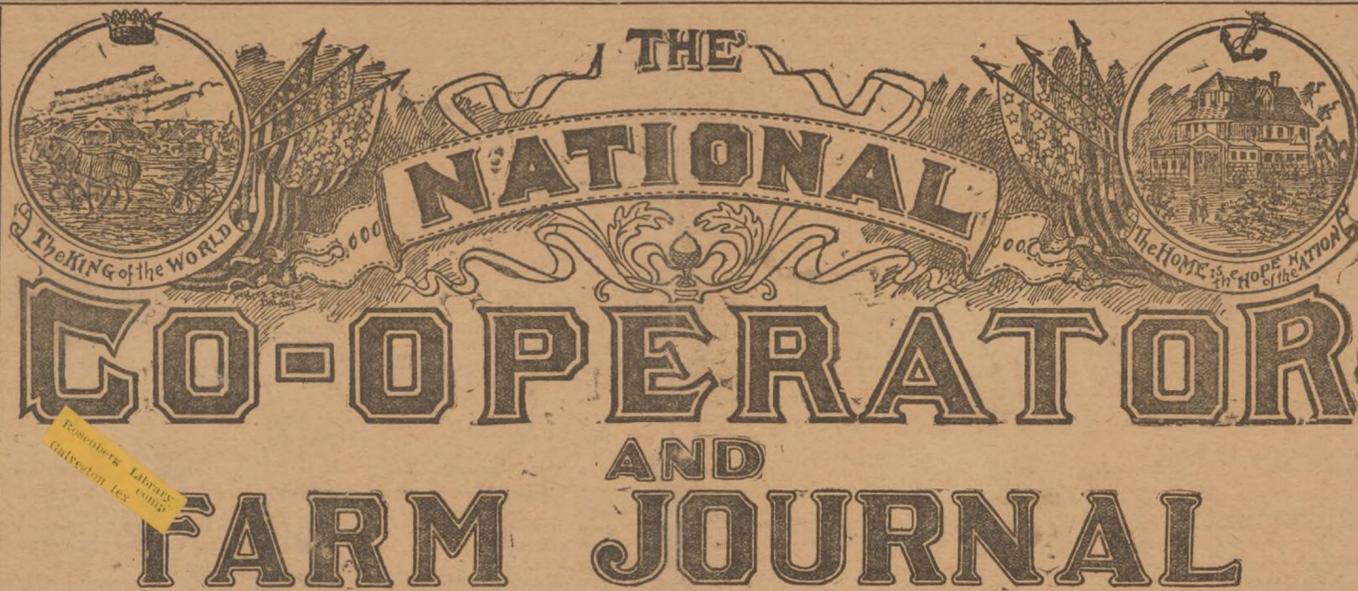


Southern  
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United With

The  
National  
Co-Operator  
and  
Farm  
Journal



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Farmers  
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Journal

## To Build Warehouses And Use Them, Is The Necessity Confronting The Farmers' Union

THEN TO STORE IT AND TO HOLD THE COTTON SO AS TO MARKET IT ONLY AS THE SPINDLES OF THE WORLD REQUIRE IT EACH WEEK THAT THERE MAY NEVER BE AN OVER-SUPPLY TO THE SPINNING DEMAND, IS THE SAME, SAFE, CERTAIN METHOD TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM FOR SECURING AND MAINTAINING JUST, HONEST, REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR THE RETURNS OF HONEST TOIL AND FOR LEGITIMATE INVESTMENTS IN LANDS, TEAMS AND MACHINERY.

The busy season is upon us, it is true, and the mind of every farmer is intent upon his crops, the crops for this good year, 1908. It is meet and proper to give this matter due consideration and study well the proportions of the crops you will each plant this year, each one being sure to put in large staks for the use of a few for home use as well, so as to be independent of the world, as far as it is possible to be, for the living, thus being enabled to hold the money crop, cotton here in the South, for the safe, honest price agreed upon.

But there are other fortifications we must make for our defense, and preparations for the offensive warfare, we will have to wage to secure our rights and maintain our supremacy. The chief among these defensive and offensive efforts that we must make, the building of warehouses is the most important, indeed, is the all important effort. We have 1500 or 1600 warehouses for cotton in the South, but they are not a drop in the bucket, comparatively speaking, to what we must have. We ought to have warehouses enough to shelter every bale of cotton raised in the South—certainly enough to hold all The Farmers Union cotton grown and we can have them with proper endeavor.

We must make that endeavor. The cares and labors of pitching, cultivating and gathering this year's crops must not be permitted to interfere with that other imperative duty, the organization of warehouse companies and the construction of the warehouses. When we say the organization of warehouse companies, we of course mean Farmers Union companies, for it is a necessity so paramount to all other things, that the members of The Farmers Union must alone own and manage the warehouses in which they store their cotton, that it is an unnecessary statement for us to more than call attention to this fact.

We calculate that the 1600 warehouses The Farmers' Union had in operation last year would house and shelter 2,400,000 bales of uncompressed cotton and we calculate that they did not cost less than \$3,000,000. These facts being correct, is it not apparent that it will be an easy matter to double that number of warehouses this year and be able thereby to store and shelter 4,800,000 bales of cotton off the market until The Farmers'

Union itself sees proper to let it go there? Does it take any argument to show the necessity for such a desirable consummation, for so sane, safe a condition of affairs? But would it not be very much better indeed, to build a still greater number, than merely to double this year what we already have? One thing be sure to remember—there is no danger of having too many warehouses. It would be well indeed if there was warehouse room to store every bale of cotton the South produces, for in addition to the facility for holding the crop off the market, they protect it from the weather and by that means enable us to command a better price. The loss to the South each year from weather stains and careless protection as well as wrapping runs largely up into the millions, so much really, that it alone, if saved would pay for all the warehouses needed.

You know there is a proposition being made by some business interests for the licensing and maintenance of warehouses in the South in which to store cotton that there may be kept on hand regularly a stock of 500,000 to 1,500,000 bales, nearly all of spinners cotton," it being argued in favor of this movement that it enhances and keep up the price of American cotton, and that it will "be a great blessing to the honest planters, dealers, spinners and exporters" and "enable the South to get the best prices for their cotton, and borrow money easily and cheaply to carry it." This means that it is a more perfect development and to a successful fruition commends itself and that it has proven itself, imperfect and incomplete as it yet is, that it, and it alone, furnishes the key for the success of The Farmers' Union movement.

The cotton raised in the South belongs to the men (and women) whose toil and privations produce it and they are the ones to build, own and control the warehouses in which to store it. This will be the case with those warehouses The Farmers' Union will use for housing their cotton. But, as the main purpose for building the warehouses is to enable the producers of the cotton to hold it off the market until they get good and ready to sell, let other people build warehouses if they want to. It is their legal privilege to do so and The Farmers' Union has no disposition to prevent them if they could. Many of our non-union friends have helped us to get our price for our 1907 cotton crop by holding theirs off the market also, and it would be well for those of them who cannot, or will not join our ranks to have a place to store their cotton the better to be able to hold.

But we are not depending upon other people for anything and least of all, for Farmers' Union warehouses. That proposition is exclusively our own and we will exclusively attend to it and build all we can this year—fully as many as we already have, let it be, at least.

Will warehouses pay any dividends? Wherever there is a Farmers' Union warehouse, the management and stock holders say it has paid, some of them having paid for themselves entirely. Write to any Union warehouse you know of and make inquiries. Get the figures of cost of building, running expenses, receipts and what the surplus for dividends is, and thus satisfy yourselves fully on this point. But suppose a Union warehouse only pays its running expenses (a supposition that will not pan out) will it not be a paying investment in that it enables you to hold your cotton for

the Union's minimum price and in that it protects your cotton from weather damages, making your cotton cleaner, whiter and every way better and easier of sale? No one can deny that such will be the results.

The main consideration, however, just now, with The Farmers' Union is that warehouses will enable them to hold their cotton and control the market and the ability to control the market is the imperative necessity in the tremendous struggle The Farmers' Union is making against the splendidly organized and equipped forces that have these five years of its life opposed it and tried so hard and by every means, not only to defeat it each year, but actually to destroy it.

The spinners of Europe and America need 289,000 bales of cotton, weighing 500 pounds each, weekly, to keep their spindles moving. They always want a little surplus on hand, so let us say that they will take 300,000 bales of cotton each week of the fifty-two weeks in the year. They don't want any more than this, because they don't want to incur the expense of maintaining warehouses in which to store large stocks of cotton, nor the insurance they would be compelled to pay hence they only buy as they need the raw material. During the ghastly low priced years of the past, this fact has been one of the main causes for those low prices and especially is this the cause for low prices at the opening of the season in September. The market, consequent upon the low prices, went down to starvation figures. It can very well be argued that the spinners knew very well what the result would be when he didn't buy, hence he would wait until prices dropped to what he wanted them and then he could buy, perhaps a month ahead. There was no market, save a fictitious one, ever, in the past, and will never be in the future except when the spinners begin to need supplies for their spindles. Just remember this and study the necessity, if it is not already plain, for The Farmers' Union to control the market, to keep cotton until the spinners speak and then to be ready to reply and to reply in our own language, on our own terms, for our own price.

Do you not know that all the people in the world, with millions of money to back them up, may make all the contracts for the delivery of raw cotton they please and all the spinners on earth make contracts to deliver yarns and all the millmen in existence may make contracts to deliver cloths, but no man can deliver the raw cotton, no spinner can deliver the yarn, no millman can deliver the cloths unless they can get the cotton and if The Farmers' Union will build the warehouses we so urgently suggest for them to build, store their cotton in them and hold for their prices, marketing only as fast as the spindles can consume it,—if The Farmers' Union will do these things they will never be able to get the cotton—not a sufficiency to answer any purpose.

Now brother farmers, we trust we have made the points we have attempted to make, clear to you, that you see the necessity for warehouses; that you comprehend the duty incumbent upon you of preparing as many of them as possible; of filling them with your cotton; of having raised enough of provender for your livestock and food for your families to enable you to hold your cotton in the warehouses, and the absolute demand upon you that you market only as it is called for by the spindles of the world.

## Pres. Barrett's Strong Address Appeals To Heart And Mind

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN:

We have just closed at Memphis the greatest meeting the farmers of this country have ever held.

In numbers, in enthusiasm and in co-operative fellowship it surpassed all the meetings that have gone before and furnishes the most gratifying and conclusive evidence that The Farmers' Union is neither at a standstill nor a sluggard in the progressive march of the times.

From first to last the same harmony prevailed that has always characterized the organization, and the plans for the ensuing year were agreed upon without dissent or division.

When we look backward and contemplate the steady and stately achievements of the past three years—all that our great organization has done and all that its splendid powers make possible for the future—we may well rejoice, and the spirit of amazement at the work may give place to thankfulness for the grace that has guided our efforts and the helpful harmony that has made them win.

There is absolutely no reason known to men why The Farmers' Union should not become—if it is not already so—the greatest business organization in the world. We are marching now sturdily and hopefully toward that goal.

We must inevitably mold the South, the West and the North into an irresistible and beneficent compact that will sway the Nation for the Na-

tion's good. In a great cause that is neither selfish nor unprofitable we must help ourselves, and in so doing, help our country to a larger and nobler plane of happiness and prosperity.

Who is there among us who doubts our power or capacity to serve this noble purpose in the history of our times.

The things that we fight for are laudable things and logical things. The claims that we make are reasonable and righteous claims. The betterment we seek must and surely will include the betterment of our country and of all the people of every class. God helps those who help themselves and we are best invoking the Divine blessing and sturdiest when we stand sturdy and steadfast for the measures and the party which increase our character and enlarge our prosperity.

Let me congratulate you once more that in the face of panics and amid prices falling everywhere we have held steadfast the values of our farm products and sustained cotton at the rim of what we ask even though the bottom dropped from stocks and bad securities. But for the banded strength of 2,000,000 farmers cotton would have fallen from its high estate to a five-cent value. The world knows this and the world respects and hears a body that can defend its own.

Two little words of counsel will suffice for this message of today. It is better to single-shot one idea than to scatter bird-shot suggestions over a wide area of advice.

First: Let us make our farms everywhere self-supporting and we can smile into the face of every panic which gamblers are able to manipulate. Let every farm be a province of plenty a walled city of industrial defense. Let us sow and reap from the soil that is ours the necessities of life and we can then in any possible emergency forget the luxuries and defy the conspirators who would starve us into industrial submission to their plans. Tickle the soil with muscle and touch it with brain and it will furnish everything we need and build the best established rampart against our enemies.

And once more, be wary of the politicians. As the organization grows greater and more powerful, the scheming politician with his skilled lieutenants becomes more and more solicitous of our happiness and success and more and more determined to use it as the stepping stone to his personal profit or his political preferment. Watch this fellow and avoid him to the end. By this man the Farmers' Alliance fell but by this man let us never fall. Give every man thine ear but few thy tongue. Weigh counsel carefully and with keen eyes consider the man who gives it.

And may the God of our fathers guide us in continual discretion to the welfare of our families, our country and the right.

Loyally yours,

CHARLES S. BARRETT,  
National President.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks. The economical quality-fabric; durable cloth and fast color. For 65 years the standard for mourning dresses because of its intensity and lustre.

DIVERSIFIED LETTER. Several Things Treated of All Well And All-Important, Live Questions To The Union.

Editor Co-Operator: We have in Levita Local in Coryell County, forty members, and there has not been a great deal of cotton sold by the members of our Local. Some have sold, I suppose, because of their indebtedness, which I believe is right to do. Our Union is progressing nicely.

We have a warehouse in our county and there is cotton in it; don't you forget it. And 15 cents is the key to the door, and the man that wants our cotton can get it at 15 cents per pound.

I am proud of our Order and am willing to do all in my power to help benefit it. I believe that every man that will look the facts in the face will not hesitate to say that The Farmers' Union is a great and grand organization.

Some of our brethren seem to want to build mills. Let's not be in a hurry about building mills. I say, we will build mills when we are forced to and then we will be doing exactly right.

I believe in diversification and am glad to state that the man I have rented land of, believes in the same, and I am not bound to plant so much cotton and so much corn. I can plant to suit my notions. He is a Union man; but there are members of The

Farmers' Union, renters, who are obligated to plant so much cotton and so on.

I am strictly against a man that is a Union man giving a mortgage on his cotton to any person. If there is a member in any Local that is so situated that he has to buy on credit, if he is an honest and energetic farmer and not a spendthrift, I believe he would do his duty by stating his condition to his Local and as brethren there would be a way provided; and I want to say just here, if I were in a condition that I needed credit and couldn't borrow money and go to a merchant and ask for credit, and the merchant had known me for several years and ask me to sign a mortgage on any future cotton crop, I would tell him I had no crop, and then if he would not credit me, I would remember him in the future. I don't blame a merchant for wanting security for his goods, but I do blame him for wanting a man to mortgage something that is not in sight. Brothers, let's keep out of debt and not abuse all merchants because some merchants do wrong. So the merchants should not condemn The Farmers' Union because they have some members that are not true blue.

I am strictly in favor of the Union keeping our business to ourselves and let the non-union men guess what the Union is doing. Keep our price to ourselves. And another thing I'm in favor of, is to not let the non-union man store cotton in our warehouses unless he will agree to let it stay until the minimum price is reached. The reason for this is they will rush their cotton in the warehouse and if the warehouses are not sufficient to hold all the cotton raised by the time some of the Union men get their cotton ready to store, the warehouse is full and then the Union cotton will have to lay out in the weather and there is not a great deal of benefit to the Union man to put his cotton in the warehouse after it has been in the weather for several months. I know of several Union men that had to let their cotton stay in the weather on account of our warehouse being full of Union, and I suppose, non-union cotton too. I say, let the farmers all join the Union and build more warehouses.

Let's all raise more to eat and then we will not have to go in debt. Let's raise everything on the farm that is possible to sell and keep plenty to last from one crop to the other. We have onions that we raised last year and it will soon be time for onions for all farmers to do. Let's practice what we preach.

J. L. WARD. Levita, Tex.

One dollar invested in a subscription for the Co-Operator is worth more to a Local than ten dollars spent for a spread eagle speech by the best hot air operator in the organization.

PROGRESSING WELL.

To The National Co-Operator: Our Local, Cherry Hill, is doing all they can to uphold the great cause.

Randolph County Union has a warehouse nearly completed and our little band contributed their part freely to this enterprise. Most all of us had to let others price our cotton this year, but I think the tide will change by next fall and we can have the farmers singing, "Go-Way Back and Sit Down," demanding without fear honest prices for what the grand old farmers of this and other States produce.

Brother, stay with the Union. Help fight the battles for there's victory just ahead. Raise what you eat and have a surplus for some poor brother. Help them that can't help themselves, and victory is sure. Stand by your pledges. Falter not. Show the world we are going to have what is just and honest for what we raise.

Most of the farmers in this State are poor, but they are staying with the principles of the Order just as

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though they were worth \$50,000 each. Stay out of debt. Give no mortgages, then what you raise is yours. Then you can demand what you want for your products and get it.

Before giving a mortgage, just starve one year and then be your own boss for the first time in thirty-five years.

There are several who are trying to ride in to office on a Union ticket. Brother, give them the marble heart and let the world know we are not in politics.

Look after the welfare of your brothers and ever be ready to encourage the enterprise taken up by the Union workers.

C. M. PENN, Business Agent. Noland, Ark.

Watch your label and renew before your time expires.

WANTS A PERMANENT PRICE.

Editor Co-Operator: The following resolutions were passed by our Colony Local:

Resolved, That we favor the plan of adopting and setting a permanent price on middling cotton throughout our natural lifetime, and that we work to have our State and National Unions set a permanent price throughout the South. We believe that by this method we would know more about how to manage our farming affairs. We could buy land and give our notes and know just what to depend on. Our merchants would know better how to arrange their business.

In fact, the world that has to depend on cotton would know just what we would sell cotton at and just what they would have to pay for cotton goods.

We also voted to keep our Union affairs a secret from the world.

We especially ask the Locals all over the South to take up this matter of setting a permanent price on cotton. We do not believe that 15 cents would be too high to set on cotton, because we are buying cotton goods now on 20 cent basis from the manufacturers.

J. A. GRAY, Secretary. Flatonia, Tex.

BRO. W. H. BOLIN.

On Jan. 23, 1908, death came to our esteemed brother, W. H. Bolin. His family has lost a tender and loving husband, a kind and indulgent

He was a faithful member of the Farmers' Union at Parsley, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Parsley, Tex.

P. H. HICKS. UNION DOING WELL.

Editor Co-Operator: I am away back up here in Tennessee where we are weak and young in the cause, but coming on top, you bet.

Just got home from our County Union meeting. We had one of the grandest times of our lives. We had State Organizer Upton with us and he made us a grand talk.

We have two warehouses in our county, one here and one at Obion. We are holding 750 bales of cotton in the two and as some told me to-day, we will let it stay there until it molds over, or get the 15 cents.

I think my time is about out for your valuable paper. I don't think that I could get along without it. Send me some sample copies. I think I can get you some new subscribers.

W. H. CLARK. Troy, Tenn.

BRO. H. FREEMAN.

On Oct. 31, 1907, the death angel took from us a dear brother, a devoted father and husband.

Bro. H. Freeman was ninety-one years old. Bro. Freeman had been a minister of the gospel for fifty years and died as he lived, trusting in Christ. Bro. Freeman was a member of Locum Local.

Resolved, That Locum Local Union extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to The National Co-Operator for publication.

T. J. CREIGHTON, J. L. SMITH, N. J. CHUM, Committee. New Albany, Miss.

A BIG LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator: We have the strongest and best Local Union in Dunklin County, Missouri, if not in the State. Our membership last quarter was one hundred and twenty-three but we divided up to start another Local and lost fourteen, but we are going after others to fill these vacancies.

We have a Union gin at Kennett, one at Cardwell, one at Hornersville, one at Senath, one at McGuire, and one at Clarkton. The most of us

have ginned our cotton. We have no warehouse yet, but will build three this year.

Our County Union has just held its quarterly meeting and Bro. Montgomery, President of the Tennessee State Union was with us and made us a speech that taught us much and worked us up to greater efforts.

I am in favor of the plan proposed by the Texas delegates at the Memphis conference for secrecy of the Union minimum price and a sliding scale.

I take Co-Operator because I could not do without it. I like to read the good letters.

J. H. SOUTHERN, President. Kennett, Mo.

MORTGAGES CONDEMNED.

Editor Co-Operator: At our last meeting of Bishop Union one of the brothers had one of the late blank mortgages, and I was requested to read it to the Union, which I did, and after reading and discussing the impropriety of signing the mortgage the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, We see some credit merchants have got up a mortgage that when signed absolutely takes away the liberty of the man who signs it; therefore be it

Resolved, That Bishop Union unqualifiedly condemns said mortgage system and pledge ourselves to steer clear of the iniquitous instrument. We feel that we can make out in some way to live and keep our manhood unshackled from the commercial world.

J. L. BOATNER, Secretary. Elliott, Tex.

BRO. RILEY McCANE.

Whereas, On the 20th day of January, 1903, God called from the stage of action our neighbor, friend and brother Riley McCane.

Resolved, That Poplin Local Union has lost a true member, this community one of the best citizens, his wife a true husband and his child a loving father.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to the family, one to The National Co-Operator for publication.

ALLEN TROWBRIDGE, J. R. SUMMERS, N. O. PIERCE, Committee.

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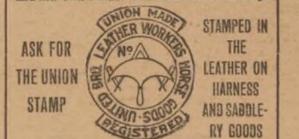


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Nobody praises the hen when she lays no eggs, nor the laboring man when he produces no profit.

FARMERS There Are Good Reasons

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WHAT IS CO-OPERATION AND WHAT IS NOT CO-OPERATION.

First. The only kind that is worth anything is voluntary co-operation. All men are co-operators, but sometimes do not know it. Now, let's see where we begin and where we leave off, and what is the object of it all.

The object is to build up a bigger, better, stronger individual. To attain to a higher ideal of life and living. Co-operation commenced with life itself—co-operation of the sexes. It is not so long ago we saw the example of co-operation in the husking-bee, the logging-bee, the house or barn raising, the exchange of day's work among the farmers. But with the advent of great machines brought out by the genius of man (God's gift), this form of co-operation passed away. And with these inventions came the obliteration, almost, of time and space (look at the wireless telegraphy), making necessary a broader co-operation. When the East and the West, and the North and the South wanted to exchange their products, and the modern means of machine production and communication, the necessity for greater factories arose. And it was then that the individual owner gave way and the corporation was born.

As commerce became so very, very extensive, only corporations could handle it, and the same is true of transportation. All of which is a form of co-operation for those in it, and fails in building up the mass of individuals, because it is the most potent means yet found for their exploitation. And therefore is not what we want. With the forcing of collective production and distribution came the necessity for co-operation upon the part of wage-workers. And the labor union was born! With the formation of the trusts, the stock exchanges, came the necessity for the Grange, The Farmers' Union and other producers' organizations for their mutual protection. All steps toward co-operation, that will give to every man the full product of his labor, and is pure co-operation, and is the kind we want. It is the kind that the Rio Grande Woolen Mills Co. (Co-operative), is proposing to The Farmers' Union. One that will bring the wool growers, the cotton growers, the wheat growers, the stock growers, all labor union men, into one

of our people will take in humanity, and is the sign of the times pointing to, and is what your sense of justice will lead you to. Take the initiative in giving to humanity.

The two million members of The Farmers' Union have it in their power to successfully launch such an advanced co-operation, that can only take the place of all those we have seen before. And that have taught what true co-operation is. I urge upon this committee the consideration of the most advanced thought upon this subject and not to a step backwards, by establishing co-operation that is broad enough to serve the wants of all the people with whom you want an exchange of necessities. I urge upon you to beware of any effort that has for its object the exploitation of any single individual or part of society, to the profit of yourselves. Be you one man or one million, exploitation remains the same.

Co-operation that is pure co-operation gives the benefit to him who creates the possibility. And that is the patron, the producer of raw materials, and the wage-workers are the patrons of the machines that are the modern means of their supply and exploitation. Let the patrons co-operatively own the machines and get the benefits that now go to their direct and indirect owners. That has been the means of piling up great wealth in the hands of a few persons and prevents you having an exchange of your products. And therefore caused a time of distress in the midst of plenty. A condition that has indeed opened our eyes to the need of a more general co-operation.

Our claim only is to have worked out such a plan. And we, for the reasons set forth above, ask that you use them. Should you concur in the thoughts heretofore given, it will be an easy matter to commence operations. A call made to the Union Locals will bring out enough volunteers to get out and get the subscribing patrons that it takes to make a success. They will have to supply the fixed capital that is used in buildings and machinery. This amount is only \$10 per capita. When 100,000 or more participate to manufacture their own necessities in wool, cotton and leather, then it is necessary to have a working capital. That, used in paying for raw materials and labor. This amount per capita is not over \$40.00 and must be borrowed (if not in hand in cash). And for this purpose we bring forth our so-called credit plan. (There is a vast difference between the use and the abuse of credit). It is especially for the purpose of bringing about equal ownership. And to make one's own patronage earn for him the most of that ownership, by his getting the unnecessary and unearned profit that is now going to the direct and indirect owners of toll-collecting machines, that we propose the plans. By your patronage you have given your credit to some one that has found it to be a very valuable thing. We say by our credit plan: LOAN (not give) to your own company your credit, in the form of your note for \$50, covering ten shares of Co-operative Manufacturing Stock, paying down \$10 in cash, and having it indorsed upon the note, which supplies the fixed capital. Then the earnings, by the fact of the machines being yours, working for you, getting the profits of your own patronage, of their making things of absolute necessity for you, being indorsed upon the note, until the sum of \$50 is reached.

That, in fact, you have not spent or invested a single red cent, because the \$10 in cash you put up, advanced, for fixed capital, you get back by saving that amount in value and price on the first suit of clothes, or on two pairs of bed blankets bought from your company. Then the profit in making these things goes on your note. And really you have invested nothing but your patronage. And shows how powerful both patronage and co-operation are. This plan has built every railroad and other large industry. Men have given their notes, have issued bonds and mortgages against their machinery. You have supplied the patronage, or labor, to operate them. And the profit paid their (not your) notes, their bonds and mortgages. So you see but one difference between these plans. In the present case your patronage gives the other fellow the ownership, while our plan makes the patron and wage-worker the owner. Read this, taken from the Machinist Journal of this year; it tells you how you have been sleeping:

DON'T WAKE 'EM UP.

"What did you tell that man just now?" "I told him to hurry." "What right have you to tell him to hurry?" "I pay him to hurry." "What do you pay him?" "Two dollars a day." "Where did you get the money to pay him with?" "I sell bricks." "Who makes the bricks?" "He does." "How many bricks does he make?" "Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks a day." "Then, instead of you paying him, he pays you \$5 a day for standing around and telling him to hurry." "Well, but I own the machinery?" "How did you get the machinery?" "Sold the bricks and bought it." "Who made the bricks?" "Shut up! You'll wake the fools up, and then they'll make bricks for themselves."

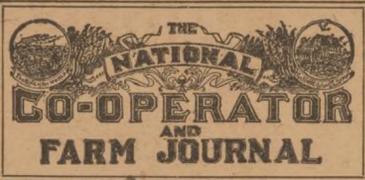
Here is a practical plan—one that has been proved, and one that we hope you will adopt, because it is practical and is broad enough to match conditions and requirements of the present day. And you must admit that it must be one in which all organizations may and must participate. All of this we claim for these plans. And our company is organized to carry them out. There is no way in which people can lose. We submit them to you for your adoption and recommendation, just as an inventor would a machine he had perfected. If you adopt it as the best, it is yours, with which to benefit yourselves and all other organizations that follow your lead.

RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO. (Co-operative), Albuquerque, New Mexico.

First, find out how many will subscribe. If enough—100,000 or more—then call for the pledges to be sent to your State Treasurer, to be paid out upon the order of the members you direct placed upon our board of directors, and who hold a majority control, and the proper start is made. All the rest is a matter of detail.

Respectfully submitted, RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO. (Co-operative), Albuquerque, New Mexico.





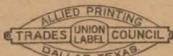
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O. P. PYLE  
President and Editor.  
GEO. B. LATHAM  
General Manager.

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



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

This schedule of prices was agreed upon at the National Convention of the Farmers' Union held at Little Rock, September 3, 1907, and all members are expected to maintain them during the year 1907-1908. The key to success in this organization is Controlled Marketing. Don't dump your crop on the market the month you harvest it. Help to make these prices stand by refusing to sell for less. Organize and stay organized:  
Cotton, middling, per lb. \$ 15  
Wheat, No. 2, red, per bu. 1 00  
Corn, No. 2, per bu. 35  
Cotton seed, per ton. 20 00  
Do not sell for less.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Take a look at the label on your paper and see if your time expires. Your paper will stop when your time expires. This is 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.

A business organization works in politics only in a business way.

Plant hogs and poultry. There never has been too much of either planted.

It is a warehouse and not political wrangling you need in your community just now.

Let us never forget that we must build our own system of marketing. We must depend upon OURSELVES.

Large clubs are rolling in every day. Keep them coming. Place The Co-Operator where it will do the most good.

The man who has a living at home can market his products as he wishes, and he is the only one who can.

The politician is watching The Farmers' Union, to see what it can do for him. Let us see what we can do to him.

Let us keep on building this class organization attending to our own business, leaving that of others alone. We will have enough to do.

In a successful political campaign one prejudice is worth a thousand arguments, but it is not the politics we want, it is warehouses.

Has the politician told you yet how dearly he loves you? If not, he will soon do so. Ask him what he thinks of the warehouse proposition.

We are now all pulling for the same shore, by falling into line with business evolution. What a great business organization we are to build.

Press forward. This great organization is going forward till there is a complete understanding among the producers of the land. Read President Barrett's address in this issue.

The magazine writers are calling The Farmers' Union a cotton-holding trust. Well, if it is, what is to be done about it? We will keep on building it greater and stronger every day.

TWO LEGS.

Why try to stand on one leg, the warehouse, when we need two legs?

Co-Operator, printed February 5, says: "Every warehouse built is another link in the great chain which is to form a more perfect system. Build the warehouse."

In the same issue Thomas E. Knight, of Clarendon, Ark., wrote: "Our warehouse is completed and as I have been all over the county, I find that our house, though it cost \$2,500, will not hold all of the cotton. The merchants and bankers are in favor of the holding of cotton for 15 cents."

What is the matter with Brother Knight's warehouse? It is either too small or the bales of cotton are too large. The remedy must be to increase the size and cost of the warehouse or decrease the size of the bales of cotton. Co-Operator repeats its slogan, "Build the Warehouse," but how big and at what cost?

Decrease the size of the bales of cotton and Brother Knight's warehouse will hold twice the weight of cotton. Then, by all means, instead of increasing the size and cost of the warehouse, decrease the size of the bales of cotton—by gin compression.

A gin compress will save one-half the cost of building the warehouse, \$1,500, will save 60 cents on every 500 pounds of lint cotton spent by bagging and ties—say \$1,500 more, and will leave 50 cents compression charges on each 500 pounds of lint cotton, say \$1,500 more, aggregating \$4,500.

This \$4,500, if saved, would pay for a warehouse worth \$1,500, holding as much gin compressed cotton as a \$3,000 warehouse would hold of square bale cotton, and pay for a gin compress, \$1,475, and earn \$1,500 clear in compress charges the first year.

"Build the warehouse" on credit, if need be, buy a gin compress, on credit if need be, and pay for both out of the \$4,500 saved by the compress.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Perhaps the most reliable cotton statistician living today is the Englishman, Mr. Ellison albeit he leans to the manufacturers' side of the question. Beyond cavil, he is the best informed man either in America or Europe along the statistical lines he makes a study.

In January, just past, he gave the mill consumption of cotton by Great Britain as 78,000 and of the Continent as 106,000 bales, weekly, or a total European weekly consumption of 184,000 bales of cotton. This means American and cotton from other countries a yearly total of 9,568,000 bales. American mills, which includes those of Canada and Mexico, use 5,500,000 bales, putting it in round numbers. This makes the total mill consumption of cotton per annum of 15,000,000 bales, in round numbers. Of this amount America must furnish seven-eighths or 13,125,000 bales and we have not made that much (the 1907 crop) by over 2,000,000 bales.

What do these facts portend? Here stands America today, the great cotton producing country of earth and the small area embraced in the Southern States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas alone containing those cotton lands! (It is true Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico and Virginia each grow a little cotton, but all combined hardly exceeding 50,000 bales the very best years.) Just consider the wondrously small space of the Globe's surface that will produce cotton! It is these named Southern States of our great American Republic that alone can clothe the peoples of all the world! What a monopoly we have, and to think that we will permit European Nations to price for us our monopoly; We of this country, and especially we of the Southern States, should reap this harvest to enrich us and make us the most prosperous and wealthiest Nation under the sun in this, the twentieth century, or that ever existed since time began.

But again, what do these facts portend? Do they not show positively, even beyond cavil or the quibble of a doubt, that with our little 1907 cotton crop of 10,500,000—or 11,600,000 bales as the Government report puts it—that the mills of the world are already short of cotton and must be much shorter by the ideas of March? These mills must have cotton. They can only get it from us—from The Farmers' Union virtually, now.

WAR IS IMMINENT.

That there is to be a great war this year between the producers of cotton and General Supply and Demand, on the other side, is now almost a certainty. The latter is now firmly entrenched and is expecting a certain victory. It remains to be seen if the farmer will also

get in shape for the battle. This great General with the aid of the spinners, and the other bears, their allies, have routed us so far this year, though we hope yet by our persistence to gain the battle. It does seem, but for the financial conditions, that we have had the advantage this year—a crop of only 11,000,000 bales, with a prospective consumption of 13,000,000 bales. It does seem that we should have whipped the fight long ago, and, we surely would, but for the unceasing fight made upon us by those whose interest it is to buy cheap cotton—the spinners of the world.

The Co-Operator, thinking back over what has been and contemplating what might be, wishes to sound a note of warning. If, with such a season and an early frost, as last year, we can raise 11,000,000 bales of cotton, what amount is it possible to produce this year, if we have a favorable season and a late frost? The possibilities are that we may produce 15,000,000 bales, though we hope, that, by a reduction of the acreage by planting to other crops, that this will not be the case. But, if such a crop should be produced, we will be routed unless we are prepared for it. And now is the time to begin to prepare. There must be a revival of warehouse building. In fact, we must build a warehouse wherever one is needed and create such a sentiment among the cotton producers for the new system of selling cotton that not a bale will be sold on the streets, but all will be sold from the warehouse, or what, we hope, will be a sliding scale.

Under proper conditions the world will use 15,000,000 bales of cotton at profitable prices to the producer, provided the producer is in condition to market his cotton as the world needs it, but, if he is not, if he cannot make the supply equal to the demand at all times, there is danger ahead.

Let us make this a year of business, forgetting sentiment, go forward as other business organizations have done, and are doing, and as all must do to succeed.

The great good accomplished thus far can scarcely be properly told. Had it not been for the fight the cotton producers made this season, the price of cotton would most certainly have gone much lower. This seems to be the opinion of all expert cotton men. The farmers simply got into the trenches and saved the day. We may have a much harder fight this year. Let us be ready for it.

AUSTRIAN SPINNERS.

The English people do not take kindly to new ideas. Not so with Continental Europe. At the Atlanta Conference, Austrian spinners favored the round (lap) bale. Why? Because they "catch on to things." They had used the round (lap) bale, and knew it to be the best and most economical bale ever invented. They favored it because they knew what they were talking about. Austrian spinners and the 5 per cent of wide-awake English spinners, who favor the round (lap) bale will buy every round (lap) bale it is possible to compress during the next few years. In the meantime, some of the slower English spinners will learn what it is, and will be sure then to favor it.

BAGGING AND TIES 48 CENTS.

Why pay \$1.00 to \$1.25 for bagging and ties on the gin compress square bale or the old box press square bale, when the same cotton could be wrapped more securely with 48 cents worth of low grade cotton cloth and sewed with twine in the round (lap) bale? Will our people never learn economy? Why not save this 60 cents a bale—over \$7,000,000 annually—and kill the bagging and tie trust with the same stone?

WAREHOUSES.

Cotton in the round (lap) bale occupies less than half the space of cotton in the square bale. Save half the cost of your warehouse, and buy a round (lap) bale press with the other half.

SAVINGS ON EVERY 2,500 BALE GIN PLANT.

If every 2,500 bale gin plant would buy a round (lap) bale press for \$1,475, its price, it would save among other much greater savings:

- Square bale warehouse costs \$3,000 save half, \$1,500.
- Square bale gin press costs \$3,500, save \$2,025.
- Square bale bagging and ties cost \$2,750 annually, save \$1,500.
- Square bale compressing 50 cents per bale, save \$1,250.

Each round (lap) bale press saves on these items alone the first year, \$6,275.

Are we longer to suffer English spinners to charge our women over \$15.00 (not 15 cents) per pound for cotton thread and force our men to use square bale gin compresses merely that English spinners may economize by the use of our second-hand square bale ties to bale their cotton exports for China?

Build warehouses. We want 10,000 more than we have by September next.—Co-Operator, Jan. 8, 1908.

Save on these warehouses half their cost. Invest the other half in a round (lap) bale press, make this half back the first season and one hundred per cent on the investment—and each year thereafter \$2,750 clear profit over usual and customary gin profits.

UNION SECRETARIES.

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. A resolution was passed at Memphis, which would save millions of dollars in original cost of constructing warehouses. The only fault in the resolution is that it did not request Local Union secretaries to read the resolution to his Local and have a committee appointed on compression at gin.

"The following resolution presented by the committee on ginners and compression also received the unqualified indorsement of the body:

"We, your committee on the compression of lint cotton produced by the membership of The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, would respectfully make the following report:

"Educationally, we have become convinced that, as a business proposition, we should at this session recommend that as soon as practicable all our lint cotton should be compressed at the gineries, ginning it from the seed. Different systems of doing this are now in operation here and there, yet we are not proposing to adopt any of them. Some kind of machinery may in the near future be invented, which will better meet all requirements and be accepted and finally adopted.

"It is, in our opinions, useless to speak of the immense savings and economy by the adoption of this measure. The importance of this venture should be obvious to every cotton producer, but we recommend that every Local Union in the cotton districts take the matter up at once, discuss it fully and freely, then transmit the result to the county Unions, when further action can be taken by states and closed in some future meeting.

- "W. S. MILLER, Chairman.
- "E. R. ARNOLD, Arkansas.
- "DR. GOLDEN, Texas.
- "J. L. COLLINS, Mississippi.
- "T. F. McFERRY, Alabama."

Will not each Secretary read the foregoing resolution to his Local Union at its next meeting and then present the following resolutions?

"Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Local Union be now appointed by the chairman at this meeting to induce every gin in this County to buy a gin compress.

Provided further, That this committee write at once to President Barrett to bring this matter to the attention of State Presidents and the National and State Executive Committees.

"Resolved further, That the National Executive Committee be requested to form an opinion as to the most economic way of baling cotton and the best and cheapest press for doing the work and publish its recommendations to the gin owners of the county and especially to Union gin owners."

If cotton is compressed at the gin instead of building a \$3,000 warehouse for square bale cotton a \$1,500 warehouse will hold the same weight of gin compressed cotton, thereby saving \$1,500 instead of paying over \$1.00 for each pattern of bagging and to pay only 50 cents for covering on gin compressed cotton, thereby giving \$1,500 more, and instead of paying the big square bale compress 50 cents let the gin compress earn this on every 500 pounds of lint cotton, thereby making \$1,500. These three \$1,500 items will save on each gin \$4,500 each season.

This \$4,500 will build a warehouse, buy a gin compress and pay 33 1-3 per cent on the investment.

What more important matter can the Local Secretaries bring before their next meetings?

OUR COTTON TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The United States Department of Commerce and Labor Bureau of Statistics issues from Washington City from time to time, as is well known, statements of our trade with foreign countries. Co-Operator is in receipt of one of these official statements just issued, bearing the Washington postmark of Jan. 30, 1908, received in Dallas Feb. 2, 1908, bearing the instructions for publication not earlier than Monday, Feb. 3, 1908. We are thus particular as to details, to show that the figures we shall use in this editorial from this official bulletin are the latest extant. This bulletin, to quote from it, gives the "trade of the United States with Germany in the six months ending with December, 1906 and 1907." The total imports from Germany during these two

half year periods was \$166,213,363, while the exports were \$283,625,753, the balance in our favor being \$117,412,390, but we only propose to deal with raw cotton exports to Germany and our imports of the finished products from that country.

For the six months ending December 31, 1906, Germany took of American cotton, 630,736,744 pounds, or 1,261,473 1-2 500-pound bales, paying for it, \$65,618,384, or \$52 a bale, that being 10.40 cents per pound. For the same period in 1907 Germany took 656,090,325 pounds, or 1,312,180 1-2 500-pound bales, paying for it \$75,309,908, or \$57 a bale, that being 11.40 cents a pound, the difference in price paid being 1 cent a pound, although the cotton crop of 1906, approximately, according to the Government Agricultural Department, was 13,640,000,500 bales and (as per last report) only 11,600,000 for 1907, a difference of 2,000,000 bales. Now these are official figures and they govern whether they are correct or erroneous. Analyzing these figures it looks as though there was something wrong in this country, as well as in Germany. The fact is, Germany either paid too much for her cotton in 1906 or she is not paying enough this year. We know the producer did not get enough last year and we know better still that he is not getting enough this year.

Lets look a little further. This bulletin shows that during the six months in question in 1906, Germany imported from this country 57,378 yards of cotton cloths at a cost of .09 1-2 cents a yard, and during the corresponding six months in 1907, 45,714 yards at a cost of 15 cents a yard. Why this great disparity in cost, 5 1-2 cents a yard, between the two years? Can there be any answer than that it is because the cotton crop of 1907 is according to our Government report, 2,040,000 less than it was in 1906? Then why is there only a difference of 1 cent a pound in the price of cotton when there is a difference of 5 1-2 cents in the price of cotton cloths?

Let us look again, "lest we forget." The United States imported from Germany during the six months we are dealing with in 1906, 1,669,294 square yards of dutiable cloths at a cost of \$291,042, or 17 1-2 cents a yard, which means not less than 87 1-2 a pound for the cotton of which these cloths were made. The import of cloths for the six months in 1907 were 1,771,882 square yards, at a cost of \$307,145 or 17 1/2 cents a yard, which

not less than 85 cents a pound for the cotton. This is an immense difference between what the producer got for his cotton and what the German manufacturer got for the finished product. Of course there should be a difference. The manufacturer should make a profit, but in all common sense and common justice should there be a difference of some 75 cents a pound? The United States imported from Germany during the last six months of 1907, \$2,764,810 worth of "cotton laces, edgings, etc., dutiable." These are just some figures we lay before you, friends, for you to consider, analyze and study out for yourselves.

Business is business and in business of every character it seems to be human nature for every man to do the best by and for himself he can, which is all right so long as honesty and justice rule and are the guiding dominating principles. The spinner wants to buy cotton as cheaply as he can and so long as he adopts no unscrupulous or dishonest methods to do so, fair-minded men will not complain and the spinner has sense enough to know that he must pay a remunerative price to the producer if he expects to keep his spindles supplied with cotton. The producer by a parity of reasoning, is actuated with the same motives the spinner is, to get the most he can for his cotton, justly and honestly and the thinking and sensible farmer knows that if parsimony, real stinginess on the part of the spinner will force him to cut down his cotton production, that an exorbitant price for his product will force the spinner to close his mill doors. What is fair the farmer naturally asks? He calculates the cost of production as The Farmers' Union has done for the 1907 cotton crop and adds thereto a fair, just, honest margin of profit, the sizes of the crops of this country and in foreign lands being considered and when he sees spinners and so very many other interests fighting together to keep him from getting that price, it makes him indignant, indeed belligerent and an antagonism is developed that grows into intense animosity and even malice. When he reads such figures as the official figures above given showing such a difference in what he realizes for his investment and labor and that realized by the spinners and their allies, he grows desperate and desperate people nearly always make history.

There seems to be but one thing The Farmers' Union people can do, and that is to hold on to the remnant of the 1907 crop remaining in their hands, that they may get the Union minimum price, which they will get if they stand to their guns.



# NEED MEDICINE ?

## For Women's Ills.

When you need a medicine for women's ills, we urge you earnestly to take Cardui.

Cardui is a woman's medicine.

It is not a cure-all, but a genuine medicine, of real scientific value in certain forms of disease—the diseases to which only women are liable.

Mrs. Bettie Arp, of Menlo, Ga., writes: "I

have been using Cardui with the greatest benefit. I was troubled with female complaint for twelve (12) months. The doctors treated me for four months. They did me but little good, so I took Cardui and I believe it saved my life."

Sold by all druggists in \$1.00 bottles. Try it.

### FREE BOOK FOR LADIES

Write for Free 64-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercises, etc. Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

# Take CARDUI

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## Home Circle Department

### HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

To The Co-Operator: Cupboards and closets can sometimes be rid of mice by stopping up the holes where they come in with corks dipped in carbolic acid, and if you want to keep out pests, you must keep the house and surroundings clean, dry and well aired. During the winter season, the cockroach or water bug is apt to put in an appearance and if they can find plenty of moisture, coupled with darkness and warmth, they are content. These conditions exist especially around sinks, bath tubs and in cupboards that are not carefully dried after cleaning, and it is wise not to keep kitchen garbage, wet-cleaning cloths or dish cloths in the kitchen. A good way to get rid of the large black ants is to mix half a teaspoonful of tar tar emetic with sweetened water and place it where they will find it.

The woodwork of kitchen closets and cupboards as well as that around enclosed sinks harbors roaches. Wash the shelves at least once a week with gasoline and water, about equal proportions, letting it run into every crack and crevice, then when this has dried, sprinkle powdered borax around freely and blow it into the cracks and crevices in the walls and behind shelves. Some housekeepers sprinkle equal parts of ground red pepper and borax in the places they infest, and to prevent moths from getting into carpets sprinkle with equal parts of borax and salt. Even if you dislike seeing the powder about, do not wipe off or sweep away; it is cleaner than bugs, especially the roaches, as they spoil whatever they come in contact with.

It is said that this is due partly to their excrement, but more largely to a dark brown liquid, which is exuded from their mouths, and from certain glands about the body, so it is a wise plan to take every precaution to destroy and get rid of these household pests.

A. M. H. Shelbyville, Ky.

### PURE AIR IN BED ROOMS.

A writer on this subject says: "Nothing is more essential to good health and happiness than the breathing of pure air, especially at night when nature is trying to repair the 'wear and tear' upon the body and mind.

"If people would only consider the importance of proper ventilation and practice it, they would be healthier and wealthier than they are. It seems that the All-wise Creator knew that human creatures would be ignorant and careless concerning the matter of breathing, so He made the air such that it would go into every crack and crevice. In this way the poor people who have not the time and means to study hygiene, nor the means to build air-tight houses, are as a rule more robust than the wealthy class, who have tight bedrooms and who breathe the same air over and over again until it becomes contaminated with with poison, or until morning comes with its duties and the doors are opened.

## 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

Lutie Gresham

Point, Texas

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Newt Gresham's Views Thereon and The Necessity To The Farmer Discussed Briefly.

To The Co-Operator: I have read with much interest the address of Mr. Kerr, recently delivered before the Frio County Union. In it he tells a great deal of truth, but in his attempt to account for the inauguration of the movement for the educational reform which he so strongly endorses, he displays a want of information as to the facts.

When Mr. Newt Gresham was publishing at this place the Hunt County Observer, he had much of his press work done on the press of The Headlight, of which the writer was the editor and publisher. This threw us in daily personal contact with each other and in the meantime he became very much interested in the industrial education proposition which I had set on foot a few years previously. That he obtained the inspiration from said movement which prompted him to emphasize the importance of the educational feature of the Union by placing it first of the objects suggested by the title, I have no doubt whatever. Indeed, he solicited me to join him in the organization of the Union and assume the direction of the educational department which he was very anxious to have worked out. But being at the time engaged in political controversy, I thought it best for the organization which should be altogether non-political that I should not accept the invitation at the time.

Subsequently, I joined the Union and attempted to organize the educational department, but failed to succeed for reasons which are not necessary to discuss at this time. I do not write this for the purpose of detracting one laurel from the brow of my deceased friend, nor of exalting myself in the estimation of the membership of the Union, but simply that the true facts relative to an important matter may be known of all men.

It is due to Mr. Gresham to say of him that he was the first newspaper man in this section to espouse the cause of industrial education as contemplated by the movement referred to, which had been started several years before the Union was organized.

Resolved, That this, New Harmony Local Union condemns the laws requiring such reports to be made declaring them, in our judgment to be injurious in every way to the farming interests of the South and West, and we earnestly ask The Farmers Union in its entirety and all farmers to join with us in an effort to correct these serious evils by securing the repeal of said laws.

Resolved, That we forward The Co-Operator a copy of these resolutions for publication.

W. STRICKLAND, President. C. ALEXANDER, Secretary. Henderson, Tex.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-Operator: Please allow me space in your valuable paper, The Co-Operator, to speak a few words for Montgomery County Farmers Union. We held our last quarterly meeting with Bucksville Local which was a success and a perfect love feast from start to finish.

We adopted some good resolutions and perfect harmony prevailed through out both days' sessions. All Locals were not represented, but those that were seemed enthused over our success in the past.

One brother, M. V. Pool, M. D. came in from our cotton market on our first day's session and asked permission to speak and was granted the privilege. He raised intense enthusiasm by saying, 'Hold your cotton, brothers; cotton today is selling for 11 1/2 cents and the buyers said this was all caused by the d—d Farmers Union' and furthermore this cotton buyer said it will be selling right here in three weeks for 12 1/2 cents.' The brother also said, 'Brothers, the farmers ought to be as independent as a worm in a pine log. He has got it all before him, and let this be the password, 'hold your cotton.' Hurrah for The Farmers Union.

W. D. MERIDETH, Cedar Glade, Ark.

### INDORESSE SECRECY PLAN.

Editor Co-Operator: I look over our great guide, Co-Operator, and see so many interesting letters it makes me know that we have come to stay. I see that the Texas delegates to the Memphis conference favored secrecy of our minimum prices, which I heartily indorse.

As I look at this proposition we will have to keep more of our business where it belongs before we ever can hope to win. Now, while we have some good non-union farmers they are getting the benefit of what we have done, and while they know what we are doing and can get the benefit, they stand out and brag about it and say there is no use joining the Union. Now, brothers and sisters, in my opinion just as soon as we get our business running in a business manner as other organized bodies do, we will soon hear these non-union people

do it, if it takes everything we have to do it.

This is the kind of a fight to put up if we expect to win, and win we must, for this is the fight of our lives. Surrender? We cannot afford to do it until we have exhausted every means possible, and then we want. Let us stand by our National leaders and the victory is ours, our children's and our grandchildren's.

May the Lord bless the noble and loyal women of our Order and keep us in the path of right is our prayer.

Many thanks for The Co-Operator. Long may it live and do its good work.

making inquiries, and every good thinking person will join the Union. Now our organization seems to me as a young Moses to lead the people out from under the hands of oppression. If we could but have the faith that the Israelites had, the battle would be easy.

So, brothers, while we are on the north-eastern cotton line, we are in the fight just the same for a just and fair price for all the products of the soil, as we know that there is the place the subsistence comes from.

With hopes that the Co-Operator may reach every home on the continent, carrying the glad news of Unionism, as it does, I am, Yours fraternally,

W. M. ULMER.

Brackett, Ark.

### A CHANCE FOR ORGANIZERS TO MAKE MONEY.

My plan and work are endorsed by the Texas Executive Committee, and I want 5000 organizers at once. A chance to make money if you want work. Write to-day for full particulars. J. E. A. BANGER, Linden, Texas.

### OPPORTUNITIES

We are located in the Panhandle of Texas in a rich farming belt of Dundy county. We have sold many of our acres of corn which we raised, but could not begin to supply the demand. Crop now all sold.

We are not members of the Union but sympathizers and most of our customers are Union men. Many of you have heard 'Are posts which you cannot sell. Others have lumber, syrup in gallon cans. We need all those articles here to build up a new country and we can sell them for you. If you have good material, and if you want a home among us we can show you a good one. Also as we buy the products raised in many different parts of the country and know when the good opportunities are.

If you desire to sell or buy write us and we perhaps can assist you to sell your surplus and keep you out of debt until you reach the melting pot and water melon day, and then you are safe.

We have sold you our surplus corn, Kaffir corn, maize, and corn seed. Now we are ready to buy of you.

Write for success to aid the home builders.

ROWE MERCANTILE CO., Rowe, Texas.

### BE A MAN—OUR BOOK IS FREE

If you are small, weak, undeveloped, suffer from errors of youth, nervous debility, etc., our book will explain how to cure yourself at home. Best words in treatment ever invented. Booklet mailed in plain envelope. No cost or other expense. Smith Inst. Co., 17 Betts Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

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### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WHOOPING COUGH, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-cents a bottle.

### TEXAS STATE LAND

Texas has passed new School Land Law. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre; only one-fourth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless it is desired and only 3 per cent interest. Only \$12.00 cash to pay to the State on 160 acres at \$5.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. Snyder, School Land Commissioner, 120 Ninth Street, Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

### Business Announcements

Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

This department fills a long-felt want. It is of such value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per line. Cash must accompany order. In figuring out cost for advertisement, each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Large or small ads appearing in this Classified Column will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type used.

Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication day.

Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

### OKLAHOMA FARMS—The best in the United States. Address write J. D. Sanders, Louis, Okla. 2-30-08

### BEST concrete block machine, only \$18.00 to unionists. Circulars free. Concrete tombstones shipped everywhere. Alfred M. Colwick, Manufacturer, Dallas, Texas.

### "EMANCIPATION OF THE COTTON PLANTER" Tells how accomplished. Be Progressive. Four cents each. Louisiana Business Co., New Orleans. 2-19-08

### DON'T EAT bad or adulterated syrup when you can get the best. Pure ribbon cane syrup for less money. Better order at once from J. E. McGuire, Pledger, Texaco, the seasons rapidly closing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Barrels 32 cents; halves 34 cents; and 10-gallon kegs 39 cents, f. o. b. cars.

### FOR LUMBER in car lots to consumer for cash, address Chas. C. Johnson, Chrichton, Montgomery, Texas, member Farmers' Union. 2-30-08

### FELT'S PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. A complete and up-to-date parliamentary law. Every Local President should have one. Prepaid, 60c. Dan Brown, Secretary, Farmers' Union, Galveston, Texas. 2-19-08

### To Whom It May Concern: The Greenway Local, No. 4, of Ramah, Colo., offers for sale at reasonable figures nice Ohio potatoes and Mexican beans. For information regarding same, wire or write Sec. J. C. Moreland, Ramah, Colo. 2-19-08.

### WELL—If you farmers want to fight Wall Street, you need all the FACTS you can get. Send \$2, and I will send some WALL STREET SECURITIES that will make your HAIR CURL. Elmore Scott, B104, Ossining, New York. 3-4-P

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION. THE STATE OF TEXAS. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Dallas County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon W. H. Denning, who is a non-resident of the State of Texas, to appear at the regular term of the Justice Court to be held here in the City of Dallas, and County of Dallas, on the second Monday in January, A. D. 1908, being the 13th day of January, 1908, then and there to answer a suit filed in the said court on the 24th day of October, 1907, numbered 621 on the docket thereof, wherein J. D. Armor is plaintiff and the said W. H. Denning is defendant, the cause of action being on an open account for goods, wares and merchandise, in the sum of seven and 50-100 dollars. You are further commanded to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county.

Herein fail not, but have you before said court on the said day this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, A. D. 1907.

W. M. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Dallas County, Texas. Dec. 25, 1907.

### THE IMPROVED ROWDEN COTTON.

To my Brother Farmers: I have two car loads of The Improved Rowden seed, grown by me, which I desire to sell direct to you. My cotton took the premium at both the Dallas and Abilene fairs. 1,400 pounds of seed makes a 500-pound bale of lint, and yields heavy in the field. I will guarantee pure seed direct to you, sacked, at \$1.50 per bushel. JNO. A. WAITS, Willis Point, Texas.

### WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop or furnish positions. Few weeks complete, constant practice, careful instructions, tools given, wages Saturdays, diplomas granted. Write nearest to us for free catalogue. Moler System of Colleges, Dallas, Fort Worth or San Antonio, Tex.

### AGENTS WANTED. Make money working at home; no peddling; no canvassing; no investment; men or women. Particulars free. Address A. Watkins, Jr., 1010 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.

### BUTTON PICTURES. Farmers' Union Button With Picture of the Founder.

Several State Unions have adopted the picture of Newt Gresham as their official button. Many Union men everywhere, no doubt, would like to have one to wear as a memorial to the memory of the founder of the Farmers' Union. The Co-Operator places these buttons on sale for the benefit of the family, who, while not in actual want, yet they need this small profit in the sale of these pictures. The buttons will be sold for 25c each. It is a nice button, less than an inch in diameter, and the picture surrounded by the letters, F. E. & C. U. of A. Write for as many as you want and they will be sent by return mail. Always send money with order. Do not send stamps if you can avoid it. Send all orders to MISS LUTIE GRESHAM, Point, Texas.

## Poultry Department

### A DOZEN HENS

A chicken artist who signs himself "Uncle Jo," though he doesn't seem to be as large as a cannon, gives his ideas how to run a chicken ranch of a dozen hens as follows:

"For a house, any small shed or barn eight by eight feet or larger, with a pen twenty by thirty will be large enough for twelve or fifteen hens. On one side of the house place three rows of roosts on a level and about two feet above the floor, and on the other side place four or five nests. These nests may be made out of common store boxes and should be about fifteen inches square.

"The height of the fence will vary with the variety of poultry. If intended for the heavy breeds, a four-foot fence will be sufficient, while for the smaller breeds like Leghorns, a six-foot fence will be necessary. The cheapest fence is one of wire netting, which costs about \$2.75 per roll of 150 feet.

"In one corner of the yard place two boards nailed together at the end in an L shape, so that when placed in the corner they will make a four-foot square. Now put some dust from the road, mixed with lime, in it so that the hens can have a place to dust.

"To get eggs, one must feed correctly, but this does not mean that you must feed the thousand and one things that are advertised in most poultry papers. Good results are usually obtained during all seasons by feeding as follows:

"In the morning feed a crumbly mash of wheat bran and shorts, and at noon scatter some wheat around in such a manner that the hens must work for it. After dinner give them the refuse from the kitchen and in the evening plenty of corn, which will keep them warm during the night. This is intended for a winter feed, and in summer it is better to give them oats at noon and wheat in the evening. Never feed more than the fowls will eat up clean, and it is better to leave them underfed than to give them too much.

"Give fresh water morning and evening in winter and let them have access to fresh water at all times during summer. See that they are well supplied with grit or gravel.

"For a supply of green food for winter feeding, store away some cabbage, turnips or beets in the fall and they will suffice for winter.

"I am certain that any boy or girl can keep a few hens successfully with these hints and can learn much more

### 100% HATCHES 100% Every Fertile Egg

The Globe Incubator does this all the time—has done it for 16 years—and hatches strong, healthy chicks—chicks that live and grow. Our Globe Incubator with beautiful color plates tells you how to make more money out of poultry. Sent for 1c in stamps. Write today. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 418, Freeport, Ill.

### Incubator Whys

Our new book, telling Whys and Wherefores of Poultry Profits—Why Erel machines make most for their owners; how hatches are uniformly over ninety per cent with our machines; how we pay freight and why our prices are lowest—will be sent you free. You owe it to yourself to learn the reasons for the success between Erel Incubators and other brands. Please say whether interested in large machines or a small outfit. GEORGE EREL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

## The Pain Family

You know them; they are numerous, and make their presence felt everywhere. The names of the family are Headache, Toothache, Earache, Backache, Stomach ache, Neuralgia, etc. They are sentinels that warn you of any derangement of your system. When the brain nerves become exhausted or irritated, Headache makes you miserable; if the stomach nerves are weak, indigestion results, and you double up with pain, and if the more prominent nerves are affected, Neuralgia simply makes life unendurable. The way to stop pain is to soothe and strengthen the nerves. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do this. The whole Pain family yield to their influence. Harmless if taken as directed.

"I find Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills an excellent remedy for overcoming headache, neuralgia and distressing pains of all sorts. I have used them for the past seven years in this capacity with the best of results."

MRS. JOE MERRILL, Peru, Ind.  
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.  
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

from experience while caring for them. "Summer is the natural breeding season, and eggs—where males run with the hens—are then strongly fertile.

"There are also a lot of broody hens about the same time. One hen lays an egg early in the morning; another follows suit later, perhaps, a third or fourth comes and lays in the same nest. By this time the first egg is getting pretty well warmed up. Then a broody hen comes and occupies the nest until evening, or next morning. Development takes place in the germ, and if an egg in that condition is taken to market, the cell will be ruptured in handling, and then decomposition sets in, and the flavor is ruined."

### BUYING BABY CHICKS.

There has been so much complaint of poor hatches from eggs shipped long distances by express companies, due I think, from the rough handling rather than careless packing, that many breeders of pure bred poultry have given up this branch of the business, preferring to lose the profit to be derived from the sale of eggs, rather than to be always flooded with complaints of those who have paid good prices for eggs, and who have nothing to show for their money. The eggs from these same hens, when set on the premises, would show good hatches, but after being shipped by express would show very poor hatches.

Of course, it often happens that the persons purchasing the eggs do not have first-class incubators and do not thoroughly understand the intricacies of successful artificial incubation. But no matter the true causes for the poor hatches, the buyer always blames the seller of the eggs. The seller, on the other hand, is having good hatches at home, and he naturally then, thinks that he should not be asked to shoulder the blame.

The most successful raisers of chickens do not feed the baby chicks under 48 hours and do not let them go hungry longer than about seventy-two hours. Therefore, if they can be kept warm, it is practical to let them start on a journey which they can complete within seventy-two hours. At the average speed of our express trains this will permit of a shipping distance of 1,500 to 2,500 miles. In the coldest weather the express messenger in his car is warmer than the passenger, as he is closer to the engine, where the steam for heating is hotter. If the cars are heated without steam you will find that in any case he will be working between stations with his coat off. Under such temperature conditions it is quite easy to keep the baby chicks warm enough if properly packed.

Two years ago I wrote to many people who had tried the plan and kept up a running correspondence with them for some time, and have had not one case to come under my observation when the plan was not liked, by both buyer and seller. Accordingly last season I began sending out baby chicks. I shipped to more than fifty people and every one of them were pleased with their chicks at the time of receiving them. Later in the summer I wrote to them to find out how their success in rearing these shipped chicks compared with what they had hatched themselves. I learned that in no case did they have poorer luck with the shipped chicks and in many cases they had raised a larger per cent to maturity than ever before. I think this latter condition to be due, in a great measure, to the fact that I keep the parental stock under splendid sanitary conditions, free from lice, and incubated eggs in a first-class machine under proper conditions.

Therefore, after trying the shipping of baby chicks for one season, and after having the testimony of many others who are doing the same thing in the East, I am convinced that it is the proper way for both the seller and the buyer. And that it is so much better than getting eggs for the buyers that they should insist that all those who are offering eggs should sell them the baby chicks when requested.

I have had many letters from breeders who have been selling eggs, asking me what I thought was a fair and equitable price for the baby chick, based on the price they were individually asking for the eggs. After giving the question due consideration from the results to be obtained by the buyers of the eggs, I have come to the conclusion that the seller will be as well paid for his eggs, if he gets double the price for the hatched chick as he does for the egg, and that the buyer will be getting much more for his money if he pays twice as much for the baby chick as he would be compelled to pay for the egg and have it shipped to him. This

is my plan and besides I prepay the express on baby chicks and do not prepay the express on shipments of eggs.

How many members in your Local read the Co-Operator? Why shouldn't all of them read it every week?

### UNION IN OKLAHOMA.

Editor Co-Operator: I have been reading Co-Operator five months and think it the best educator we have. I joined the Union three years ago and I think The Farmers' Union is the financial salvation of the rising generation. I give honor to the founder of the Order.

Although we have so many weak-

kneed members and it discourages me somewhat, still I am as true blue as ever created. We surely need a good lecturer here in Beckham County, Oklahoma, and I hope the time is near at hand when some good man will come in and stir the old dry bones of Beckham County that we may revive again. There are so many that joined with the intent to make money out of the Order and failed that they blame the Union.

We have some that have stuck like a leach. We have two Union gins at Erick and one nonunion gin and we have stockholders that patronize the nonunion, so you see where their treasure lies. I guess some of them get a little booty for their influence, but our manager has been faithful.

I am trying hog and hominy this year. I have got 200 head of hogs, raised last year 11,000 bushels of grain, but the money sharks have tightened down in order to defeat the Union, so you see we all suffer together.

Good luck to the F. E. and C. of A. P. M. GILCHRIST, President.  
Erick, Okla.

### ARKANSAS RESOLUTIONS.

Editor Co-Operator: The following resolutions were adopted by The Farmers' Union of Bradley County, Arkansas, on Jan. 8, 1908:

Resolved, That the farmers and laborers of Bradley County establish a

farmers' and laborers' bank and that the stockholders of said bank shall be only farmers and laborers.

Resolved, That the next representative in the Arkansas Legislature be urged to introduce a bill and endeavor to get it passed giving the people the right of the initiative and referendum.

Resolved, That we denounce the action of the Secretary of the United States Treasury for loaning the public funds to the National banks in New York and refusing those in the South.

Resolved, That we urge our Senator and Representative in Congress to use their utmost efforts for the bill providing for parcels post to have it passed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to The Co-Operator for publication.

FRED H. D. ARMOND, Co. Secretary.

Hermitage, Ark.

The world despises a "knocker". If you can't say something good for the Union don't say anything.

There are obstacles in every path, and hills to be climbed, valleys to be crossed, narrows and defiles to be forced through. None but the active, the persevering, the vigilant, the brave reach the goal. The Union man who is not made of something more than twaddle and sentiment will succeed at nothing.

# We Have A Home That You Can Own

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

### LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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

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

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

### BALANCED FARMING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DO YOU WANT A HOME?

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

### A GREAT COUNTRY.

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

### SOIL.

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

### WATER.

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

### CROPS.

Indian corn, Kaffir corn, milo-maize, broom corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa and all kindred crops grow to perfection. Cotton makes from one-half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre; there is no boll weevil or other crop pests in this country. Apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, cherries, plums and all kindred fruits grow to perfection. Strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, and all kinds of vegetables, melons, pumpkins and all fruits growing on a vine grow as finely as in any country in the world.

### RAINFALL.

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

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

### CLIMATE.

Owing to the fact that there is a very light rainfall during December, January, February and March, the winters are mild, the air is dry, crisp and exhilarating; no loss of stock from blizzards. The mean temperature of the winter is 35 degrees and that of the summer 74 degrees. These conditions make it one of the most pleasant countries to live in, in the United States.

### SAND STORMS.

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

### THE PRINCIPAL TOWN

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

### PRICES OF THIS LAND.

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

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

### DON'T BE A ROLLING STONE.

There is a definite reason why farmers should not be renters. It is bad for the farm, but the renter usually cares little for that. It is bad that he does not care, for it makes him shiftless. But the main reason is that to be a good farmer one must know the land he is farming. This can only be done where one lives long enough on one place to become thoroughly acquainted with every field. When a man knows every foot of land he is master over, he knows how to plow and cultivate each field. He knows where the manure is needed, where to grow certain crops with the best results for the future of the soil. He is like unto a successful merchant who knows the individual likes and dislikes of his customers and can please them all so as to retain their trade. The renter is too much like the merchant who lacks that personal knowledge of his customers, and who is continually offending or displeasing and losing his customers. A field shows its displeasure, as it were, by refusing to give the farmer a full yield if he has sown the wrong crop or treated the soil in the wrong way. The drifting renter gets in the habit of treating all fields alike without regard to their soil makeup, and he crops all to the limit for that reason only, without regard to the future. It is a habit that will ruin any farm and in the end result in failure for the farmer.

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

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

Editor, National Co-Operator & Farm Journal,  
11 & 12 Gaston Building, Dallas, Texas.

A TENNESSEE LADY.

She Shows How Union Wives Can Help Their Husbands Hold Their Cotton For The Price.

Editor Co-Operator: I have just been reading The Co-Operator and think it one of the grandest papers in the world. In the beginning I want to say, "Hurrah" for The Co-Operator and its editor. I know he must be a good-natured fellow.

I heartily endorse every word you say about the plan Texas presents of secrecy and a sliding scale. I believe in keeping the minimum price a secret. Of course, we can look back and see now it would have been best. All other people have had all the ropes and time they wanted to tear down our play houses.

Everything those opposing us do makes us stronger. Thank goodness, the Union is sticking like glue.

This fight is a hard one, but we must be determined and hold out faithfully, and the victory will be ours some sweet day. I have never doubted it in the least.

Now, ladies, do your best, your very best, this year, 1908, to see how much you can help your husbands, fathers, or brothers. Get some pigs to feed your surplus buttermilk to. Each cow will raise a pig to weigh over three hundred pounds. I will just tell you my experience for one year. From one cow I sold \$36 worth of butter, raised a pig to weigh 313 pounds and had from four to ten persons to cook for every meal. Have peas, rye and clover sowed for your chickens and keep mortar made of lime and sand; put in boxes about over the premises for them to eat whenever they want. Consequently, you will have healthy chickens and plenty of eggs. Plant you a few rows of the big red onions in your gardens. They will bring you \$1 per bushel, and it doesn't take much work to raise them. When they are taken up, plant Irish potatoes for winter eating. All these little things help the men to hold their cotton for the minimum price. You that haven't tried this, just try it this year and there will be fewer mortgages and fatter purses.

Our Local at Big Springs is getting along nicely. We meet every Friday night. We have ninety-six members in good standing, of whom twenty-six are ladies. A few nights ago the lodge had a fresh oyster supper, but owing to the bad weather and sickness, only sixteen of us could get there. So we ate the 900 oysters. How is that?

We are holding our cotton for the minimum price. There have been but three or four bales sold from this Union and that couldn't be avoided. We have rebuilt our warehouse at Pinson.

MRS. EMMA BURKHEAD,  
Asst. Conductor.  
Pinson, Tenn.

A HOOSIER FARMER.

He Tells How Unionism is Taking and Spreading Through the Great State of Indiana.

Editor National Co-Operator: Permit me to congratulate you on the success you have attained through your valuable paper.

As I am a new member of your organization, from the great State of Indiana, where there is a vast field of sturdy farmers as yet unorganized, I fear that this little word of encouragement from an humble servant of the cause of Unionism will not be lost in the waste basket, but I think we ought to do what we can to help the cause of the farmer when we can.

Mr. John K. Wehmeister, State Organizer for this State, is in our midst, holding open door meetings and lecturing in the cause of Unionism. He has organized several Local Unions in this, Gibson County, Indiana, and succeeded in getting several subscriptions to your valuable paper at our last meeting.

Our Local, the Montgomery Union, organized some little time ago sent in the required amount for a charter on Monday night, Oct. 28, 1907, and we naturally feel proud of our achievement.

This section of Indiana is what is called the "pocket" of the State. Of course, the name was given it because this is the southwestern part of the State, which resembles a pocket; but I have often thought it meant an "empty pocket" to the most of the farmers of this section after falling continually to get fair profits from manipulated markets. It seems as though the farmers, as a class, are not capable of attending to their own business, or at least they have not been in the past, but all things change as time moves on; and it is to be hoped that the day of awakening is at hand, and that through co-operation between the Local Unions and through your valuable paper, we as farmers and Union members, will eventually succeed in awakening an interest in Unionism and co-operation.

The city people look upon this movement in amazement and wonder what will become of them when they lose the chance of setting the prices on what they buy, as they always have been accustomed to doing; but I see a ray of light for the farmer, if he will only stop tolling long enough to look up and follow the light until it will lead him out into the broad illumination of justice, where he can assert his rights and proclaim to the world, "Behold, a farmer capable of attending to his own business!"

Now, brother editor, as this is the first time I have ever written to your paper, and as I believe no one has written from this section I hope to see it in print; and if I am so honored you may hear again from a hoosier farmer,

R. C. JAMIESON,  
Oakland City, Ind.

STAND BY THE UNION.

Dear Co-Operator: The year 1907 is past and you and the new year of 1908 are with us. What it has in store for us remains to be seen.

I trust that the brotherhood throughout this broad land of ours will start out with the new year with renewed energy more determined, if possible, to carry out the great philanthropic principles maintained by The Farmers' Union. They are just and right. They are God given. Why then, I ask, should not equality, justice and the Golden Rule predominate in the interest of all of Adam's posterity? Am I not of the Adamic family? And am I not born into this world the equal of any other man whose genealogy centers in Adam and Eve? Am I not entitled to that part of the heritage that the God of Heaven decreed, that I should have? Are not those who by their honest toil, create the wealth of the Nation entitled to that they create? Have they not the right to put a fair price on that that they produce?

Listen: If I go to the dealer who stands between me and the factory and ask him the price on a three-inch wagon, and he frankly answers me \$85, will he put the price on the wagon? I need the wagon and can't well do without it. It's a necessity on the farm. So I pay the \$85 and take the wagon home.

Let's change the scene just a little. Suppose I raise a bale of cotton and its ready for the market. I have carefully calculated that that bale of cotton has cost me all told about \$45. Mr. Spinner steps up and puts a price on my bale of cotton of 10 or 11 cents. I say, "Here, you must be wrong; 15 cents is the price on that cotton." Well, sir, that fellow's clothes get too big for him in less than a minute. The color in his face changes, his mouth flies open, his hands go up in great horror.

"Why, the very idea of you putting a price on your cotton! Things have all gone wrong. Don't you know that cotton and cotton goods must be had in order that people may have clothes? Do you see?"

"Come across, old boy, come across and meet the issue fairly and squarely like a man."

Mr. Editor, where are we at anyway? Are we still in "the land of the free and the home of the brave?" If so, let's stand up like men, encouraged with the thought that we are right and that we propose to stand for the right. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

Deliverance will come just as sure as holy writ is true.

Much success to The Co-Operator and the brotherhood throughout the State.

J. W. MOORE,  
Secretary.  
Stockdale, Tex.

OPPORTUNISTS IN MONTANA.

Lewiston, Mont., Jan. 17, 1908.  
National Co-Operator: The American Society of Equity in Fergus county, Montana still lives, notwithstanding the serious convulsions at headquarters. But we are not being "carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease."

We raised a record-breaking crop, wheat going as high as 60 bushels to the acre, oats as much as 105 bushels per acre, potatoes from 300 to 600 bushels per acre. I raised 560 bushels per acre with about one-fourth the labor it would take to raise the same space in cotton. I won't discuss it, it makes my back ache to think of the work it requires.

Well, our kind masters let us be happy for the space of two months in anticipation of plerthoric purses and well-filled larders, when suddenly there rose so wild, so fierce a yell,

"As if all the fiends from Heaven that fell,  
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

And we were as rudely awakened from our dream as the "Turk in his guarded tent." Three giant shadows began to cast themselves athwart our path—railroads, banks, and gamblers.

The railroads put up rates ten cents per hundred and \$14.00 on the load of

our hard-earned dollars went glimmering in the gloaming.  
The banks closed against us and creditors became clamorous.  
So the opportunist seeing his chance sailed in like a hawk in the poultry yard, and had us between Charybdis and Scylla (which in western vernacular, means the devil and the deep, blue sea, with the sea the farthest off).

I once knew a negro to get himself sold for playing crazy and cutting up the cotton and hilling up the weeds, but they don't sell men any more except in Borneo and Washington city, and a few other barbarous countries. And our banks, bless 'em may their generosity never grow less, rose equal to the occasion and threw out soap wrappers sometimes called clearing house certificates faster than Ben Tillman could have handled them with his pitch fork, and still the farmers are not happy.

But I wouldn't use ridicule if I knew how; I had as well pett a rhinoceros with chaff. What I think would be better, would be for farmers to stand together as one man without regard to previous condition of servitude to old parties, and demand that the government issue to farmers the same amount of currency on their grain, cotton and tobacco, etc., as it does to bankers and their assets. I think the bankers would need less if that was done.

Equal rights to all is our slogan.  
G. W. DRINKARD.

If every Local will give each of its members a chance to subscribe for the Co-Operator, by placing in their hands a sample copy, the growth in membership will more than double within the next three months.

Editor Co-Operator: I see the Texas delegation at Memphis passed a resolution to keep our business a secret, and think they did a wise thing and I think our State and National Unions ought to adopt secrecy in regard to all our important business. I have always contended that we should keep our business to ourselves and not let our enemies know before the time comes just what we are aiming to do and we will never be successful as long as we publish to the world what we intend to do. You take the business man and how many are there that will tell you anything about his business? Take the trading man and if he was to stop every man he met and to tell him just what trades he had in view he would soon go out of business, and everything else the same way. Then if we make a success I think we must use a little more secrecy.

Another thing I want to mention to Union men in general: We don't read our constitution close enough, for I think the life and prosperity of our organization depends largely on the strict compliance with the constitution in taking in members, for every organization got up by farmers that history gives any account of has been broken up by designing men coming in for personal benefits, and we have wolves in sheep's clothing in this organization and we have got to watch as well as pray. There are plenty of good men who are not eligible to membership according to our constitution, and if they are in sympathy with us they will not ask membership.

I favor an amendment to the constitution that when a Local Union ignores the constitution in taking in a member it shall not be considered in good standing until said member is retired; and if it refuses to comply their charter shall be taken away and all members not eligible be compelled to withdraw. And, boys, when you have an important place to fill in the Union, if you can't get some good old souled farmer to fill it, let it go vacant. We have trusted those other fellows to do our business for forty years, and it is very hard for them to give it up, and they will tell you that you haven't got sense enough to attend to your business and may offer to take the same off your hands. But I think we can run our business. Let's try it anyhow.

Well, I will write again in the near future. Am going to make a tour of our county in the interest of the Union.

F. R. McPATRIDGE,  
Organizer.  
Brookston, Tex.

APPROVES TEXAS PLAN.

Editor Co-Operator: I live in the swamp and main cotton district of Ashley County Arkansas, and I am sorry to say that there is but one Local in this section of country in an area of about 20x40 miles. We have a Local here at Parkdale, organized last September with 19 members and we now have thirty-two, and applications for five more.

I worked hard to get a Local organized here and I am going to continue to work to make this the strongest Local in Ashley County, both in membership and financially. But very few of our members have held their cot-

ton on account of having no warehouse, but we are going to build one for next season, so we may be prepared to enter the fight with both heart and soul for every bale of cotton held will help that much to get the minimum price whatever it may be.

I heartily endorse the plan Texas presents of secrecy and a sliding scale and think our business should be known only by those who are in possession of the password.

I am the only reader of Co-Operator here and am always glad to get it. I shall, however, induce others to take it so they may be posted in true Unionism and keep so. I will get up a club for the best Union paper published.

W. F. MORRIS,  
Secretary.  
Parkdale, Ark.

THE WAY TO WIN.

To The Co-Operator: We are all in a warfare, so let's let the watchman stand on the wall and cry with the red flags streaming about them saying, "Boys, charge the enemy's breastworks." If we will do this the battle will soon be won and the farming classes will hold the battlefield.

The fight is this: If we set a price on our produce, let's get it or hold it until we can make another crop and we can do this if we will.

Now, if the spinner can afford to give the middleman 22 and 23 cents for the cotton after they have bought it from the farmer, then why not the farmers get rid of the middleman and get what his cotton is worth? In the same way by buying goods we will take a look for a moment at this state of affairs.

Just think of the expenses of the middleman! From whom are they getting their money? From the man and his family that works under the scorching rays of the summer's sun.

Well, boys, let's hold what we have got, and get more. Let's not only control the price of what we have, but let's have some say so in our State and National law-making.

Well, seeing this is our condition let's go to work and apply the remedy. The only way that I see is to raise our corn and potatoes, our turnip patches, hogs and everything that we consume and stay away from the towns, live at home, be a happy and independent people. This we can do if we will.

Hoping that we will win the battle, I am,  
Yours truly,  
W. R. DEFEZE,  
Brookland, Texas.

Editor Co-Operator: Our County Union met and had a good time; we had Bros. T. E. Montgomery and H. L. Higgs, of Tennessee, who gave us a rousing good dose of Unionism. They are good, honest workers. They both spoke at Campbell, this county, to large crowds of earnest listeners.

Our County Union meets with Caruth Local on April 16-17, next. Many wishes for our noble leaders and success for The Co-Operator.

A. L. OAKES,  
Halcumb, Mo.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Editor Co-Operator: Please publish the following: The farmers are the greatest factor of the human family, producing all raw material for food and clothing for all the civilized races. The Farmers' Union is the greatest organization of the industrial world.

Everybody come and bring your wives and daughters. Don't forget the date at your place and be sure to be on hand.

Granger, Feb. 15, 2 p. m.  
Centerville, Feb. 15, 8 p. m.  
Weir, Feb. 17, 8 p. m.  
Walburg, Feb. 18, 8 p. m.  
Ake, Feb. 19, 8 p. m.  
Lone Star, Feb. 20, 8 p. m.  
Freedom, Feb. 21, 8 p. m.  
Corn Hill, Feb. 22, 2 p. m.  
Moravia, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.  
Mount Prospect, Feb. 24, 8 p. m.  
Strickland Grove, Feb. 25, 8 p. m.  
Owens, Feb. 26, 8 p. m.  
Berry's Creek, Feb. 27, 8 p. m.  
Gravel Hill, Feb. 28, 8 p. m.  
Florence, Feb. 29, 8 p. m.  
Long Grove, Feb. 29, 8 p. m.  
Seymore, March 2, 8 p. m.  
White House, March 3, 8 p. m.  
Union Hall, March 4, 8 p. m.  
Pleasant Hill, March 5, 8 p. m.  
Leander, March 7, 2 p. m.  
Pond Springs, March 7, 8 p. m.  
Palm Valley, March 9, 8 p. m.  
Gower, March 10, 8 p. m.  
Hutto, March 11, 8 p. m.  
Chandler, March 12, 8 p. m.  
Philadelphia, March 13, 8 p. m.  
Georgetown, March 14, 2 p. m.

F. W. WILSON,  
County Secretary.  
Leander, Tex.

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Florida.  
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Jno. M. Caldwell, chaplain, Jasper.  
S. Newburn, conductor, Madison.  
J. A. Jackson, doorkeeper, Jasper.  
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W. M. Carlisle, lecturer, Dukes.  
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Abner Penn, doorkeeper, Arroyville.  
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N. H. Summitt, vice-president and lecturer, Bertrand.  
L. P. Luthy, secretary-treasurer, Lebanon.  
J. J. Wilson, chaplain, Stanley.  
A. Hughes, conductor, Kennett.  
Wm. A. Yount, doorkeeper, White Water.  
James McIntosh, sergeant-at-arms, Parry.  
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M. A. Mahaffey, organizer, Belton.  
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Tennessee.  
J. E. Montgomery, president, Green-

SEEDS SOLD ON HONOR

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

Our New Spring Catalogue, containing 123 finely illustrated pages, is now ready and will be sent free to every interested buyer of seeds, plants, bulbs and poultry supplies. Just write us a postal card immediately when you see this advertisement, for it may not appear again. This catalogue is compiled with greatest care and contains the best varieties suited to the South and West. Many of our patrons who have been buying North and East tell us our varieties are much better suited to their localities and will in future give us their orders, thus giving them better results, besides helping home institutions.

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

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

THE ROBINSON SEED & PLANT CO.,  
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