurt anybody, but will result in less expense to the ginner with the same amount of ginning, and the warehouses the same way. If this doesn't blockade things, I don't see why. I am not from Kentucky, but I believe the Kentucky rule ought to be applied sometimes. How can a man with our present password ringing in his ears plunge headlong into everlasting slavery by his own choice, dragging by the hair of the head his own loved ones?

Yours for the cause,

LEE ROGERS.

Presscott, Ark.

Arkansas Brother Advocates Mill

Hurrah for the Farmers' Union cotton mill in Texas! Brother editor, please urge that cotton mill, for I think that is our only way to success. I have been trying to get the Arkansas boys to put up a cotton mill, but it seems they are slow about moving.

Brother editor, you spoke about a scheme published in the Farmers' Guide, of Jackson, Miss. Will you please relate what that scheme was? I always want to hear all the news, both good and bad.

I belong to Prairie Grove local No. 803. We number sixty-eight, and are moving along pretty well. Crops are very bad on account of so much rain.

Will you please ask the Texas brothers if they would let some of the Arkansas boys take stock in that cotton mill at Fort Worth?

Yours for the union,

J. T. WILSON.

Buckville, Ark.

(In reply to the brother's questions, it is our understanding that stock in the cotton mill is for sale to all members of the union, in Texas or out. With reference to the "scheme" mentioned, we do not at the present time recall the circumstance, but in case we run across any information on the subject, will try to make it available to our readers.Ed.)

Oregon County, Mo., Meeting

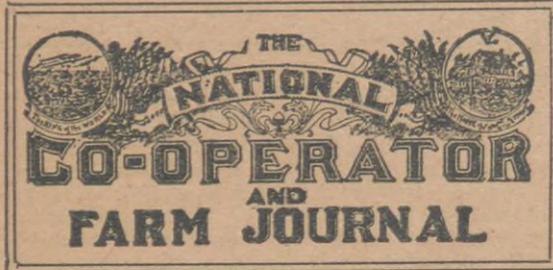
To the various Local Unions of Oregon County, Greeting: Brethern, you are hereby notified that the county union of the F. E. and C. U. of A. will be held at Alton, Mo., July 24 and 25, 1908, at 10 a. m. See that your local is represented. Delegates to the State Union will be elected. Special arrangements have been made with the hotels. Uncle Sam Hampton will be with us. He will speak Friday, July 24, at 8 p. m., to union people only. Saturday, July 25, at 1 p. m., he will make a public address. Come everybody and bring some one with you. It will be worth your time to hear Uncle Sam.

J. W. MARTIN.

Secretary Oregon County Union, Alton, Mo.

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

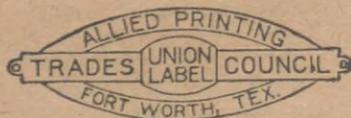
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Terms of subscription, one dollar a year, in advance.

"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.

#### GEORGIA UNION RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION

The state officials and executive committee of the Farmers' Union of Georgia have passed resolutions memorializing the legislature to enact a law providing for bonded warehouses and the regulation of the same and authorizing them to issue certificates on cotton stored therein and providing that such certificates may be a legal tender in the payment of all state and county taxes.

The Georgia officials review the annual value of the various field products compared with the amount of money in circulation and argue therefrom that the farmer must finance his own crops if he would sell them as the world consumes them. This has been the opinion of the writer ever since the question of financing cotton has been prominently before the union for solution. The panic last fall and the substitution of unsecured bank certificates for currency caused us to study the application of the certificate plan to the cotton holding problem.

A careful study of it has convinced us that there is but one serious obstacle and that is that it will deprive the banks of a great deal of interest on cotton loans. This, of course, will cause the proposition to be bitterly opposed by the bankers, but they cannot bring forward an argument against it that will not apply with equal force against their own business. In our opinion, the adoption of a uniform system of warehouse certificates is the next step in the evolution of a successful cotton holding scheme.

#### SOLD COTTON IN GALVESTON

D. B. Adams, who resides in San Angelo, but owns a fine farm ten miles east, has sold 74 bales of cotton of last year's growth

at 12 cents per pound, on a middling basis. He shipped the cotton to Galveston and advised the consignee to sell at the highest possible figure above 11 cents, and is now advised that the list brought 12 cents on a middling basis.

The cotton lost in weight but gained nicely in classification and Mr. Adams is very well pleased with the deal, though he states if he had not needed the money to square himself with the world he would have held until the agreed price of 15 cents was realized. He predicts that the staple will go to 15 cents in the near future. Mr. Adams has 175 acres in cotton on his farm this year and the crop is doing finely and he reports is not being hurt by warm weather.—San Angelo Press-News.

#### A UNION PRESS BUREAU

A very important suggestion is that made by Mr. C. Grandpierre, a correspondent from Missouri, in this issue, in which he advises the inauguration of a press bureau for the Farmers' Union. Every other organization, labor or industrial, except the Farmers' Union, has recognized the value of newspaper publicity and has surrounded itself with competent agencies for the dissemination of information in its interest.

Take, for example, the hundreds of columns which have been published in Texas newspapers the past spring in the interest of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, not to mention the tons of pamphlets distributed, and you have a fair sample of what the interests are doing to educate the masses to look upon their business from the standpoint of the interests themselves. Let there be a labor strike, no matter of what organized trade it may be, and you will at once begin to see in the daily and weekly press news items and statements intended to create sympathy upon the one side or the other of the strike.

These items are not always paid for and in fact those in the interest of labor are seldom, if ever, paid for, the papers usually accepting them because they are made to be of interest to a large class of their readers.

These are but samples of what the Farmers' Union might be doing every week of the year in every county thruout the entire country, if it had a competent press bureau to prepare suitable matter for the papers. There is not a week in which some demand of the Farmers' Union is not misrepresented in some locality and continually there are news items being given to the press which are calculated to prejudice a great many people against the union, whose interests would be advanced instead of retarded if the union should succeed. These misstatements and misrepresentations would be looked after and suitable articles prepared, counteracting their evil, if we had a press bureau well organized and under competent management. We would be glad to see the officials of the national and various state organizations take up this subject and by uniting arrange to carry out this idea.

#### WHAT THE ALDRICH-VREELAND CURRENCY BILL WILL DO

Here are some of the things which the Philadelphia North American, a republican newspaper, says of the new currency law:

"This law will mean the turning over of the treasury of the United States to the gamblers of the New York stock exchange for a period of six years.

"It will mean the making of 'good times' and 'bad times,' of 'bull' markets and 'bear' markets according to the pleasure of Rogers and Rockefeller in the National City Bank and J. P. Morgan in the National Bank of Commerce.

"It will mean not the slow and certain movements of contraction and inflation by the national laws of commerce, but sharp changes forced at will by the master gamblers.

"It will mean the gift to the chief enemies of the nation of the power to issue or retire half a billion dollars, exciting speculation or compelling disaster according to whichever best suits their betting books.

"What the effect will be upon the coming election we do not know. We do not know what measure of punishment a long-suffering people will inflict upon their betrayers."

In a communication under the department "Among the Members" in this issue of the Co-operator, F. S. Rountree advocates raising the annual dues of the members of the Farmers' Union in Texas. We know that it is always unpopular to advocate an increase of taxes, whether in government, church or business organization, but we have never acquired the habit of discussing none but popular subjects and hence we make bold to indorse the view expressed by this brother. The Farmers' Union has always been too penurious. We have been "penny wise and pound foolish" in that we have tried to do business on such small capital that we have paid dollars to the speculator where a few more cents from each one of us would have placed us in a position to have saved it. For want of ample funds with which to make thorough investigations, our leaders have been compelled to try good-appearing experiments, some of which have proved impracticable. Besides this, the salaries of our officers are so low that any man who serves us must do so at a sacrifice of his own interests. Other like organizations pay their state officials twice as much as we do and some of them more than that. We do not need to pay that much, but we should pay enough that they can return to their homes at the end of their term as well off as when they left to serve us.

Read our "Chat With the Publishers" in this issue. In it we are asking for your opinion as to what would make the union strongest the coming year. Do not write on this subject in a letter about business or other matters, but make a separate letter of it, and let it contain not over one hundred words.

## WHAT DOES THIS SLOGAN MEAN?

Commenting upon the inquiry of the Co-operator for an explanation of the purposes of the Commercial Secretaries' Association of Texas in reference to "fewer laws and better laws" and our failure to elicit any reply, the Houston Labor Journal makes the following pertinent remarks:

What does this slogan mean? Do those who carry the banner bearing this slogan oppose any or all laws that may be offered for consideration by the Thirty-first legislature? Do they propose the repeal of any of the present laws? If these campaigners for "fewer and better laws" are honest in their crusade, why do they not point out the particular subjects they favor presenting for enactment, and if they desire the repeal of any of the present laws, why not name them? Then the people would have an opportunity to discuss these subjects. Why go parading over the state, crying out their favorite slogan, and to which can be assigned no real meaning? Associations of men who believe in reforms are always ready and willing to name such reforms and to defend them as well. Organized labor in this state proposes to submit some questions to the Thirty-first legislature which it asks to be made law, and in doing so it has very frankly and plainly stated and submitted these questions to those who are asking election to that body. And the Journal desires to say that it will oppose a bundle of proposed legislation by any class or clan so long as it remains sealed within the dark recesses of the inner circle of class or clan. The people of this state are guarding their interests more closely than they have ever done in the past; and they'll not be fooled by a mere string of words heralded down the line—coming from where no man knoweth, or understandeth the meaning thereof. Those who desire domination of public affairs for business reasons only are in a sad plight, and the "faster they go the farther away they get" from success. If you have a just cause, come out in the open—tell just what it is and why you favor it; but don't pull on your rubber boots and undertake to slip past us—you can't do it; your cause is not just, and therefore you'll come to grief—and you ought to.—Texas Railway Journal.

After a somewhat extensive investigation of the complaints against President Harrington of the A. and M. College, and the conduct of the students during the spring, the board of directors fully exonerated the president and refused to call for his resignation, but appealed to the people of the state to sustain him and the college. From a reading of the report of the investigation it appears that there was disloyalty on the part of some of the faculty, which if it did not cause the rebellion of the students at least encouraged it and kept it alive. The whole affair has been a very unfortunate one for this great state institution, but the board of directors evidently did the only thing they could do and the people of the state, who recognize the value of this school, ought to stand by them in their effort to preserve discipline and keep the school up to its high degree of usefulness.

Some of the daily papers of Texas are urging the Texas bankers to vote for insurance of bank deposits and so recommend it to the democratic national convention to be held in Denver. These papers and some of the bankers argue that the party may go on record in favor of postal savings banks unless it is sidetracked by some such move as this. Nothing must be done by the government that will take the control of money away from the banks even in the slightest degree! Many will watch with considerable interest to see how subservient the convention will be to this demand of the bankers.

That is a good suggestion made by J. W. Handy of Tioga, Texas, relative to enlisting the co-operation of the local newspapers. There is scarcely a local paper anywhere that would not only publish such a department, but would do so gladly. The county papers are always ready and willing to lend their support to any movement for the upbuilding of the country and most of them appreciate the fact that the success of the Farmers' Union means the prosperity of every other enterprise. Every county union ought to have its secretary or

president to arrange for a department in all the county papers; not for the purpose of publishing the secret work of the organization, but to educate the world as to the objects and purposes of the union.

One of the most sensible articles we have seen upon the subject of relieving the wife and children of work in the cotton field is published in this issue under the department of "Notes from the States," and is written under the signature of "Observer." We have in our mind a few little farms conducted under this plan and not one of them is under mortgage and scarcely ever is there a bill of goods bought on credit for one of them. Theorize as much as we will about cotton being the money crop, the fact remains that the only time in which it counts as a money crop is when the producer raises plenty of all other products for home consumption and has his cotton as his surplus crop.

Note elsewhere the request for all who desire to submit amendments to the constitution of the Farmers' Union of Texas to send them to Secretary C. Smith by July 25.

## Around Union Headquarters

### CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE TO MEET

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

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

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

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

Brother J. C. Starnes of Forney, Texas, was a caller at union headquarters and at

the Co-operator office last Saturday. They have a strong local at Forney and they hope to be able to build a warehouse in time to take care of the coming cotton crop. This is too live a local not to furnish a large list of subscribers to the Co-operator and keep better posted on the affairs

Peter Radford, state committeeman from Parker county, passed through here last week en route to Titus county, where he is lecturing this week.

Headquarters appears a little lonesome this week. Secretary C. Smith and his assistants, Misses Horton and Hampton, and Business Agent O'Keefe being the only ones left in town. President Neill and all the available lecturers, committeemen and speakers are out filling engagements at picnics and county union meetings.

From the numerous calls this year for President Neill to attend Fourth of July picnics, it would appear that the state union ought to elect about one hundred vice presidents, so that hereafter the organization may be able to send one dignitary to each Fourth of July celebration.

Ex-Chairman F. W. Davis of the state executive committee was in the city last week and paid a pleasant visit to the office of the Co-operator. Brother Davis' county (Cooke) is one of those which suffered greatly from excessive rains this spring, and as a result the farmers are not in as good condition as they usually are in that county but he says that the crops that were not washed away are coming out wonderfully and bid fair to make an average yield.

# Books and Education

## EDUCATION AT HOME

During the next few weeks Texas will be flooded with the customary annual appeals from various educational institutions, each seeking to increase its student list next fall and each offering some advantage over all others in the way of giving a maximum education at a minimum cost.

It is timely to remind Texas parents that a patriotism toward home institutions should prompt a careful investigation of the merits of Texas schools and colleges first, before considering what institutions outside the state have to offer.

Patriotism need fear no jars because the quality of work done at Texas schools and colleges equals, and in some instances surpasses that done at similar institutions in other states. Our own State University has a curriculum that is varied and a course that requires a maximum degree of work in order to pursue.

Some of the smaller academies in the state excel in the quality of their preparatory work much older and much more famous preparatory schools of the north and east.

The comparative merits of a large university and a small college will always be a question for argument. The large university can and does afford high-salaried professors, but the average student gets to hear them only in lectures. The small college throws more weight on the students' own industry in requiring an individual investigation, which would be impossible at the larger school. At the large university it is almost impossible to find any noted instructor who does not cherish some pronounced opinions of his own and impress them upon the pupils who come under him. At the smaller college the individuality of the professor is more often sunk and the student gets opportunity, not only to form his own conclusions, but to follow them out as far as he likes.

Sometimes this is good and sometimes bad. It cannot be denied, however, that it tends toward more individualism on the part of the student and individual thinkers are needed in the world today as much as they ever were.

It is not wise to pass by a small Texas educational institution in favor of a large one in some other state. The latter may graduate a Texas youth as a "more finished college man" than the former, but the little college is more likely to turn out a "more original thinker."

In considering that the majority of Texas colleges are denominational schools, it is worth while remembering that denominational schools all over America are responsible for the best thinkers and the majority of successful professional and business men in the world today. It would seem that catholicity of thought is not the best atmosphere for the young person during his or her years of college life, and that the rigidity of some denominational influence is a wholesome check.

Texas schools are healthful in their atmosphere and also they are all growing. The Texas trained boy or girl is well equipped to go anywhere.—Fort Worth Telegram.

What is here said in favor of Texans patronizing Texas institutions, can be urged with equal force in favor of southerners in general patronizing southern schools, and the young men and women of a given state attending school, other things being equal, within the borders of the state. The acquaintances and associations cultivated at college are doubly valuable if the college friends, by the fact of residence in the same commonwealth, can continue thru the years a part of one

another's lives—a mutual advantage socially, financially, and in many other ways.

**Religion and Medicine**—By Elwood Worcester, D. D., Ph. D., Samuel McComb, M. A., D. D., and Isador H. Coriat, M. D. The present work is described as "The official book of the Emmanuel Movement." This movement, it appears, had its birth some three years ago at Emmanuel Episcopal church, Boston, and is an attempt to yoke together materia medica and religion in the treatment of certain types of disease. In its relation to Christian Science, we read, truly, that there is "only one point of similarity; it is that both are desirous of getting rid of disease." Only nervous and functional disorders, disorders that proceed obviously from moral or mental cause, are treated, and then only after the physician has given his approval. What are termed the spiritual elements in the treatment are suggestion, hypnotism, will-power, the influence of personality, "discipline, friendship, encouragement and hope."

There is a chapter on "The Healing Wonders of Christ." It attempts to measure (and point out the deficiencies!) of Christ Jesus by the evanescent foot-rule of modern medicine. His "wonderful works" are accepted without question where modern psychology seems to offer an explanation, and while the others are not denied, the verdict is held in abeyance pending further knowledge. "His (Jesus) ignorance of psychology and physiology," we read, "is one of the limitations of His human knowledge." "It is hard to resist the impression that Christ Himself shared the common idea"—namely, the erroneous ideal (according to "Religion and Medicine") of demoniacal possession. Jesus, we are informed, performed his cures by suggestion, etc.—the agencies (plus medicine) employed by the Emmanuel movement.

Not many well-informed people in this day deny the efficacy of spiritual means in the treatment of disease. The churches are awaking to the binding force of Christ's injunction to "heal the sick," as well as to "preach the gospel," and the Emmanuel Movement, as we see it, is significant as being a recognition of this duty and an attempt to discover the "modus operandi" of the gospel healing. The men identified with it are doubtless sincere, high-minded, philanthropic well-wishers of their fellow-men.

## GONZALES COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-operator:

Please say through Co-operator that Gonzales County Union will meet with Good Hope Local at Saturn on July 10 and 11.

A free barbecue will be given both days. Everybody invited.

Would be glad for at least one representative Union man from the various counties would be with us, as in all probability there will be work of an initiative character of more or less importance. Those coming by rail will be met at Waehler, if they will notify me, so small conveyance can be provided. Fraternally, L. M. HART.

## NOTICE.

The annual picnic of the Pond Springs Farmers' Union will be held on July 11, 1908, in the Champion pasture, one mile southeast of Rutledge. Everybody is invited to come, with well filled baskets. We expect some speaking and a good time generally.

J. R. WARREN, Secretary.

## Explanation

Hon. W. A. Morris of Sulligent, Ala., state organizer, has written the Co-operator, sending twenty-five subscriptions taken in the state of North Carolina some time ago. Some of these had written us to know why they had not received the paper. Mr. Morris, in justice to himself, desires us to state that he misplaced this list of subscriptions, and has only now succeeded in recovering. The Co-operator regrets the delay in getting these North Carolina brethren on our mailing list, but we believe that, under the circumstances, they will not think

hard of Brother Morris, or of us.

Bro. G. W. McKay writes us from Comanche, Okla., that crops in that section are almost a failure. "I can't see," says Bro. McKay, "how poor people are going to get thru without assistance."

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

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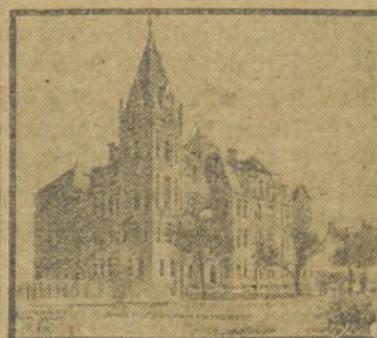
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**TROUBLE CONTINUES IN MEXICO.**

**Government Rushes 1,500 Soldiers to Reinforce Garrison.**

El Paso, June 29.—Fifteen hundred troops have arrived in Torean, Coahuila, as reinforcements for the garrison at that point.

It is reported that the revolutionists have occupied Matamoros, Coahuila, about fifteen miles from Torreon and that Americans are sending their families from there as rapidly as possible.

Two hundred of the Eighteenth battalion, Mexican infantry, arrived in Juarez Sunday.

In Chihuahua patrols are stationed in the streets and public houses and the jails are heavily guarded.

Reports from various sources including persons arriving at El Paso last night from points in the States of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila confirm practically every detail of the previous account of the revolutionary situation in that section. The report that Matamoros, a small town near the city of Torreon, Coahuila, is in the hands of revolutionists is confirmed by several passengers. Fifteen hundred troops have now arrived in the city of Torreon, and this force practically places the city out of the danger of capture.

**Rusk Iron Plant in Operation.**

Rusk: The Sam Lanham furnace is in operation, after a shut down of several months. The penitentiary management has sold \$45,000 worth of water pipe to the water company just established at Roswell, N. M., and a number of small orders have been received from other places. All of East Texas heard the echo from Rusk and interest in the iron industry is revived. The present price is less than for the same time last year by quite a bit, yet the penitentiary made the large sale mentioned with profit in sight.

**Germany and France May Clash.**

Tangier, Morocco: The French-Moroccan situation assumed a rather warlike tone Saturday when the German minister suddenly presented the representatives of all the powers signatory to the Albeicars treaty protest against the proposed landing of French troops in Patuan. Germany asked them to sign it. The presentation of the note has created a sensation as it bids fair to revive the ancient enmity between France and Germany, over Morocco.

**Girl Dies from Pistol Shot.**

Arlington: Rose Hearne, daughter of a well known Baptist preacher here, shot herself in the interurban depot here this morning by firing a bullet through her head. She lived two hours afterwards, but was unable to talk. No motive for the deed is known. She had just returned from Oak Cliff where she was going several times a week for music lessons. A bottle of chloroform was found in her pocket but no portion of it had been used.

**Double Tragedy at Marshall.**

Longview: Will F. Heinmann formerly of this place, shot and killed his wife and himself Saturday night in Marshall. The supposed cause was family trouble. Mr. Heinmann recently moved from this place to Marshall. He came of a good family here and bears a good reputation. The pair leave two children, a boy and a girl.

**A CHAT WITH THE PUBLISHERS**

**Some Announcements That Should Interest Every Reader of the Co-Operator**

You may not be interested in every item in these chats with the publishers, but announcements are made therein from time to time which should interest every reader of the Co-Operator, and you should not stop until you have read the entire article.

As soon as we took charge of the Co-Operator we tried to give you some idea of the bad condition of the mailing list and asked your indulgence and patience until we could get it straightened out. Complaints have grown gradually fewer as we have checked and rechecked thru the list, correcting errors, and we believe that within three or four more weeks everyone will be receiving his paper regularly. Of course, there will be occasional times when one may fail to receive his paper, but a postal card calling our attention to it will receive prompt notice and the fault will be traced up and corrected. Sometimes subscribers are delayed in getting their papers started because they fail to give their postoffice address in sending in their subscriptions. Again, we are sometimes caused extra expense and delay by subscribers and agents failing to state whether subscribers are new or merely renewals. This should be stated every time in sending in subscriptions. Some weeks ago all expired subscribers except those of the "Union Farmer," were dropped off the list and we announced that it would be impossible to carry subscribers beyond the time to which they are paid. We have not applied this rule to those who subscribed to the "Union Farmer" because we wanted to give them plenty of time to see what the paper would be under the control of the State Union. Over two months have now passed by and everyone doubtless has his mind made up as to whether or not he wants the official paper of the Union and after the first of July all those who have not paid up will be dropped from the list.

The editor has always thought that it would be valuable to the farmers to have a monthly crop report from some paper whose information was furnished by the farmers themselves and we have in mind the publication of such a report about the 10th of each month, if we can induce county and local secretaries thruout the union in all the states to report to us on the first of each month, giving acreage of each crop as compared with last year, conditions, effects from drouths or rain, whether early or late and such other information as may be of interest. We would like to hear from the readers and members of the Union as to whether or not they desire this feature.

We are quite sure that every subscriber of the Co-Operator is anxious to help us make a better paper. We presume that the most of you understand that advertising is absolutely essential to the success of a newspaper of any size, and therefore you will be interested in helping us increase the list of reliable advertisers. You can do this by mentioning the Co-Operator when writing to anyone whose advertisement you have seen in it, and also by mentioning it to others from whom you purchase and who are not advertising in it. It is our aim to protect the subscribers as far as possible from fraudulent advertisers, and to this end we would like to have anyone who should learn anything derogatory to the business or reputation of any of our advertisers to write us at once, so that we may make investigation.

The State Union of Texas will convene in Fort Worth on Aug. 4. While the convention is in session the issue

**Poultry Department**

**MORE ABOUT PRESERVING EGGS**

Recently we gave briefly some methods of preserving eggs during the summer months, and as this is the time of year when the price is too low to be profitable, it may prove profitable to note the following formula prepared by one of our agricultural experiment stations:

The preservative is made of a solution of "water glass," with water. "Water glass" is soluble glass or silicate of soda and may be obtained at any drug store. It is put up in both liquid and powdered form and either may be procured at about 10 cents a pound. The liquid form seems to be preferred.

In purchasing, the druggist should be instructed not to supply that which is strongly alkaline, as it will spoil the eggs.

The solution should be one-tenth of the "water glass" syrup to nine-tenths of water, which has been boiled and then cooled. The vessel should be clean and the eggs should be as nearly fresh as possible, but they should not be washed.

First, pack the eggs in the receptacle, small end down, and when thus carefully packed, pour the liquid over them until they are all covered.

A gallon of "water glass" and nine gallons of water will preserve about fifty dozen eggs at a cost of about 75 cents, and the same solution made be used a second year.

Speaking of a test made with this solution, the experiment station says that "at the end of three and one-half months eggs which were preserved in water glass preparation the first part of August still appear to be perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a little time, the yolk settles to one side and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved for three and a half months in water glass, the yolks retained its normal position in the egg and in taste they were not

to be distinguished from fresh store eggs. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or frosting, while eggs taken from a water glass solution seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market."

**FOR THE BEGINNER**

About the best way we know of for a new beginner to get started in the poultry business at this time of the year is to buy breeding stock from some older breeder who is now selling his this year breeders at "reduced prices." More and more each year successful poultrymen are laying out a definite line of breeding stock and religiously follow it. Because of this, it frequently happens that they no longer care to breed the specimens they have this year and naturally will often dispose of stock, at moderate prices now, that they would not have sold at all at the beginning of the season. If you will reason about it at all you will know that a man keeps the best he raises for his own use, and, consequently, you get his best when you buy his breeders.

Think this over and take advantage of your opportunity. When you buy, yard your stock where they can have plenty of shade and give them fresh water, and if there is not plenty of green stuff in the yards see that it is provided. If you will do this their eggs will hatch strong, healthy chicks. Of course, you will have to furnish plenty of shade for the little chicks and surround them as nearly as possible with the same conditions that they would have enjoyed had they been hatched earlier. If you will do this, by February, 1909, you will have a nice flock of highly bred chickens. Don't think for a moment that you cannot raise chicks in the summer time, for our best breeders have proven it beyond a doubt.—Southern Poultry Journal.

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

**3 STROKE SELF FEED BALER**

Our "Cyclone" three stroke self feed hay press is the latest, most powerful and most efficient press on the market. Each circle of the team presses in three charges. The self feed automatically puts the hay down to the bottom of the bale chamber. These two improvements wonderfully increase capacity of our presses. Write today for circular and prices. Five days' free trial.

GEORGE ERTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL.

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

**AGENTS** PORTRAITS 5c, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-127 W. Adams St., Chicago.

**The Ideal Canning Apparatus**

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

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

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

It does the work of a canning factory that costs several times as much. It costs \$200 to \$450 to put up in first-class order.

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

Ask for Folder B. **JOHN T. GARNER, Dallas, Tex.,** 243 Commerce St.

**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.

## Orchard and Garden.

### FIGHTING ORCHARD PESTS.

Cleanliness is one of the first considerations in fighting orchard pests, whether of animal, insect or fungous nature. So every effort used in raking up and burning diseased leaves, and in picking and destroying dried and decaying fruits in the fall, is labor well expended.

It is now too late to spray with the lime-sulphur mixture this season, but in general the application of this mixture late in the fall, or early spring, before the buds begin to swell and before the land is too soft to prevent driving over it, is of marked importance in controlling both scale and fungous enemies. If the lime-sulphur spray has been used this season, no other spraying is required until just before the blossoming period, when bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead should be applied.

Another application of bordeaux mixture (2-5-50 formula) and arsenate of lead should be made soon after the blossoms fall, and again two or three weeks later, as an insurance against codling moth, also against apple scab and other fungous enemies.

In August and September, if bitter rot makes its appearance, all diseased fruits should be carefully picked and destroyed as fast as they appear and the trees should be sprayed every ten days or two weeks with bordeaux mixture. The gathering and destroying of infected fruits are of special importance, and in no case should be overlooked. In large orchards it will pay to have one or more men whose whole time should be given to this one work of gathering and burning diseased fruit.

While further experiments are necessary in the control of the so-called "frog-eye" fungus, it is probable that much benefit will result from the treatment suggested.

Another serious pest in some sections of the state, is the woolly aphid. Young trees with characteristic root galls should not be planted. A liberal application of tobacco dust to older trees which are thus affected may sometimes be useful.

Twig blight often appears to a destructive extent upon young thrifty apple and pear orchards. This is a bacterial disease, and no amount of spraying will be of service. Cut and burn all affected parts and avoid highly nitrogenous fertilizers.

Canker is another serious pest. Carefully cut and burn all canker spots, and paint the wounds with pure white lead and linseed oil. The same may be said for black knot of plum and cherry. — West Virginia Experiment Station.

### A TEXAS BERMUDA ONION

Texas onion growers have gone the men of the Bermuda Islands one bet-

ter, says the Texas Stockman and Farmer, and have produced a Texas Bermuda onion superior in flavor and hardness to the Bermuda Island onions. Last summer the agent of the South Texas Truck Growers' Association visited the Bermuda Islands and the Canary Islands and secured a big consignment of seed. These seed have produced this year's onion crop in Texas of a greater size and of a fine quality. Whereas it was formerly estimated that the Bermuda growers shipped a million crates of onions to this country annually. It is now estimated that their shipments this year amounted to about 380,000 crates. Some 750 carloads of onions have been shipped out of Southwest Texas already, and the movement is not yet over. It is estimated that over a thousand car loads will be shipped. These have brought prices at first as high as \$600 and \$700 a carload, before the competition of other onions came in, but now are bringing from \$400 to \$500 a carload. The gross returns of the onion crop in this part of Texas will be over a million dollars this year. This does not include the amount sold and consumed at home. A few days ago a whole ship load of onions left Galveston for Atlantic coast ports. At the present rate that the growers are prospering, Texas in a few years will have a class of onion millionaires.

### WORK UP THE WASTE PLACES

Have you ever looked over your farm and noted how much of it is grown up in weeds and grass? A little spot here and there which is a little difficult to get to with the plow is left as an unsightly blot upon the farm and offers a convenient hiding and building place for mice, rabbits and other enemies of the crop. With a little care these can be made into little truck patches that will help pay for something you must buy during the summer months and at the same time beautify the farm.

### GULF COAST TRUCK SHIPMENTS.

The gulf coast country of Texas, along the line of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico railroad has shipped nearly 800 solid cars of vegetables this season, not counting express shipments, which amount to over 30 cars. Of these 568 cars were onions, 177 cabbage, 63 cucumbers and the others lettuce, radishes watermelons, etc.

### JONES COUNTY UNION

The Farmers' Union of Jones county will meet with Midway local near Hodges on Friday and Saturday, July 3 and 4. Secretary S. W. Thompson urges all delegates to attend, as officers are to be elected and delegates to state Union chosen.

the Farmers' Union hopes to control part of the intricate system whereby the price of cotton.

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

### TITUS CO. DATES CANCELLED

Secretary L. E. Culver of the Titus County Farmers' Union requests that the appointments recently made by Brother E. C. Davis in that county be cancelled, as he cannot fill them now. It is expected that Brother Davis will fill these appointments later, and due notice will be given.

### Low Clubbing Offer

We have made arrangements whereby we can offer the Co-Operator and Murray's Swine Breeder both for one year for \$1.25. Hog raising is going to be a great industry in Texas within the next few years. In fact, the farmer who does not raise hogs now is making a serious mistake. If you want the best results, you need a hog journal. Murray's Swine Breeder is a monthly paper devoted exclusively to this business. Send us \$1.25 for the two papers.

## HOME CIRCLE



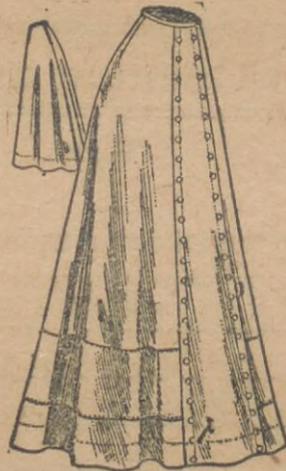
2445

### CHILD'S OVERALLS.

Paris Pattern No. 2445

All Seams Allowed.

Dark blue, brown, green or tan denim is usually chosen to develop these little all-cover garments, which protect the child from the dust and dirt while playing out of doors. If made of blue or tan, the straps which pass over the shoulders and hold the garment in place are of bright red denim; the shaped pieces at the front, back and sides, being of similar material. The back is made in two ways, either extending to the waist-line or above it, according to taste, and the right front is ornamented with a small square patch pocket. The pattern is in 5 sizes—1 to 9 years. For a child of 5 years the overalls require 2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1½ yard 36 inches wide; as illustrated, ¾ yard of contrasting material 27 inches wide.



2432

### LADIES' THREE-PIECE SKI

Paris Pattern No. 2432

All Seams Allowed.

This pretty model is particularly adaptable to the separate skirts of serge, thin flannel—either in plain colors or striped—heavy linen buck, Indian-head cotton or cotton voile. The front is made with a princess panel effect, and ornamented with buttons; these buttons forming the fastening on the left side. The back is made with a center seam and an inverted box-plait. It is fitted over the hips by darts. A wide bias band of the material is set on as a trimming above the hem; or the skirt may be left plain if desired. The pattern is in 7 sizes—22 to 34 inches, waist measure. For 26 waist the skirt requires 8½ yards of material 26 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, 4½ yards 42 inches wide, or 3½ yards 54 inches wide, 1½ yard 20 inches, ¾ yard 36 inches wide, ¾ yard 42 inches wide, or ¾ yard 54 inches wide, extra for bias band. Width of lower edge about four yards.

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

## Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham

The most stylish dresses are possible at moderate cost, with these fine Zephyrette Dress Gingham made by our scientific new process. Their beautiful designs in fast colors, and their fine, durable fabric add greatly to their economy.

New Process Dress Gingham  
SIMPSON  
Eddystone  
Zephyrette

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

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

### 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.

Brother L. B. Holloway, on the wing on a lecture trip, wrote recently from Bowie as follows: "You will find enclosed ten new subs that I succeeded in landing for you last night. The farmers express themselves as being well pleased with the paper, and show their appreciation by their actions, which is proof positive of the fact."

The Milam County Union meets July 2 and 3. The brethren are to have a Farmers' Fair also at Rockdale July 8, 9 and 10. It should prove a profitable enterprise.

### INVALID'S SAD PLIGHT

After Inflammatory Rheumatism Hair Came Out, Skin Peeled, and Bed Sores Developed—Only

### CUTICURA PROVED SUCCESSFUL

"About four years ago I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My skin peeled, and the high fever played havoc with my hair, which came out in bunches. I also had three large bed sores on my back. I did not gain very rapidly, and my appetite was very poor. I tried many 'sure cures' but they were of little help, and until I tried Cuticura Resolvent I had no real relief. Then my complexion cleared and soon I felt better. The bed sores went very soon after a few applications of Cuticura Ointment, and when I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my hair, it began to regain its former glossy appearance. Mrs. Lavina J. Henderson, 138 Broad St., Stamford, Conn., March 6 and 12, '07."



## Hog Department

### The Duroc-Jersey Hog

The Duroc-Jersey hog is a favorite with many of the Kansas and Nebraska farmers, who have come to Colorado, and there is an active demand for pure bred animals of this breed.

The Duroc-Jersey is a typical lard hog of good length, with a smooth, thick-meated body built close to the ground. It is solid red in color.

It is an active, hardy hog; a good feeder and a good grazer. When well fed it matures early and if kept until it reaches full growth can be made very heavy.

The Duroc-Jersey is a prolific breed. Records taken from hundreds of sows by the United States department of agriculture show an average of eight pigs to the litter.

Mature sows can be handled in Colorado to have two litters a year and the prolific character of the breed, together with its good feeding qualities, have made the Duroc-Jerseys popular with the farmers who have handled them.

The carcass usually shows more bone than either the Poland-China or the Berkshire, and the meat is often not so fine grained.

The Duroc-Jersey has been developed from a combination of two breeds: The Duroc, a small hog with fine bone and flesh, and the Jersey Red, a long, large, coarse hog. There is a tendency for these widely different types to show unexpectedly in the offspring unless the parents are carefully bred and selected.

Duroc-Jerseys for breeding should have constitution and quality. Coarseness of bone and hair, particularly of the hair along the back, should be avoided. The ears and head should be fine with a broad full jaw without loose skin.

Be particular that the body is full just behind the shoulders and that the chest is deep and wide. The hams and shoulders should be good and the back broad, thickly meat and slightly arched.—H. M. Cottrell, Colorado Agricultural College.

### The Tamworth Hog for Colorado

Colorado feeds are particularly adapted for growing animals and for the production of lean meat. Colorado feeders should not attempt to compete with the men in the corn belt in producing lard hogs, but they can grow cheaply the bacon type.

Many queries are received in regard to the worth of the Tamworth for this purpose.

The Tamworth is a strictly bacon hog with a body smooth, long deep and thin; light head, neck and shoulders; thin jowls; long nose and long, strong legs; color red. It has been bred to produce as large a proportion as possible of its weight in an even thickness of choice bacon.

It has been noted for over 100 years for the large production of lean meat. A 200-pound hog ready for the market will not have over one inch to one and a half inches of fat along its back.

The two strongest characteristics of the Tamworth are lean meat and large litters. For three years on the Colorado Agricultural College farm the average for all sows was ten live pigs to a litter. A 2-year-old sow, weighing 750 pounds, had eighteen live pigs at one farrowing. Fully matured sows, well cared for, can produce two litters a year. A Tamworth sow at the Iowa Agricultural College raised thirty-three pigs in one year.

Many feeding tests have been made to compare the different breeds of hogs and all show that the Tamworth will make as many pounds of gain from a given weight of feed as will the hogs of any other breed. The gain is more largely lean meat. Owing to the unusual proportion of lean the pork has a delicious flavor. The Tamworth is hardy and active and a good hog for keeping on pastures.

Many stockmen who have raised lard hogs dislike the Tamworth. To them it looks like a "razor back." They do not like its long nose, long legs and thin, long body, and think it must be a hard feeder. They are familiar with lard instead of bacon on a hog.

The first cross of a pure-bred Tamworth on other breeds produces an easy feeder that matures quickly and is generally popular with stockmen. The second cross is often unsatisfactory, the pigs in the same litter frequently being of entirely different types, some chunky and others extremely lengthy, with a variety in the mixture of colors.

The strongest objection to the Tamworth comes from farmers who neglect their pigs during the summer, when

field work crowds, planning to give them extra attention in the fall. The Tamworth will not stand stunting. Once stunted he can never be made profitable. The surplus fat of the lard hog will carry him over a period of neglect: the Tamworth does not have the lard.—H. M. Cottrell, Fort Collins.

### Rape for Hog Pasture

Perhaps there is no better annual crop than rape for hog pasture. Rape may be grown almost as early in the spring as any crop. The seed is hardy and will sprout early and the plants are not injured by frost, but during the early cool part of the season rape will not make much growth. Perhaps for earliest pasture it may be better to seed a combination of barley and oats, or barley and emmer, sowing about a bushel of barley per acre.

To add richness to the feed and also with the purpose of fertilizing the soil, field peas may be sown in combination with the grains named, in which case less than one-half as much grain should be seeded per acre, with about a bushel of the peas. Cowpeas should not be used in this way because the crop is a warm weather crop and will not start successfully when planted early in the spring. Rape may be seeded broadcast or in close drills, which requires probably four or five pounds of good seed per acre. Or the other method is to plant rape in two rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and cultivate the crop. This method requires much less seed, a pound or two being sufficient to plant an acre, and forage may be produced by planting in this way and cultivating the crop. Also by having two or three fields of rape, the hogs may be turned from one to another and while they are pasturing on one field the one from which they have been removed may be cultivated and the rape will make a new start, producing more pasture in three or four weeks.

Rape sown about the last of April or the first of May should be ready to pasture about the middle of June and should supply green forage for the hot summer period. I would advise to plant the rape in rows and cultivate the crop, turning the cows in when the rape has made a growth of about ten inches.

### Keeps Sows From Rooting

To have a sow expend her energies and time turning over the sod is detrimental to the welfare of the litter, in the opinion of the Iowa Homestead. She will not give her pigs the same chance as would one that is kept from rooting. The Homestead advises the feeding of a ration containing a liberal supply of flesh-forming material, such as one composed of equal parts of corn and mill feed, to which is added a pound of oil meal a day for each sow, or a half pound of tallow. This, with free access to salt, will tend to prevent the sows from desiring to root. If that does not succeed then ringing or snouting is advised. While some do not favor the latter method, deeming it a cruel practice, swine breeders cannot afford to have their grass, alfalfa or clover fields destroyed simply to gratify the whims of a few old sows.

Regarded in the right light, ringing hogs is not a cruel practice. There is very little pain attached to the process of ringing, and it does not interfere with the animal's eating in any way other than that of turning over the sod in search of the mineral matter the hog system craves. When this is supplied in their feed there is no need of their rooting. In times past when swine were in a wild state it was necessary for them to root to procure their food, but in the state of domestication, as they are now, there is no need for them to forage for their feed. Man provides them with the necessary feed, or should do so, and as our worthy contemporary says, we cannot afford to gratify their whims at the expense of a ruined pasture land.

### Application of Business Principles in Selling reeders

In swine breeding success is indicated by the amount of money one secures for his labor. This is determined by two sources, the quality of the stock and the method of selling it. Some breeders raise a very good quality of stock, but are poor salesmen; others with inferior stock make it bring better returns because they devote time and attention to the methods used to make sales.

In the sale of any article or animal the evidence of genuineness must be present, anything which makes an explanation necessary to prove quality

and correctness is a detriment. The breeder, who offering his stock explains the missing numbers in their pedigrees by saying: "I have not recorded the sire and dam of these pigs yet because I did not know whether the pigs would be good or not, but I have their pedigrees and can record them. I assure you these pigs are all right every way; if not I will make it right," is standing in his own light.

Such methods will not work now. Times have changed, and an actual certified pedigree is demanded. Such a pedigree convinces the buyer at once that the stock is all right, that the breeder is up-to-date and is using the best methods in his business. The breeder selling at public sale should see to it that no possibility of a doubt can exist to annoy him on his sale day. Have all pedigrees complete and ready to hand over to purchasers.

### AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING.



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

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

Make all transfers and in every way back up his stock with all evidence of purity and genuineness the improved methods of the present day afford, and buyers will remain buyers from year to year.—Coleman's Rural World.

### THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS



3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND WITH SELF FEEDER PROFITS IN HAY BALING 2

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.

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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.

### 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

**YOU NEED THE BEST**  
Therefore Consult  
**Dr. J. H. Terrill**

285 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.



Dr. J. H. Terrill

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Remember not a Dollar need be Paid Until Cured**  
IF YOUR CASE IS ACCEPTED - CURE IS GUARANTEED - IT COSTS YOU NOTHING FOR CONSULTATION OR EXAMINATION.

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

Visit me in person during the Elk's Convention, July 12 to 19. Reduced rates on all Railroads to Dallas.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, President. **TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE** 285 Main St. Dallas, Texas.

**LAMAR COUNTY UNION POSTPONED**

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

**UNION ORGANIZERS**

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

- J. E. Morton, Dublin, Erath county.
- F. R. 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.
- O. L. Futch, Emilee, Tyler county.
- W. B. Franklin, Stanton, Martin county.
- W. H. Head, Clarksville, Red River county.
- J. C. Crow, Clarksville, Red River county.
- G. J. Woodruff, Cooper, route No. 3,

**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.

**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 E. Bowden, Rowena, Runnels county.
- J. H. Muse, Bridgeport, Wise county.
- J. E. Beene, Burleson, Johnson county.
- Sam J. Hampton, Fort Worth, Tarrant county.
- W. S. Elliott, Thrall, Williamson county.
- J. A. Wheeler, Moody, route No. 1, Bell county.
- R. A. Eubanks, Meridian, Bosque county.
- W. T. Garner, Killeen, lock box 146, Bell county.
- J. W. Evans, Pilot Point, Denton county.
- N. J. Whitley, Bremond, Robertson county.
- F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.
- G. W. Brister, Oxlen, Runnels county.
- J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.
- H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.
- J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.
- F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.
- William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.
- P. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.
- J. H. Carllie, New Waverly, Walker county.
- A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.

- G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.
  - Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.
  - J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.
  - R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.
  - 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.

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  - J. E. Montgomery, vice president, Gleason, Tenn.
  - R. H. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer, Bebee, Ark.
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- Executive Committee: R. H. McCulloch, Bebee; A. I. Austin, Gilkee; J. C. Palmer, J. E. Rodgers, J. E. Doyle.

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- O. P. Ford, lecturer, McFall.
- J. N. Hutte, conductor, Lincoln.
- M. G. Lumsden, sergeant-at-arms, Dutton.
- M. J. Taylor, doorkeeper, Lawrence.

**Florida**

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  - S. Newburn, conductor, Madison.
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  - W. M. Carlisle, lecturer, Dukes.
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  - C. E. Gray, conductor, Columbus.
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- field, Hallowell; W. F. Brown, Inka; Burlingame; J. H. Torline, Bellefont.
- W. F. Eames, Delphos; J. M. Norman,

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  - J. A. Ambrose, chaplain, Ruston.
  - W. H. Porter, conductor, DeSoto.
  - George W. Smith, doorkeeper, Washington.
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  - J. E. Beane, doorkeeper.
  - W. W. Scott, conductor.
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  - 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.