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Scientific, Business and Ethical Unionism.

BY JOE E. EDMONDSON.

[This is the fourth and last of a series of articles by Joe E. Edmondson, Assistant State Lecturer for the Farmers Union of Texas. If you have not read the other articles, it will pay you to look them up.—ED.]

The question is often asked, What has the Farmers Union done? It will require some little space to mention even a few of the most important benefits of the Union.

First, I will call attention to the reduction of freight rates on cotton granted by the railroad commission to the amount of 25 cents on the bale from interior towns to Galveston. This reduction was a direct result of a committee of Farmers Union men going before the railroad commission at Austin, Texas, and laying the matter before the commission, calling their attention to the fact that the freight on cotton alone in Texas was almost equal to that all other goods and wares, and asked for a reduction and was granted 25 cents a bale, which amounts to a saving to the Farmers of Texas of \$750,000 annually.

Second, we wish to call attention to the fact that since the Farmers Union has begun to set prices on cotton and hold for it, cotton has averaged the Farmer \$50.05 per bale as against \$35.00 per bale for the last five years just previous to the Farmers Union—a difference of \$15.05 on the bale, or an average of about \$165,550,000 on each 11,000,000 bales more money placed in the pockets of the Southern people for each 11,000,000 bales sold since the Union began, or a difference of over \$800,000,000 more money for the Southern people for the five years of the Farmers

Union as against the last five just previous to the Union.

Does this sound like the Farmers Union had done no good? Well, we Union people feel good over results, at any rate.

But the enemies of the organization throw it in our faces that we have not got 15 cents for any of our cotton yet, and that we have made a complete failure sometimes have the audacity little enough sense, to say that if it had not been for the Union cotton would have sold at better prices. Well, let's take the history of the past and the facts of the present and see if these people are right.

First, why have we not enjoyed 15 cents for any of the 1907 crop? Because, first, there were hundreds and thousands of farmers who would not join in the holding movement, and there were many who were not in a position to hold, and the thinking Union man could have no hopes of getting 15 cents for much of his cotton until these dumpers and those who could not hold were through selling. Neither did we expect to place a minimum price on these two classes of cotton, but only hoped to place a minimum on the loyal Union man's cotton who could hold.

But not only did we have to contend with the above, but a great panic swooped down over our country, tightening money matters as they were never before in the South in times of peace, and just at a time when most of the farmers' paper matured and cut off all financial support, thus forcing many thousands of good men to throw their cotton on the market who otherwise could and would have held. Therefore, the reasons why we

have not enjoyed 15 cents for any of our cotton are obvious, very plain to be seen.

But we wish to say that should the times remain so panicky we could and would never enjoy 15 cents for a single pound of the 1907 crop, we have still accomplished more for the South than ever before in our history, which by the history of the facts of the present. Take panics of the past and the one of the present and compare the prices paid for cotton. For example, the panic of 1894,

been in this case? We have marketed about one million bales per month on the average. What is the effect? Middling cotton has never reached the low point of 9 cents at the ports, a higher price than we enjoyed in times past when there was no panic on. Why this high price? Ah! my dear reader, the reason is plain: Because some of us have held on, others held as long as they could, thereby marketing more slowly than ever before during a panic.

And it is this slow marketing that has held the price up and nothing else. Had we sold as we did in the panic of '93 and '94, cotton would have gone to even a lower point than then, because money matters were tighter than then, and our cotton would have been gone and would not have brought near the amount of money to us that it has by reason of our slow marketing.

Note the difference between the price during that panic and this one. During the panic of '93 and '94 we sold our cotton at an average of about 5 cents; during this one at a little above 10 cents—a difference of at least 5 cents on the pound, or \$25 per bale, or nearly \$287,500,000 more money brought to the South by reason of this slow marketing during a panic than during the panic referred to. How is that for the holding effort of this season? Ah! my brother fault finder, these are cold facts and you are bound to accept them. And why will you still say that the holding effort has been a failure? The truth is we have accomplished more than ever before. But one will say, "Oh! I have lost \$15 on the bale because of my holding. Why, I could have sold



Joe E. Edmondson,
Assistant State Organizer and Lecturer.

which at no time was as tight as the present one. But during that panic the farmers sold their cotton at the rate of between three and one-half and four millions bales a month, or practically all of their crop within about three months. What was the effect? Cotton fell below 4 cents. By reason of this fast selling the price went so low that when all was sold the farmers could not pay their obligations and merchants failed. But how has it

it at 12 or 13 cents." Now, my brother weakling, the truth of the matter is, if you and I and everybody else had sold then, prices would have gone to almost nothing, and we would have sold lots of our cotton at a very low price and would not have realized as much for it as we will, even if it goes no higher, as the figures above show beyond a doubt.

Don't grow weak and tired, but you should feel proud that you figured in this great fight. Be proud of your loyalty, patriotism and manhood, and continue this great fight on and on until the farmers are all educated and join hands with us and we can see the time when we can sell direct to the spinner and get what our cotton is worth, and liberate our wives and daughters from the cotton fields of the South.

To think of what we have accomplished should be enough to inspire all to join us and should make the heart of every loyal man and woman in the South burn with pride and increase confidence and renew courage. Come join in this patriotic fight and don't permit yourselves to be numbered among the weaklings, cowards and traitors to your class, families and country.

Yours for the success of the Union and all farming interests,
Joe E. Edmondson,
Asst. State Lect.

PRESIDENT NEILL ON ACTION OF GROCERS.

Says the Grocers Are Aiding Cotton Gamblers Against Farmers.

Realizing the effect of the action of the Retail Grocers and Butchers' Association of Texas in condemning the farmers for holding cotton, the daily press sought an interview with President Neill of the Farmers Union of Texas last week and here is what he said:

"The Farmers Union has never meddled with the butchers or the retail merchants' business. They have strictly stayed with their own business, trying to obtain a fair price for their product. The butchers do not understand the conditions that surround the farmers of the South; they do not understand that the cotton market has been completely in the hands of the gamblers; that the farmer by his organization is trying to stop the manipulation of the price of his product and establish a stable price, one that would make the farmer prosperous, one that would make the merchant, the banker, the butcher and all other classes of business men more prosperous than they are now.

"Tis said by these men that

cotton at 15 cents is too high. I say that 15 cents is too cheap. The price of cotton has been the education of the children of the South, it has been the price of its manhood and its womanhood. I attended the meeting between the farmers and spinners at Atlanta. I saw the spinner on the one hand, with dress suits and beegum hats, with diamond rings and diamond dress pins—a lot of men who looked like they were well kept. I saw upon the other hand men, called farmers, who were prematurely old, who had faced every condition and the elements dressed in common suits. The contrast was a very striking proposition.

"I saw the gambler upon the floor, whose confession was that he could sell millions of bales of cotton that he did not own, did not expect to buy—and it was no crime. There is upon the statute books of every Southern state a law that makes it a crime for a farmer to sell or even mortgage a bale of cotton that he does not own. All the Farmers Union has ever asked is openhanded justice, a fair field, and we will win this fight. Every time the butchers and retail merchants give out interviews like that which appeared in the papers Wednesday they are aiding the New York gamblers as against the farmers of the South. Notwithstanding the aid they have given to the gambler, they have only prolonged the battle. The farmer has the comforting thought that the battle will soon be over, that he has won by reason of the right and his great organization.

"Never in the history of the Farmers Union has it ever condemned the merchants, butchers or any other class of men doing a legitimate business. Our organization is broader than that. We want to do good to all of the people, and in doing that we are only carrying out the principles of our great organization."

ADDRESS WANTED.

The following seven men have subscribed for the Co-Operator, but through some error their papers have been sent to the wrong office—Menardville, Texas: W. B. Lawrence, C. L. Stanley, F. A. Smith, J. R. Roberts, W. F. Manhouse, W. L. Simms and W. F. Ripchurch. Any reader who may know the proper address of these brethren will confer a favor by sending the information to the Co-Operator.

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

Organizers' Department

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE FIELD

PICNIC AT LORENA.

Editor Co-Operator:

A very pleasant picnic was held at Lorena last Saturday. It was not a Farmers Union affair, but the Union was invited to furnish a speaker, and I was detailed to go. The program consisted of speech-making by the local candidates, and they were there as thick as blackbirds. A fine dinner was spread at the noon hour, and although it was a town picnic, the farmers' wives furnished the bounteous spreads for the occasion.

The most notable address was made by W. W. Hair, a candidate for Congress to succeed Bob Henry. He declared himself to be a reformer by advocating that the financial affairs of the nation be taken out of the hands of the national banks and that the government assume its rightful functions. He strongly endorsed the Union in its demand for laws to prohibit exchange and bucket shop gambling in agricultural products. In fact, he assailed all the vicious laws by which corporations and trusts had wrung from the people the wealth of the nation.

I followed him in a thirty minute speech for the Farmers Union, and vigorously presented the Union plans, and fired a few hot shot into the villanous gamblers and their henchmen. I handled the subject in no uncertain tones and as an evidence that I hit the mark, one of their henchmen, Russell Kingsbury, a lawyer of Waco, mounted the stand and declared it made him "sick at the stomach" to hear so much about the "poor down-trodden farmer," that the farmers were the "lords of creation" and it was the "poor down-trodden town man" who was suffering. He boldly said he "favored the bucket shops and exchanges," and that "Texas had lost over twenty-five millions of dollars by enacting the law that cut down these bidders on our cotton." He wanted such men as "Uncle Sam" kicked off the platform, because they were teaching the farmers to organize and co-operate, and along this line he delivered himself of rot characteristic of all flannel-mouthed politicians.

As Kingsbury left the stand, Col. E. Tom Cox, of Bruceville, an old farmer of 70 years, literally flayed him. He told Kingsbury that nobody ever knew of him raising a bale of cotton, that he was totally devoid of any

knowledge of the hardships of the farmer, and knew less of economics. As to bucket shops and exchanges helping the farmers, Bro. Cox said they deal only in chalk marks, and their business is gambling, a game at which loafers and sports like Kingsbury alone could play. He cited the fact of the New York Exchange buying and selling 100,000,000 bales of cotton futures, and only delivering a little over 6,000 spot bales. The crowd appreciated Col. Cox's remarks and he was frequently applauded.

At night I took the further opportunity to notice Lawyer Kingsbury. As to the Union speaking making him "sick at the stomach," I told the boys that it was natural to suppose the most sensitive place about Kingsbury's anatomy was his stomach, as there was nothing in the place where his brains ought to be, but that I was rather inclined to believe the Union speech had not affected his stomach near so much as the "Jersey Cream" product of Waco, and the riot raised in his intestines was due largely to the "good square meal" he had been able to get around the bounteous spreads of the farmers. It was a bad case of mistaken identity. As to kicking me off the platform, I told the boys Lawyer Kingsbury was like Sam Jones' dude, he had the finest judgment in the world about who to kick. Talk is cheap.

I am more convinced than ever that there is a conspiracy on. The cotton gamblers and speculators are the best organized of any band of pirates or plunderers that ever terrorized mankind. All the so-called commercial club organizations, sailing under the guise of "fewer and better laws," are the political tail to the gamblers' kite. Look out! they'll put out enough school boy orators and young lawyers to repeal every law on the statute books in favor of the people. Gov. Campbell, the last of the Jim Hogg kind of governors, has already warned the farmers. It is time you were getting busy and find out how your candidate for the legislature stands. The "blind calf" will be run over you and the corporation lawyers and henchmen of the "interests" are paid to miseducate you.

Get in line with progress and free your state and nation from incorporated despotism. This warning is given to you in time. Act!

"Uncle Sam" Hampton.

MILLER GROVE FAVORS COTTON MILL.

Editor Co-Operator:

I will try to comply with your request to your many readers to send writeups to your valuable paper.

Our Local is weak in numbers but strong in the faith of the righteous cause. We are well pleased with the Co-Operator; we think all organizations should have an official paper of its own.

I have noticed considerable discussion through the columns of several papers regarding the establishing of factories to manufacture our home cotton. I think such a plan is necessary for the protection of our wealth and happiness. Are we a set of people claiming to be enlightened and possessing superior wisdom among all mankind and yet so simple and weak as to remain willing slaves of a mercenary commercialism that buys our corn, cotton, wheat, etc., (and especially cotton) at their own price? We transport cotton to foreign countries for manufacture into cloths, then they export the same stuff we raised to us as different commodities, sell to the wholesale dealer, then to the retail dealer, and on down to the people who produced the same, every handling being a profit made on the toil of the farmer.

Are you willing to stand for that handsome profit just for clothing made by some foreign manufacturer? Or are you ready to build your own factories and divide the profits among yourselves? Then study the proposition which now confronts the Texas farmers. That's the cotton mill at Fort Worth. I say let's have it. Then the sun of real prosperity and happiness will rise.

Success to the Co-Operator.

R. L. Joyce, Lecturer.
Miller Grove, Tex.

RAINS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

Cloudbursts and heavy rains and winds were reported June 7 along the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys, doing considerable damage there to the inhabitants who had not recovered from the recent destructive storms. Heavy rains were also reported in Nebraska and Kansas and it is feared that more damage will be done to the river bottom farms.

During the week there were also heavy rains in Oklahoma and an overflow of the Red river which did considerable damage.

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Among the Members
SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

UNION STRONG IN MILAM COUNTY.

We have just found a letter from Bro. W. W. Kyle which has been mislaid, in which he gave an account of an interesting meeting of the Milam County Farmers Union held at Oak Grove on April 2. He reports a large attendance and much enthusiasm among the members and a strong determination to stand together for higher prices for farm products and for the protection of each other in all matters in that county. They do not consider the Union a failure, but on the other hand they are pleased with the wonderful success which has attended it, considering the conditions that have confronted the farmers since the beginning of the last cotton season. The prospects of unionism are said to be better in that county now than for some time past.

The next meeting of the County Union will be held at Ellison Ridge in July and a great time is anticipated.

FROM RUNNELS COUNTY.

Editor Co-Operator:

Runnels County Union met on June 3 and 4 with Cross Roads Local, a Local that is, I believe, the best working local in the county. Everybody present enjoyed themselves. I never was treated better and was never more at home than while attending this meeting, but I will say right here that since we have adopted the plan of having the County Union meet with the different locals throughout the county we are always treated as brothers. All true Farmers Union men and women show brotherly and sisterly love for each other.

Bro. Tom B. Taylor was with us and to say we were benefitted by his visit and counsel is putting it mildly. Bro. Taylor always presents facts and figures which should be evidence enough to convince the most skeptical.

We hope to have speakers to canvas the whole county at an early date. Cross Roads doesn't need any speaker to warm them up. They have good talent in their local, besides they have lady members who are equal to any male member I ever heard of to work for the growth of the order. These good ladies went to a great deal of trouble and expense preparing for this County meeting. They had everything good to eat.

There was considerable business transacted at this meeting, but as I am a strong believer in keeping our business a secret, I will say nothing about it further than that it was for our best interests.

D. L. Tucker, Sec.
Mazeland, Tex.

LIVING AT HOME.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am glad the Union is taking steps to build factories. I think our complete success depends on the establishment of our own factories.

I do not think Mr. Speculator can say "big cotton crop" this year from what I can see in the papers from all over the cotton belt. Not much cotton is started yet. About the 10th of May we had a heavy rain, the heaviest for many years, the wind blowing the corn flat to the ground, washing out thousands of acres of cotton, and what the water did not get the cut worms have attacked. Then on top of that in about a week there came two more heavy rains. The cotton crop is shorter than usual, more corn and feed stuff than ever before; corn is fine, oats very good; everybody getting along very well here.

We have a warehouse—some cotton holding for the minimum price.

We have a very good Union, a little backward at present, but I think it will do better soon.

I see so many good letters in the Co-Operator I could not help saying a few words. I think every man, woman, boy and girl ought to belong to the Union; it is just as much a woman's place as a man's.

We will have a county fair in the fall. Brother Neill has promised to be with us then.

I am glad we have a paper for the Union. I think it is the best paper published for our class.

Some say, "Just look at the Grange and Alliance, how they went under." But look at the price of cotton when they went under, as they say. I say those two great organizations did not go under; they just live on and on, they live in the Farmers Union, which will live on until we gain the victory almost in sight. Pay no attention to what you see in the papers other than the Co-Operator. Stand firm; attend your local. Come on, boys, we have got the speculators on the run. Let's make them hunt another job.

Yours fraternally,
J. H. Blacklock.
Bertram, Tex.

NEW BOSTON RESOLUTIONS.

Editor Co-Operator:

On our last meeting, Saturday night, June 6, a committee was appointed by our president, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with request for you to publish:

Whereas, We believe that the making of cross-ties is an industry that a goodly number of our membership depend upon for a livelihood, and the price paid by our local buyers is far below the actual value, and that we do sincerely believe that by bulking them on the railroad they will command a higher market price than if we continue peddling them out upon the streets; and,

Whereas, We believe we are actually entitled to the profits our local buyers have been making off of our labor; therefore, be it,

Resolved, first, That we discontinue selling cross-ties upon the streets to our local buyers;

Second, That non-Union people be asked to join us in such a move, so as to stop as far as possible any more ties from being sold upon the streets to our local buyers;

Third, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our neighboring Locals and the National Co-Operator.

Furthermore, we do heartily endorse President D. J. Neill's present administration and urge his nomination for re-election.

We also believe the State Business Agent a good thing.

J. C. Tutt,
J. W. McAnulty,
G. E. Goodnight,
Committee.
G. E. Goodnight,
Secretary.

New Boston, Tex., 6-8-'08.

BASKET DINNER AT LEESVILLE.

Ferry D. Ellis, county secretary, writes us that there will be a Union basket dinner at Leesville on June 30. W. H. Blanton, of Gonzales, and others will address the crowds in the morning and Assistant State Organizer J. S. Airhart at 1 p. m.

All neighboring Unions are invited and a grand rally is expected.

REPLY TO BRO. MONTGOMERY.

Editor Co-Operator:

Will you allow me space to say a few words in reply to Brother Montgomery?

Now, brother, I am opposed to any changes in our present Constitution. You said for no one to come back at you unless he could offer something better. Now, my offer would be to let them stand unchanged. I don't believe in increasing our dues,

especially to that amount. Had you ever thought what an amount this would put into the state treasury with no earthly use for it? This would be too great a temptation. Now, don't understand me to say or even intimate that any of our state officials are in the least dishonest, for I have the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of each of them, but our Union cannot always stay under the same management that it now has, and if there was a big pile in sight the schemers and rascals would be more aggressive to clutch the reins of our State Union. Why not keep that money in the hands of the farmers and in circulation rather than be deposited in some bank for them to bring on another panic with?

Change 2. I cannot see how Bro. Montgomery expects the Union to spread without a lecturer. Did you ever hear of a man becoming a Christian who never heard the gospel preached, or a person becoming converted to anything without first hearing something of that particular thing? No, this change is in my opinion absurd.

Nor can I think the increasing of the president's salary a wise step. I believe in paying our president sufficient to compensate him for his time and ability, but there are few of us who clear more than \$900 a year on our farms. But it wouldn't be bad to increase his salary to \$1200 a year, which would fully compensate him for all the sacrifices he would be required to make.

Now, change 3. Another plan to hoard up money in our state treasury. If our fees and dues are not for our supplies, pray tell me what you expect to do with all the money you expect to get? But maybe you don't expect to get much, for with such radical changes in our Constitution I am sure our membership would decrease one-half in my immediate section. As to the secretary-treasurer's salary, it would be all right to increase it to \$1200.

Now, the next proposed change to pay half of the expenses of delegates to the State Union: This is not a bad change, but it would result in a decrease in the representatives to the State Union, for with the amount sent to the State now of fees and dues would make it impossible for our weaker counties to send a representative, thereby throwing the power in the hands of the more thickly organized counties.

Now, the next, to cover the duties arising from the establishment of an official paper: This is all right, I guess. Since we have the paper we ought to have some way to control it.

Seldom See.
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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The next general proviso No. 2, allowing officers to hold office for four terms: To my way of thinking this change is the worst of the lot. This rule is not popular with or practiced by but few organizations, political or otherwise. Public opinion has demanded that an officer be not elected to the same office more than twice in succession. And again, we have just as good and competent men out of office as in; and this would be a sort of monopoly.

There is only one change that I could offer to our present Constitution which I think would better our Union, and it is this: That provision be made for a stricter secrecy in our business. I think each State President should obtain through each County and each County through each Local just before the National Union meets the acreage and condition of crops and any other information necessary to enable each state president to report the true condition of affairs in his state. And when the National Union meets each year, the National President can call a meeting of State Presidents only, or their proxies, and after comparing the various reports, they could agree upon a minimum price for our produce, and said business be kept an absolute secret from every one. These several State Presidents could send the business to the County Secretaries, and each County Secretary send to each Local Secretary, whose Local is in good standing, all of this correspondence, from the gathering of the statistics by the Local Secretaries to be forwarded to the President and back to the Secretary again, to be under seal.

My motive in having this meeting for State Presidents only is it is impossible to keep a secret from the outside world when discussed and passed upon in a National convention. This was proven in the Memphis conference. The dailies would print what was done before 12 hours would elapse. I realize this would be more expensive, but this could be met by increasing the dues 5 cents a member. This I think would be ample funds to defray all expenses.

Yours for unionism,
Cuba Alexander.
Henderson, Tex.

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OLDEST SUBSCRIBER.

J. C. Johnson, of Fort Worth, called at this office the other morning to renew the subscription of his grandfather, Stephen Harbert, of Weimar, Texas. Mr. Harbert will be 100 years of age if he lives until Jan. 15 next, and has been a subscriber of the Co-Operator and the Southern Mercury since the establishment of the Mercury some 28 years ago. This is his favorite paper. He can no longer see to read, but has some member of the family to read to him. Owing to injuries in a runaway, he gets about in a wheel chair, but is otherwise hale and sound. He takes a daily buggy ride out among his stock.

May he live to celebrate many birthdays.

WOMEN BELONG IN UNION.

Editor Co-Operator:

Union Grove Local one month ago had twelve male members in good standing. Now there are fifteen male members and ten lady members and several more to be initiated at our next local meeting.

Prof. Louis Garmes, of Bangs, Texas, spoke in the interest of unionism to a good sized crowd of interested listeners May 15. We believe much good will result from his speech.

If ever there was a class of people who need to be organized and who ought to stick for higher prices, it surely is the farming class, the backbone of civilization. We can remember when we raised our living at home and mother and the girls carded, spun, wove and knit for the family, and while we are not anxious to go back to the old ways, we'd willingly do so were it necessary to aid the farmers in accomplishing their purpose. From my own experience I think the old time work was lighter on the women than hoeing and picking 5 cent cotton. Some object to the women joining the Union, but I don't believe the same objectors would object to the women chopping and picking their cotton.

This is our first attempt at writing but should anything arise that we need to give out we will write it to the Co-Operator:

(Miss) Annie Innes,
Rising Star, Tex.

FAVORS COTTON MILLS.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I do not see anything from here in your paper, I will ask for a little space in which to say our Local has been in the background but is reviving somewhat. We are not strong enough to build a

warehouse yet, but we favor the warehouse just the same.

I see by figures there is a saving of over \$6 per bale in the round top bale over the old square bale. That would amount to from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 on each cotton crop. I believe the farmers ought to build gins and cotton mills in each county and it would not make much difference what cotton was worth, if the jobber didn't want to handle our cloth, we could come nearer using it home than we could the raw cotton. So I believe the factory at home is the shortest and surest way to gain our freedom from the speculators and gamblers. I would like to hear from others through our paper on the factory question. If we could build a mill in each cotton growing county in the state, I do not think we'd have to ship much cotton to other countries to have it manufactured. Every farmer ought to know that all expenses for handling from the yard to the factory is taken out of the cotton when we sell it. So we should make the handling expense as light as possible.

Wishing success to the Co-Operator, yours truly,

W. T. Todd.
McLennan county, Tex.

ADVOCATES RELIEF FUND.

Editor Co-Operator:

The only way of ever getting the minimum price—15 cents—for cotton is for every Union man to get out of debt and stay out. We have hundreds of good, honest, hard working Union men who have to contract debts every year for supplies, sign a mortgage for same, and when the crop is gathered have not a dollar left to buy the necessaries of life, even through the winter season.

Now, brothers, we have 250,000 members. Let us establish a fund, and every member donate \$5.00 or \$10 and put it in as a free gift, and when we have a brother who has obligated himself to a merchant, and when his note becomes due and his creditor forces him to throw his cotton on a dull market, draw on the fund and pay his account. By so doing in one or two years everyone will be out of debt. Then we can warehouse our cotton and inside of sixty days will get our price. Then we can feel like freeborn American citizens. Until this is done we will never accomplish the intentions of unionism.

I believe I am safe in saying there are enough in our ranks under mortgage who will be forced to put their cotton on a

DEAN BELL GEO. BELL

BELL BRO'S

MEN'S WEAR

When in Fort Worth see us for

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

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

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

dull market to supply the demand. Some one will say this plan will never do. Why? Because there are some who don't try. We will admit this is true, but we must watch as well as pray. We can tell a bee from a drone, and when we find a drone kick him out. Give him to understand he must get busy and produce honey or leave the hive.

Yours for this or a better plan,
R. P. Davis.
Thornton, Texas.

A MILITANT UNIONIST.

Editor Co-Operator:

We must get rid of the cotton exchanges, for they are drones, simply robbers, especially the New York Exchange. Why should prices fluctuate? The same cotton is sold repeatedly, down today and up tomorrow. Let us establish a price to run throughout the season, based on actual cost of production; gathering, ginning and marketing, and allowing a reasonable percent profit. Let us store our cotton in local warehouses, or at home; cut out the central warehouse; I will tell you why later. Let the buyers come to us when they want our cotton, paying us cash. If you go to a mill and buy 1000 pounds of flour, you pay cash for it. You finance your own trades. If the spinner comes to you and buys 1000 bales of cotton, let him pay you cash, and finance his own trade. There is nothing more simple or reasonable. Some brothers think 15 cents is too much for last year's crop. Probably they have not figured on it. Let's figure a little. Here are my figures and I believe I am quite liberal in my estimates. It was estimated it required five acres to produce one bale—500 pounds:

Int. on 5 acres—\$30.....	\$ 3.00
Breaking 5 acres.....	5.00
Planting 5 acres.....	2.50
Seed for planting 5 acres.....	.75
Plowing 5 acres.....	7.50
Hoeing 5 acres.....	4.00
Picking 1600 pounds.....	15.00
Hauling to gin.....	2.50
Ginning, etc.....	4.00
Freight to warehouse.....	2.50
Storage and insurance.....	2.50
Taxes on land, team and tools.....	2.50
Bl'ksmithing, rep'rs, etc.....	1.00

Cost of production\$52.75

Where is your profit if you have drawn \$35.00 per bale on this cotton and stored it for six months?

And now Bro. E. A. Calvin, manager of central warehouse, is serving notice that we must pay \$5.00 bonus immediately or it must be sold at present prices. This is why I say we must cut out the central warehouse. Must we allow ourselves to be robbed with our eyes open? The exchanges—gambling speculators—are in a tight. They know the spinners are compelled to have our cotton and so will scare us, and we will let them have it. You say what has E. A. Calvin to do with it? A great deal. Does he not hold a seat in the Houston Cotton Exchange? Is he not in league with them? Isn't he the manager of the Farmers Union Cotton company? Our Lord said, "You cannot serve two masters." Perhaps Bro. Calvin is like a noted political brother just passed in a political role. He does not belong to anyone.

Another thing. The tax assessors are taking the acreage of our expected crops, and the ginners are also asking the acreage of cotton planted. It is none of their business, but a trick of the speculators. We have the strongest organization in the

world. Do you not know it? O, that we could only realize our power. If we were only firmly united, bound together as one man, we could command the civilized world. Do we not feed and clothe the world? Why not unite and demand a living wage for our labor? Stand by our Constitution and our leaders and fight for our rights. Be true to ourselves and to our posterity; if we faint now in this struggle we are lost, ruined; we will be slaves forever. So, rally! boys, rally! stand like Stonewall Jackson. Hold your cotton and the victory will be ours.

P. A. Cribbs.

Matador, Tex.

NOTES.

Brother John Spangler writes from Stockdale commending the Co-Operator under the new management and endorsing a letter of our president's.

A sister who signs herself "S. C. J." writes from Kokomo lodge. She deprecates the fact that some men are willing enough to reap the benefits of the Union, but will not join and do their part toward winning the fight. She states that her local has a good membership, including several ladies. A number are still holding their cotton for 15 cents. "S. C. J." advocates raising more feedstuff and living at home. She thinks the sight of the farmers' children working in the cotton fields, while those of the rich idler are in the best schools, ought to be enough to make the farming class stick together until their freedom is gained. It certainly looks so, doesn't it?

C. W. McElroy, Brookeland, Tex., writes that his Union is moving forward slowly, but that a lecturer is needed.

Bro. H. E. Conn, secretary of one of the Floresville locals, sent us a money order for \$5.00 for 3-months trial subscriptions to 20 of his members. As we understand it, the local voted this amount out of its treasury for this purpose. That lodge believes in education.

Winfield Scott, who is generally thought to be still connected with the cottonseed oil trust, is erecting a gin at Weatherford, Texas, and has announced that he will cut the price of ginning to 25c per one hundred pounds of lint. Weatherford already has three gins, and although he proposes to reduce the price, there is considerable opposition to this enterprise, even among the farmers, because it is generally thought that this move is made directly against the cottonseed oil mill of that place, which was recently purchased by a local capitalist of that place, and taken out of the cottonseed oil trust.

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

THOUGHTS OF A MISSISSIPPIAN

Editor Co-Operator: As I haven't seen anything from this county in some time, I thought I would tell how our local is progressing. We are all "marching" along trying to gain success in our Union. We, the Union people, are accused of the great money panic of 1907. I condemn this statement. We are abused and oppressed by the speculators. Why? Because they want to control the price of our produce. They are doing everything in their power to squeeze the very existence out of the Union people. The farmers are the most independent class of people in the world. If every man and woman would join the Union, and help to elevate our grand and noble cause we would soon be able to conquer every speculator, and be "monarch" over our magnificent country.

A number of people will say, "I am afraid to join the Union. I feel like I could never do any good." Now, isn't this a poor excuse? How do you ever expect to accomplish anything if you never make an effort?

I know a number of Union people who pretend to be our friends in this noble cause, but bring them down to a test, then you will see if they are true or untrue. The Union is far better off without them. I am not trying to criticize any member of this grand Union. I speak only from experience.

Let us all, Union and non-union, labor together and strive to upbuild our country. North America is the grandest country in the world. My native state—Mississippi—will always be dear to my heart. I am a sympathetic friend to every Union in existence. I wish all the farmers' daughters were real, true Union girls. May success crown the efforts of our grand and noble cause. With best wishes to one and all,

H. Y. RUSSUM.

Hudsonville, Miss.

J. S. Kerr of Carlisle, Ark., in the course of a letter renewing his subscription, informs us that the Union in his section is in need of a thorough stirring up. Last year, however, they put up a Union gin at Carlisle, which did well, and has good prospects for the coming season.

The secretary of McDade, Ark., Sister Fannie Bailey, writes that her local has reached the point where it is hard to hold together, owing to loss of members. She records the death of the vice-president of the local, Bro. Simon Flander. An organizer is badly needed in Phillips county, she says.

Thornton Roberts, president of the McDade, Ark., local, writes that his members have planted a union cotton patch, and that his union pays for the coffins of deceased members out of the treasury. Deceased members are buried with Union honors.

We acknowledge receipt of a letter from Brother C. H. Green of Kipling, La., expressing his appreciation of the Co-Operator. He likes the letters, and particularly those of "Uncle Sam Hampton." He reports the Union still in the fight in his section, and slowly gaining ground.

B. W. Ford writes from Mitchell, La., that the Union at Oak Grove is

still alive and wiggling. He exhorts his brother farmers not to listen too much to the merchants, not to go in debt or mortgage the crop. Oak Grove, he states, is about forty strong, with some lady members.

W. M. Dowden of Lotus, La., renews his subscription, says a good word for the Co-Operator, and favors us with a few interesting items. His local has a membership of forty-eight, and meets twice a month. It will entertain the parish Union July 9 and 10, on which occasion the State President is expected to be present. A good time is expected and important business will be transacted. "I wish some of the Texas boys could visit us," Brother Dowden writes, "and help us with a good lecture. Also if any of the adjoining parish boys will visit us, they will be well cared for."

FROM CALIFORNIA

National Co-Operator and Readers: Dear Brethren—From the land of fruit, flowers and sunshine comes forth the cheerful song of Union from the hearts of a band of contented and happy brethren. We have six good locals in this country, and a county Union. We are doing business on lines of true co-operation. We are putting in a shake mill to cut out trays and boxes to handle our fruit and raisins. We have yet several cars of last year's crop and the packers are offering 2 1-2 and 3 cents for them. The Union is holding on just the same as the cotton growers. Let the war-cry be, "Hold on, Brother, hold on, and victory will surely be ours."

I held a very interesting meeting with Riverside Local No. 2 last night and will meet with No. 7 tonight and No. 8 Thursday night and have three meetings in new territory next week. We need more missionaries in the field. Brothers, we need help to organize. We need a distributing point in each state to handle our goods direct to each state, as each one who handles any product must have a big profit. Let's co-operate on true co-operation principles. As ever a brother,

PARIS HENDERSON,
Organizer for California.

Kingsburg, Cal., May 20.

OKLAHOMA BROTHER EXHORTS To Co-operator:

I just want to ask a few questions now after reading Brother D. J. Neill's warm and strict letter, and to the point. I want you all to think over things and let well enough alone and stick close to our leaders and Co-Operator, and I will be glad when the time comes that we will not have any jars or discord among the farmers.

Now, brethren, look back and see what the Union has done and then look forward and you can see with one eye open the good we can do. Everything depends on us, the farmer. Now, brethren, for the Lord's sake and for the sake of your children, don't look back. Press on to the high calling which you owe yourself and family. Now, may God forever bless our leaders and our instructor, which is the Co-Operator, and holler Union as long as you can talk, then whisper it till the last breath.

J. G. HENDRICKS,
Anadarko, Okla., June 1.

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams

Remarkably durable new dress ginghams of great beauty, fine fabric and absolutely fast colors. These results are obtained by our scientific new process which marks a decided advance in the making of stylish and economical dress ginghams.

To insure getting the genuine, be sure to ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Ginghams. Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia



SOUTH ARKANSAS SLEEPY

Editor Co-operator:

After reading the Co-operator I see so much good news from different states and letters from so many locals it makes me want to say something for this section, though it be poor news for our Union. For we have a system of farming here in southeast Arkansas that will make a poor man poorer every year that he follows it; that is, the old mortgage system—mortgage your crop and stock for something to eat and wear while making the crop. Why should we do this, brother farmer, when we are supplying the world with what they eat and wear? Some will say because we can't help ourselves. I say we can help ourselves. Wake up and get busy in preparing something to help ourselves with. We are being educated in the Educational Co-operative Union and I think the first lesson is to get out of debt and let's prepare this lesson by raising plenty to eat for our families and stock, fill our barns with corn and hay. Plenty of corn means meat and bread both.

Now, brothers, let's put our foot on the mortgage system and get out of debt; pay what we owe and not owe any more. Some will say again we can't do it. I say we do not need that word can't in our Union unless we leave off the "t."

I agree with the brother that says we need business agents in our state Unions. I say that we even need them in our locals, for one man can make a better trade for a body of men than each individual can for himself. We have appointed a business committee in our local and have received good results from their actions already.

We are young in the fight here in south Arkansas; have only two locals in this county. Our local was organized in February of this year, being only sixteen in number. Now we have forty male members and several good ladies and girls making a total of fifty odd. We have a brave little band started and are taking in new members every meeting. I think by the beginning of another year there will be only a few of the old sore backs left out of our great Union, for the speculators to ride.

I say that all who have not subscribed for our worthy Co-Operator should do so at once. You will soon get your money's worth.

With best wishes to all members and the Co-Operator, I remain, true to the good cause of unionism.

H. L. ROUTT,
Independent Local No. 2786, Ewdora, Arkansas.

Business Announcements

Wants — For Sale — Exchanges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOME FOR YOU—Near school, church, mill and shop, 80 acres, new house, well, tank fenced, 40 acres cultivation; made baie to acre. Write H. L. Gamble, R. 6, Kemp, Tex. 6-18x

FOR SALE or Exchange—Ginning Plant, Lummus system, capacity 20 bales. Good location; grist mill, shingle mill; 4 acres land. Price \$2000, or equal value in land in Texas or Oklahoma. E. H. Baker, Lebanon, Ark. 6-18x

FOR SALE—Rich and choice section land on Pecos river and canal, Ward county, Texas, near town of Grand Falls, 18 miles south of Monahans, T. & P. railroad. Immense crops in vicinity—alfalfa, corn, oats, cotton, peaches and grapes. Also improved farms McLennan county. Address, Thos. C. Smith, Waco, Texas. 6-18x

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

SAY, BROTHERS, buy fence posts from the Union Brothers in Arkansas. Write for prices on all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Bayliss, secretary, Winslow, Ark. 6-11-P

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

LADIES—Others are coinng money tinseling Post Cards. Why not you? For 10 cents we will send you two beautiful floral samples, your name tinseling on them in sparkling colors, with FREE instructions how to make money at home doing this beautiful work. Money refunded if not satisfied. J. A. DUCKETT, Dept. 10, Tolar, Texas.

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

USE FARMERS' UNION FLOUR—There is a flour mill in northern Oklahoma that is controlled exclusively by the Farmers' Union. They are located in the best milling wheat country in the world. They use none but the best of the wheat in their products. Be loyal and patronize your own institutions. Buy your flour and feed stuffs of them. Write them at once and be sure and buy from them. Woods County Co-Operative Association, W. T. Ruby, Carmen, Okla., secretary and manager. 6-11

TO UNION MEMBERS—The Union Hornet is the hottest Union Magazine in all America. It is red hot and will never get any cooler. It is the only good thing of all larger good things in the sea of Union Journalism. It stings, bites and fights for pure Union principles, the kind Newt Gresham carried in his breast when he picked up that huge job and carved out the Union with the pen knife of honesty. We are determined to distinguish the Hornet as the hottest babe ever folded within Union arms. It preaches Union doctrine so plain that the wayfaring non-Union man, though a fool, need not continue in his course. First issue out Aug. 1st. Have your subscription in by July 15th. Price 50c per year; in clubs of 10 or more 35c. Address Jas. A. Taylor, Sec. Treas., Ducl Hill, Mississippi. 7-2

OPPOSES REDUCTION

Editor Co-operator:

If you will give me space in your most valuable paper, I will give you and the readers of the Co-operator a few of my thoughts. The first thing I want to sanction Brother C. Nether-ville's idea in regard to diversifying crops. Whatever a man's land is best adapted to, that is the crop for him to plant. Let him first plant all the necessaries of life at home, plenty for his own home use and if he can work any more let him plant the balance of his land in whatever it is best adapted to. If that be cotton, well and good. If I can make more money raising cotton, that is the thing for me to plant, after I have made such other stuff as my land will produce. If some other man can raise more wheat than anything else that is the thing for him to plant; and then let the man with his cotton go to the man that has to sow wheat for a living and pay him a good living price for his flour and learn to be sociable.

Let the man that has to raise cotton plant as much as he feels like he can work and gather, and after he has got it gathered let him say to Mr. Spinner, "Here's my cotton; you can have it for such and such a price," and if he does not want to pay the price, you can tell him that he cannot get it until he does pay the producer's price.

This thing you call overproduction of cotton is all bosh, in my estimation. I believe that I can safely say that there is not half of the population of these United States that gets half the cotton goods that they really stand in need of. This thing of reduction of the acreage, I think, is going to work a hardship on the Union. The non-Union man will stand a better chance than the Union does. So you see the non-Union man gets just as much for his big cotton crop as the Union man does for his reduced crop. So, the way I look at it, to plant what you can cultivate and put your price on it and do not sell until you get the fixed price, and if I was on the committee to fix the price on the coming crop it would be 15 cents or more, no less. If the spinner can't pay that price, let's put up our own factory and manufacture our own cotton and I think that we can get something like one hundred dollars per bale instead of forty or fifty. Now this is a few thinks from a greenhorn down here in Bradley county, Arkansas. I am Union and am Union to the bone, and am stuck to stay. I belong to Hermitage Local No. 334, and would be glad to hear from some of the other brothers on this subject. Yours for success and prosperity, T. L. BROWN, Hermitage, Ark., June 6.

Unionism and Diversification

Editor Co-Operator:

I wish to give the brethren a sketch from State Line Union. We are still in a bulldoz fight for that which belongs to us, and that only. I truly believe God is in the fight and if so we are sure to win. I for one am union through and through, and will be until I breathe the last breath of life. When I see our dear Southland mothers and daughters laboring in the field, trying to make an honest living and some one trying to cheat them out of it, it makes me try to do more and more for unionism.

Brethren, I think we ought to read a part of the ritual in every meeting until it has been read through several times. Some of the brethren hardly know what they belong to. I believe it would be of great benefit to us all. I suggest we try it anyway.

Brethren, I hope to see the time when we can price our own stuff, and not have the other fellow to say what he will give us for our cotton and what

we will have to give him for his goods. That is the most unfair thing I have ever heard of.

To ever gain this ground we will have to diversify our crops and raise more to live on at home. We can have a living if we will only strive to that point. Go dhas placed it in the hands of every man to make an honest living and we can have it if we will only look to our own interest more. Raise flour, bread, hogs, potatoes, and every thing that you can raise at home and you won't need so much cotton. I can say one thing for this section of the country. There is more corn being raised here this year than I have ever seen before.

Brethren, I believe we are gaining ground fast, but it will take several years of hard fighting to gain the precious ground on which we hope to stand and thank God for his deliverance from under the chains of bondage. I hope to hear from some other brother on the plan of reading the ritual to learn the brethren what we are working for. Your brother in unionism until death, JEFF THOMAS, Doddridge, Ark.

UNION ORGANIZERS

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

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

- F. P. Carpenter, Dilley, Frio county.
- G. W. Brister, Oxlen, Runnels county.
- J. R. Wheeler, Coahoma, Howard county.
- H. A. Collins, Eastland, route No. 1, Eastland county.
- J. B. Lee, Quitman, Wood county.
- F. J. Hundley, Marble Falls, Burnet county.
- William Carter, Oakhurst, San Jacinto county.
- E. N. Collins, Elkhart, Anderson county.
- J. H. Carlile, New Waverly, Walker county.
- A. S. Maness, Liberty Hill, route No. 3, Williamson county.
- G. W. Fant, Jefferson, Marion county.
- Ell Gootman, Red Rock, Bastrop county.
- J. T. Grice, Sparenburg, Dawson county.
- R. B. Allen, Brownwood, Brown county.
- W. C. Knutson, Richland Springs, San Saba county.
- A. C. Williams, Goodrich, Polk county.
- H. W. Clingman, Jacksboro, Jack county.
- W. L. Wood, Tolar, Hood county.
- W. D. Stirman, Kokomo, Eastland county.
- B. K. Biggerstaff, Celina, Collin county.
- J. W. Smith, Temple, Bell county.
- J. M. Wright, Dale, route No. 3, Caldwell county.
- Louis Garms, Bangs, Brown county.
- Bud Terry, Hillsboro, Hill county.
- Lewis T. Dalrymple, Kaufman, Kaufman county.
- Joe E. Edmondson, Slocum, Anderson county.
- J. T. Kennedy, Shannon, Clay county.
- T. F. McCormick, Texarkana, Bowie county.

NOTICE TO EASTLAND COUNTY LOCALS

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

WALLER COUNTY UNION

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

Politics, But Not Patisanship

Editor Co-Operator:

As I am a reader of the paper and have been ever since it was founded, and of the Southern Mercury for 20 years or more, but live in Oklahoma, I will take the liberty to write as a subscriber.

First I notice Mr. J. E. Gideon's notice in issue of May 14, on page 6, reading as follows:

"Any Local of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America which permits politics being discussed at their meeting will be punished by the cancellation of their Constitution does not say politics, which I hear may Union men de-

(Continued on page 11)

Farmers & Mechanics National Bank
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

J. W. SPENCE, PRESIDENT
J. T. PEMBERTON, V-Pres.

BEN O. SMITH, CASHIER
BEN. H. MARTIN, Ass't Cash.

Correspondence Solicited



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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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

FARMERS' CONGRESS TO BE BESIEGED

Events which have recently transpired lead the public to suspect that an effort will be made to commit the forthcoming meeting of the Texas Farmers' Congress to the movement inaugurated by certain business elements and promoted by the Association of Commercial Secretaries of Texas for "fewer laws and better laws."

We presume that it is generally understood that the Farmers' Congress and the Farmers' Union are separate and distinct organizations and that whatever may be done by the former will, in nowise, reflect the sentiments of the latter. In fact, the Farmers' Union will not even discuss this proposition, much less act upon it. And this brings us to what we want to say of and to the Farmers' Congress.

This organization has done a great deal for the agricultural interests of Texas. There is other work yet for it to do, distinct and apart from that which the Farmers' Union is doing. But that work is along educational lines, as in the past, and not that education either that departs from the cultivation of the farm and takes up with the cultivation of politics. It is right and proper for the farmer to study politics and demand his rights of the national and state legislative bodies, but not in his farmers' organizations.

But even more serious than going into politics is the effect of taking up and endorsing so general a proposition as "fewer laws and better laws." To be sure, we all want "fewer laws and better laws," but the man who pays the freight and the man who hauls it differ widely as to how the laws shall be made better and how made fewer. This slogan has a well defined meaning to those who are spending thousands of dollars to commit the candidates

to it who are to be elected to the next legislature, but what does it mean to the farmers? They don't know, because the authors of it do not tell what they mean. It sounds good to everybody and the interests know what it means and the candidates they will support will know what it means, but how about the farmers and the Farmers' Congress? It is to be hoped that this body of representative farmers will not even discuss the proposition, but leave it to the individuals to be settled at home with their representatives; but if it is presented, the authors should be forced to specify their objects and purposes.

A BANKER'S OPINION

The following extract from the paper of W. B. Yeary, a prominent Farmersville (Texas) banker, is worth reprinting. It should be shown to every local banker and merchant in the south. Mr. Yeary said:

How many of you bankers who have been talking with these cotton men were led to believe and did believe a few months ago that cotton today would be 8 cents a pound? But where is it now? Middling cotton in Houston and Galveston is quoted at 11 3-4 cents, and is selling for 12 1-8 and over. I am reliably informed that 12 1-2 cents was offered last week for all the cotton in Texas if it could be delivered. Now, whether it goes to 15 cents—their price—or not, is not the question. The question is, the farmers are trying to cut out a wasteful method of baling and marketing that would save to Texas \$10 per bale or \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year, and to do so will add that much to your deposits. They are trying to cut out gambling in their products, a steady supply and demand market. It is perfectly possible, just and reasonable, and you as beneficiaries should encourage and assist them. Your moral support with a very little financial aid will accomplish the results; then, in a few years the south will have central reserved cities. She will have enough capital that England can deal thru southern banks for her cotton and if New York wants to go on a panic we will be in shape to let her go. We will be in condition to do business at home. Some claim we must have factories to develop our resources. Factories necessarily must be built with idle capital, which we have not got, and cannot be produced by selling cotton for less than cost to produce it. Give us a fair price for cotton and we will improve our farms, educate our children, build factories, produce enough cotton for all the other factories and be the garden spot of the world.

SOME COTTON FACTS

From the government cotton report it appears that the cotton crop of 1907 was 11,302,872 bales, against 13,595,498 in 1906.

Given by states, the report shows practically the same yield in all the states except Texas, Louisiana and South Carolina, the two first named showing a decrease and the last named an increase in the number of bales. The Texas crop in 1906 was 4,066,472 bales, or nearly one-third the en-

tire cotton crop of the South. Last year it dropped to 2,271,724 bales, or about one-fifth the entire crop of this country. Louisiana lost from 979,270 bales in 1906 to 676,823 in 1907, while South Carolina made a gain from 931,726 in 1906 to 1,175,350 bales in 1907. The increase and decrease of the crop in other states about offset each other.

According to the best estimates obtainable, the requirements of the mills this year will be greater than the supply of acceptable grades, hence there should be no fear of a surplus to embarrass the marketing of this year's crop. On the other hand, it is now generally conceded that the requirements of the mills for next year will consume even a bumper crop and even if the most favorable conditions imaginable should prevail and a thirteen or fourteen million bale crop should be made, the world's demands will still exceed the supply. A bumper crop cannot be expected, because the acreage is no greater and with the poor stand, excessive rains, lateness of the season and a dozen other unfavorable conditions, it is improbable that a large crop can be made.

With these facts before us, there is no need to fear the alarming predictions of the cotton buyers and their allies among the merchants and bankers that cotton can not go higher. They said this when it was selling for less than ten cents and they have croaked it at every step in the advance, and yet the price is still advancing.

President Neill's speech before the Texas Bankers' Association has been misquoted and misrepresented in various ways. One of these reports him as claiming that the interests of the bankers, merchants and farmers were identical. He made no such claim. What he did claim and showed clearly was that the bankers and merchants were benefited by the increased price of cotton and hence should assist the farmers to secure higher prices.

The Farmers' Union warehouse has suffered no little amount of scorn and ridicule this year. But the way cotton is advancing now in price only a few more days would reach the demanded price of 15 cents, then will these "scoffers" wish they had their cotton in it. It is a good thing, and is run on business principles. Something like 500 bales are still in our local warehouse at Kyle and the cotton is in good condition. Let's don't blame the warehouse system for the past low prices. Stick to it.—Ex.

The great railroad and express systems of the north are making application before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase of from 66 2-3 to 125 per cent in the freight rates on milk and butter. If this request is granted the individual dairymen will be put out of business and a further monopoly given the large concerns and manufacturers of oleomargarine. It seems that the railroads are fast forcing the issue to the front as to whether the railroads should own the people or the people own the railroads.

WHENCE SO WISE?

While the Hon. D. J. Neill is vigorously warring on the New York Cotton Exchange he seems to be strangely indifferent to the gambling going on in New Orleans. The world knows that the Crescent City Exchange desires the death of her powerful rival in New York (of which exchange she is merely the tail to the kite), so as to receive all of the pie offered by country pikers, and crossroads speculators. Wonder if the New Orleans gang are paying the worthy President of the Farmers' Union for his work in their behalf?—Temple Mirror.

If the editor of the Mirror were half as anxious to serve the farmers of his county as he is to court the approval of the gambling element which he pretends to oppose, he would not thus slander the man who has done more than any other to outlaw all kinds of cotton gambling, for he knows, if he knows anything, that President Neill has not confined his fight to the operations of the New York Exchange. The more one reads these days the more he sees that the Farmers' Union stands in greater danger from its pretended friends than from any other source. What the organized opposition could not do openly it is now trying to do clandestinely by sowing discord and distrust among the farmers themselves.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF COTTON

Those who have looked to local buyers, merchants and bankers for information on the cotton situation, until they are afraid to trust their own leaders, should read and then show to their neighbors the following editorial from the Wall Street Journal, which represents the capitalistic class:

"The current year of semi-suspension in the operating capacity of the world's cotton mills is one of those periodic influences which serves more or less regularly to check the tendency of the consumption of cotton to outrun the supply. The average weekly consumption in 1906-7 was 314,874 bales. This was 19,000 bales a week more than in 1906 and 112,579 bales a week more than the consumption of 1900. The high-water mark of consumption was probably reached in 1906-7, when the figure of 19,493,000 bales was given as the world's spindle and mill consumption. It was estimated then that the world's requirements for the year ending August 1908, would be 20,000,000 bales.

"So long as cotton mills in the United States are running on 50 per cent of the usual capacity, there need be no anxiety felt about the future of an adequate supply. The American cotton acreage is fully up to that of the two preceding years, when the average crop was 12,350,000 bales for the United States alone.

"Inasmuch, however, as this country furnishes approximately two-thirds of the 20,000,000 bales required in highly prosperous years, it is evident that the average crop of the last two years is nearly 100,000 bales less than the American quota of a prosperous year's requirement. The fact is that in point of productiveness, as well as of acreage, the American cotton belt is

keeping so little ahead of the rapidly growing demand for consumption that a dull year like the present simply suspends but does not eliminate the element of concern for the increase in the output of this fiber.

"Turning from actualities to possibilities, there is no branch of manufacturing which expands so readily in the West or which is organized so quickly in the East as the manufacture of cotton textiles by machinery. This depends more on the ability to find markets than on the question of where the raw cotton is to come from. The possibilities of consuming cotton fabrics are constantly increasing. The increase in output required to supply the world's growing demand for fabrics of this kind will probably be accompanied under keener competition than formerly."

CO-OPERATOR WANTS TO REPRESENT ALL FARMING INTERESTS.

The National Co-operator is not bounded by state lines nor confined to sectional interests. True, it is the special representative of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, but this does not mean that its mission ends at the state line. Wherever there are farmers there is need of farmers' organizations and it is the business of the Co-operator to foster these—especially the Farmers' Union. If it has devoted more attention to the cotton question, it has been because that question has been the greatest one confronting ninety per cent of its readers. However, these same readers are interested also in other branches of agriculture and hence need the discussion of other topics. But besides these there are vast numbers coming into the Farmers' Union in states which do not grow cotton. The farmers of Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Washington, Colorado and other states are realizing the necessity for organization and co-operation in marketing and are flocking into the Farmers' Union by the thousands. The Co-operator, being the recognized leader among union papers and representing the thought of the pioneers in the movement, desires to be as valuable to the wheat grower, the truck farmer, the tobacco grower, the hog raiser, the dairy interests and all other branches of agriculture as to the cotton grower. To the end that it may be as valuable, it invites and solicits the co-operation of its friends who are directly interested in these branches. Let us have a department devoted to each, in which we shall have letters and articles for publication dealing with some phase of the marketing question as applied to local conditions.

There is a move on foot among the farmers of the South to cut down their cotton acreage, and plant part of the land in cotton in something else. In Georgia, some farmers are reported to have plowed up a certain percent of their cotton, and put the land in things for home consumption. It is fact which all should know that one sure way to raise the price of cotton is to plant less of it. Action along this line must be general to be effective, but if it is general, the price is sure to go up.

What if every farmer would cut his cotton acreage 20 per cent below what he had planted the year before? The result would be that the people of the South would get as much money for the smaller crop as they had been getting for the larger one, and the surplus land used to raise something else.—Mt. Pleasant Times-Review.

Elsewhere in this issue is a call from a local union in the seventh congressional district of Arkansas for all others in that district who will join them in a movement to build a cotton mill to express themselves thru the Co-operator. This is a good plan and we hope that the same method may be taken in securing action upon this and other enterprises elsewhere.

The planter who grows cotton, and only cotton, says Roland Stone, speculates, when he might "hedge" beyond the possibility of loss. He goes "short on the market" for all his supplies, because he does not grow them. He bets that meat, corn, stock feed, flour and all the necessities for his crop-making can be bought for less than he can grow them, or that his cotton will bring a high enough price to offset any difference. He may get whipsawed on the deal in that cotton may be cheap and everything which he must buy be dear. He borrows the money to "margin his deal." He doesn't know whether the rain, or drought, or weevil will leave him a crop of cotton or not, and he doesn't seem to care—he takes the chance.

AROUND UNION HEADQUARTERS.

Organizer Bud Terry was at headquarters last Friday.

Bro. O. F. Dornblaser was a caller at headquarters Saturday.

Bro. Geo. W. Shannon of Johnson County, was at headquarters Tuesday.

Sam Hampton and L. B. Holloway passed through during the week, going to appointments in other parts of the state.

Secretary C. Smith and assistants have been kept busy the last week mailing out literature to the locals.

Organizer Joe E. Edmondson of Slocum, is in town this week and is arranging to fill a series of lecture appointments in the near future. Bro. Edmondson's articles upon "Scientific, Business and Ethical Unionism", which have been running in the Co-Operator the past three issues have attracted much favorable comment.

J. M. Howell, a progressive farmer and fruit grower of Parker county, was in Fort Worth last week purchasing crates for shipping his fruit, and while here called at headquarters and at the Co-Operator office. Mr. Howell is a member of the Farmers Congress and expects to attend the next meeting and do all in his power to prevent any action that would commit the body to an indorsement of "fewer laws and better laws" without its knowing what is meant. Mr. Howell is in favor of better laws, but he wants them made better for the farmers and not for the classes who live off their toil.

Books and Education

By VICTOR E. MARTIN

CRUSADE FOR BETTER COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The children of the villages, towns and cities of Texas compose 30 per cent of the total scholastic population. "In addition to having the best teachers," says a recent bulletin of the Conference for Education in Texas, "the independent school districts have longer school terms, better school houses, closer, more effective supervision, superior equipment and library facilities."

To quote again: "There are two and one-third times as many children in the country districts as are in the towns and cities, yet the school houses and grounds in the towns and cities cost approximately two and one-half times as much as they cost in the country districts. To state it differently: The people residing in the towns and cities of the state have invested in school houses and grounds \$36.17 for each child in scholastic age, while the people residing in the country school districts have invested only \$6.05 for each child in school houses and grounds. Every independent district in Texas, except two, has a library, the average number of volumes to the library being two hundred and sixty-five, while there are 8,701 country school districts of the state in which reside 590,990 children of scholastic age, without a single library. There are only 547 country districts which have libraries, the average number of volumes to each library being only seventy-two."

It is plain that the country child is not getting a square deal. But whose fault is it?—there is no discrimination on the part of the state in the apportionment of funds. In the first place the makers of the state constitution made an unaccountable blunder by discriminating against the country districts in limiting them to a levy of 20 cents local school taxes on the \$100 valuation—a limitation which does not apply to the independent districts. Moreover, there is the undemocratic requirement of a two-thirds vote to carry even this small tax.

Again, it would seem that while there are inherent disadvantages to be overcome in the country, the funds apportioned to the rural schools are not expended to the best advantage of the country children. That is, the money expended on our numerous weak, ineffective schools would accomplish more if devoted to the maintenance of fewer, larger and more efficient schools, with some provision for transporting the pupils to and fro.

Lastly, the people are to blame (and especially the class whose children suffer from the present state of things) for allowing such a barbarous perversion of justice to remain in the constitution. There is, happily, at last, a growing sentiment of progress. A constitutional amendment has been submitted to be voted on in November, which, if carried, will make 50 cents on the \$100 the limit, and a majority vote will carry the tax in any district. Friends of enlightenment and of emancipated citizenship know their duty with respect to this amendment.

MR. GRUBBS ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Editor Co-operator:

I am pleased to note the continual improvement in your paper, not only

in its mechanical aspect, but in others. I note also with satisfaction the increasing interest that is manifested by the paper and its correspondents in the educational work of the organization it represents. According to my way of thinking the proper education of the youth looking to their preparation for the duties and responsibilities of life with special reference to its many industrial features should be the paramount object and concern of its membership. For more than ten years I have been urging a reform in our educational system with a view of the development of the industrial and earning as well as the intellectual capacities of the people. The people of the south have squandered millions of dollars through an educational system which was never intended to apply to the industrial classes. On the other hand, it was formulated with the idea of getting away from every character of manual or physical exertion while encouraging the youth to leave the farms and the workshops for those professions, occupations and callings deemed more respectable from a social standpoint.

It is needless to contemplate the evil Farmers' Union were to my personal knowledge imbued with a vigorous purpose to take up and push said reform and in christening the organization gave the educational precedence over the co-operative feature. Although not now a member of the Farmers' Union and will probably never be again, I would be rejoiced to see it assume the lead in the great movement for educational reform throughout its entire jurisdiction, as its membership is more deeply concerned in the matter of the character of training contemplated by the proposed reform than any other class.

V. W. GRUBBS,
Greenville, Texas, June 1.

It is reported that one hundred cars of alfalfa will be shipped this summer from Wilbarger county to New Orleans, where the demand for this popular forage is very great. It is bringing from twelve to fifteen dollars a ton in the market.

At a meeting of farmers at Lebanon, Mo., last week the organization of a creamery company was undertaken and committees were appointed to canvass for subscribers to same. It is proposed to make the capital stock \$3,000, in shares of \$10 each. A number of shares were sold at the meeting and it is thought that the enterprise will prove a success.

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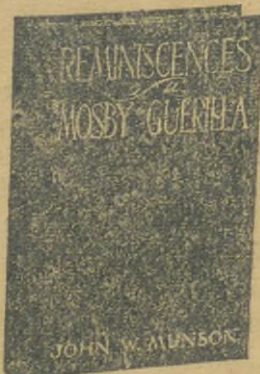
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Patronize the Union Paper's Advertisers

GULF BOOK EXCHANGE

302 Wheeler St., Fort Worth, Texas

News from the States.

Continued from page 7)

clare it does, but if you who read this will look it up will find it says: "partisan politics." George Washington did not say in his last address to the people, "Beware of politics," but, "Fellow citizens, beware of party politics." Washington understood, as Webster did, that politics is the science of government, and science, according to Webster, is knowledge, so politics is the knowledge of government.

The brother will agree with me that the farmers, since the organization of the F. E. & C. U. of A., by Newton Gresham, have studied and learned more of the science of government than in a number of years before, and I believe further that any man that does not understand the science of government is unfit to cast a vote, and should not be allowed to vote until he did, because, as has been said by an old patriot: "A ballot in the hands of an ignorant voter is worse than the bayonet in the hands of an enemy," and we now see the consequence of the above.

And we find that Bro. Gideon says, "Any Local of the F. E. & C. U. of A." when he should have said "of his county in which he is president." Our Local No. 1045, is in America, but we are not afraid of our charter being cancelled and we never meet unless we talk science of government. But listen, we never allow partisan politics in our Union. Now when the party man comes around hunting your vote this fall, ask him what he thinks about the warehouse system, and if he will help you with your warehouse, etc., let that all go and ask him if he is eligible to the F. E. & C. U. of A. If he says, "No, I am not, I am a lawyer out for the farmer, and my grandfather was a farmer and I know the needs of the farmer, etc," if he is not eligible you had better let him alone, elect one of your own class, and, as Washington said, beware of party strife, for that is what has gotten you where you are, that is the cause of the Farmers' Union today. You will find every little two-by-four, or three-for-25 claiming some of his ancestors to be farmers. We have had enough sapsuckers on our backs.

Now, Brother Farmer, beware of partisan politics in your union and study some way to give your wife, your children and yourself what you produce instead of letting the man who produces nothing have the biggest end of your labor.

If this comes to you through our grand paper I will come again and tell you how we can get what we produce. Now if there is any brother Union man in South or Southwest Texas who knows of any cheap land you could put a brother Union man on, let me know, please, for I am in need of a good cheap place. I don't care if it is a little rough; near school; would like state or school land that is coming on the market. No agent need apply.

Now, Brother Union Men, push The Co-Operator. There are twelve in our Union taking it and our Oklahoma paper also, the Farmers' Union Advocate. If every Union man would take The Co-Operator our Union work would be much easier and gain more ground.

J. D. SANDERS,
District Secretary and Treasurer and
Local Lecturer, Looney, Okla.,
Rural Route 1—Box 39,
May 23.

SAM HAMPTON MAKES OBSERVATIONS.

Some Things He Sees on His Rounds Moves Him to Fight.

Ft. Worth, 6-2-'08.

To the Co-Operator:

Is there any farmer so stupid as not to feel the sting of slavery that is lashed upon the backs of their class by organized gamblers and speculators?

Is there anyone so insensible to the cruel wrong of the exploitation hordes of non-producers, that they have become like dumb driven cattle and are content to bear the burdens uncomplainingly?

I speak thus because my eyes have witnessed the past week some things that have stirred the depths of my soul and warmed the blood of every fiber of my being.

The desolation of the crops of the farmers of this nation by the recent floods and incessant rains presents a scene that beggars description. But even this calamity can be overcome by the farmers single handed and alone, but for the incomparable injury inflicted upon them by the wealthy sports and gamblers on the exchanges. The union of the farmers is the only means by which they can overcome the vicious assaults of these despots.

The armies upon the farm are in an unequal contest with the floods, the boll weevil, and above all is the marauding forces of the market gamblers.

In my tour of the state I have seen the most deplorable conditions. All the cotton states are suffering from the most dire calamity. It is safe to say that over a million bales of cotton have been lost to Texas alone since the floods began, and the fields are yet in a condition that will require incomparable heroism to redeem.

The loyal farmers are braving the battle with unconquerable courage. Their wives, their sons and daughters and their little ones are in the fields to redeem and revive the wealth of the nation that has almost been swept away. To the farmers alone should be ascribed imperishable honor. The very life of civilization and the perpetuity of industrial and economical progress depends upon the heroes of the hoe and the patriots of the plow.

The man who can ride in palace cars and see the brave men, women and children at work in the fields, redeeming the world's bread, and not be moved to sympathy towards the farmer, and have his mind inflamed almost to a raging passion to obtain justice for the farmer, must be a miser-

Old People Must Give the Bowels Help

The muscles of the bowels become less active with age. They must have help.

That help should be regular. Don't wait till you need something violent. It should be gentle and natural. One can't take harsh physic persistently without infinite harm.

People who must take laxatives regularly should take nothing but Cascarets.

Salts and pill cathartics irritate the bowels until the lining grows calloused. Then one needs larger doses. They irritate the stomach, too. Their constant use always leads to dyspepsia.

Cascarets are gentle. Their regular use is never injurious.

Take one tablet as often as necessary to insure one free movement daily. Learn how much help you need.

Then be persistent and regular. Never give the poison a chance to accumulate. Keep yourself well.

You would wreck the bowels if you did that with harsh cathartics.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:



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able wretch, devoid of all human feeling.

My mind is made to meditate over these things as I travel to and fro to meet my engagements each day.

But I must conclude in an appeal to all Union men. Our only hope is in unity. We must not be like the dog that returns to the vomit, or the sow that was washed to wallowing in the mire. We must conquer or the last state will be worse with us than had we not laid our hands to the plow of redemption.

Let us connect up and become a mighty battery. Our forces must be united, and we must speak as one man. The means for doing this is in our hands. The Union now owns its paper. The National Co-Operator is the spokesman for the greatest organization of the greatest class beneath the skies.

No other paper will speak for us like our paper. The Union must make the paper strong and give it force. The Co-Operator is not a stockholders' paper, and when paid for will be the property of every member of the Farmers Union. It is the only paper in Texas that is unshackled and therefore fearless in its expression for the farmers.

Now, I want to make a few personal remarks about our editor, Bro. Aaron Smith, and on account of his modesty I am going to slip this to the printer without his seeing it. The State Union of Texas was indeed fortunate in securing Bro. Smith as our editor. Perhaps many of you will be surprised when I tell you that he was born without arms, but God gave him a clear brain and a warm heart and an energy that never despairs. He writes all his editorials with a pen in his mouth. I am proud of Bro. Smith as our editor and I am sure the Union of Texas will feel and know his worth as they read the Co-Operator. If you ever have the opportunity to vis-

it Fort Worth do not fail to see him.

Go to work in your local Unions and help to make the paper strong, and give the force and power to this organization that will spread knowledge and influence to the remotest bounds of the earth.

Don't sell your cotton for less than fifteen cents. Every bale of cotton is as good or better than gold. Devastation of the crop prevails everywhere, and there is no question but the 1908 crop will be the shortest in many years.

Hold to your cotton and let the frenzied gamblers rage!

"Uncle Sam" Hampton.

Hampton's Coryell County Dates

Uncle Sam Hampton will speak in Coryell county at the following places:

- Levita, July 10.
- Pedcoke, July 11.
- King, July 13.
- Turnersville, July 14.
- Flat, July 15.
- Copperas Cove, July 16.

W. S. GLASS,
President Coryell County Farmers' Union.

15 CENT COTTON THE WAY TO IT

There was never such a book written before. Read what the state presidents are saying: President Duncan of Alabama says: "I heartily endorse it. Every home should have the book." President Hightower of Mississippi says: "I consider it the greatest thing yet issued on the cotton question." President Montgomery of Tennessee says: "I endorse every line of the book and it should be in every southern home." President Lewis of Arkansas says: "Never was such a book published for the farmer; no home can afford to be without it." President Harris of South Carolina says: "If farmers would read it and carry out its policies cotton would go to 20 cents." State Lecturer Ford says: "I will quote from its texts in my public address. I recommend it heartily to all farmers." Ex-State President Worley of Alabama says: "It's a revelation. A godsend to the farmer who will read and study it."

It's a book to farmers, every home should have the book. In order to place 100,000 in the homes of the farmers at once, we have reduced the price from 25 cents to 15 cents. Order at once. Don't delay. Send postal money order if possible. Given free with each yearly subscriber to the Union Farmer and Messenger.

Union Farmer Publishing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

CALLING FOR THE VOTE

Editor Co-operator:

Whereas, we, the members of Lone Oak Local, No. 112, realize the great need of the farmers of our Southland in manufacturing the rough products

Resolved, That we make a call on the Farmers' Union in the Seventh congressional district of Arkansas for each local in said district to answer this call by stating through this paper what their local is willing to do. We will start the ball with \$200 of the capital stock.

Resolved further, That each local will take action on this question at once and report to the National Co-operator and said paper will please report to said Lone Oak Local through its columns.

Resolved further, That when a sufficient amount of the capital stock is raised, there will be a meeting called and site located and the canvass extended throughout the district.

Resolved further, That we ask the cooperation of all sister locals and our state and national leaders.

Now is the time to show your unionism. Yours for business,

J. T. HOWARD, Pres.

W. M. Scott, Sec.

Griffin, Ark., May 25, 1908.

WHAT WARS AND ARMAMENTS ARE FOR

Editor Co-operator:

Have you been thinking of the future? What I want to call your attention to is the vast amount of money that the government has spent and is still spending building battleships and huge guns, the emblems of death and destruction. What does it all mean? This is not done for sport. There is a deep design in it. It is true all nations have their fleets, forts and guns. May the day be far off before the slaughter begins. Why do we have wars? There is a reason, but an unnatural reason. The common people do not want war. But there is money and power in war. It brings new markets, as Senator Depew has said. The Spanish-American war gave an outlet for two billions of surplus products and we might add that it gave us new territory. Some one will say that it takes wars to sustain governments. If we have peace on earth, good will toward men, we will not need any more wars, and it is up to us as a band of Union brothers and sisters to do our part in putting an everlasting end to wars. Do you good people of Texas have any fear of an invasion from Mexico or us Oklahomans? Certainly not; Uncle Sam is not afraid of all Europe.

Let those that make wars do the fighting, and I will guarantee that wars will soon cease. How many of you have read the Dick Militia bill? It is something every American citizen should study. Without any warning the President can call us from our homes and business and our families to be herded by some brute of an officer into the blood and carnage of battle; and this after nearly two thousand years of Christianity. Fathers, do you want any more war? You certainly do not. Ye mothers of the American voting kings, do you want that relic of barbarism to continue? I know you will say a thousand times no. Wars are to make rich men richer and to free one class of slaves in order to enslave others. Yet Revelation teaches us that there will be a universal war and if the nations of earth are making preparations to fulfill the prophesy of St. John I am ready. But we don't know that; so let us take up the war question and be men and vote the negative and fulfill Isaiah 2, 2, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation any more. God speed the day. Yours for peace and harmony.

W. H. FITZPATRICK,

Antlers, Okla.

LITTLE GIRL TALKS UNIONISM

Editor Co-operator:

I am a farmer's daughter, 10 years of age, and am in the fifth grade.

My papa and mamma both belong to the Union. I wish I was old enough to join. Papa takes the Co-operator and I love to read it. I think the farmers are going to plant more corn and less cotton this year, as there are so many having to buy feed this year. I think we all ought to learn to live at home, make good gardens and raise chickens. Mamma has one hundred and fifty odd young chickens. She has just taken off a hen with fifty biddies. I know my mamma has a hen that laid the largest egg in North America. I know it was fully the size of a mocking bird's egg.

Well, I would like to read more letters from the little folks, as I am little myself. I give my best wishes to the Co-operator. Yours truly,

LOTTIE F. STEPHENS,

Hope Villa, Ascension Parish, La.

CALLAHAN COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator:

Callahan County Union will meet with Cross Plains Local July 10-11. All members of County Union are requested to be present; also the Locals of this county should have a full delegation at our July meeting as there is some important business to attend to.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. HOUSTON, Cor. Sec.
Cottonwood, Texas, June 11.

OBITUARY

On account of the press for space for news of general interest we are compelled to charge enough for obituaries and resolutions of respect to pay actual cost of composition and space. The charge will be one cent a word, one-half our lowest advertising rate. Please send cash or money order with article.

HARTZO MEMORIAL RESOLUTION

Hartzo Farmers' Union No. 4373 met in regular session on the 16th day of May and passed the following resolution:

That we, the members of Hartzo Farmers' Union No. 4373 for the first time mourn the death of one of its members, our beloved brother, Ameal Schultz, who passed away after a few days' illness. He was taken in the prime of manhood; only a short time prior to his death he was in the bloom of health. A pall of deepest gloom overcast all the members of Hartzo Farmers' Union when the sad news came "Ameal is dead," and we could hardly realize it, when such a few days before he was with us, seemingly as well as any of us. O Death, thou art ever abroad, ready to take from us our dearest friends, but God had need of a bright jewel, so He has taken him and left us deserted and with a broken heart. Oh, mother, brothers, loved ones, do not weep, for Ameal is at rest. None knew him but to love him, for he was kind hearted and a true Farmers' Union brother. But he hath left us, and the loss to us is great, but the hand that hath bereft us offers blessings rare and sweet. But beyond this land of parting, when the storms of life have fled, then, dear Ameal, will meet thee where no farewell tears are shed.

We, your committee, ask that this memorial and the following resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Hartzo Farmers' Union, and a copy sent to the Co-operator for publication; that we, the members of the Hartzo Farmers' Union, bow to the will of the Great Supreme Being who doeth all things well; that this union will ever cherish the memory of our dear deceased brother, and that our sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and that a copy be furnished to his family of this memorial and resolutions.

J. J. GRAY,

W. J. TEAL,

J. A. FITZGERALD,

Committee.

Smithland, Texas.

WASHINGTON UNION NOTES

Organization Growing Rapidly—State Union Is Organized This Week

A. A. Elmore, general organizer of the Farmers' Union, in a recent letter to the Waitsburg (Wash.) Gazette, says that the Farmers' Union is growing rapidly in that state and that the State Union, which was to be organized on the 15th of this month, would begin its existence under favorable circumstances. Since November he has traveled 6,000 miles, delivered eighty-seven speeches and organized forty local unions.

From the same paper we gather the following notes of the movement near Waitsburg:

The contractor has completed the new Farmers' Union warehouse on the O. R. & N. at this place and the keys have been turned over to the company. The directors of the Farmers' Union Warehouse Company visited the site Monday and inspected the building, expressing themselves entirely satisfied with the work. The building was accepted and the contract price, \$1,950, paid the contractor. The new warehouse is 50x100 feet in size and is erected upon a substantial foundation, with two unloading doors on the north side. There is still some work to be done before the building will be ready to receive grain. A roadway is to be made on the north side, which will require considerable blasting.

Prescott Union Building

T. F. Dice, president of the Prescott local F. U. and C. U., was a business visitor in the city Wednesday and called at headquarters. He said that work on the foundation of the new Farmers' Union warehouse had been begun, and the building would be completed in time to store this year's crop. The new warehouse will be one of the largest in the county. It is 50x250 feet and is being erected on a concrete foundation.

Dixie Farmers Will Build

The members of the Dixie Farmers' Union have formed a stock company and incorporated for the purpose of building and operating a warehouse. W. S. Contonwine was in the city Wednesday and visited headquarters. He stated that the new company was having some trouble in securing a site from the Northern Pacific, the warehouse would be built.

The Northern Pacific has in a number of instances shown its indifference to the needs of the farmers in

these matters, especially is this true at non-competitive points.

Pomeroy Union Will Build

The members of the Farmers' Union at Pomeroy are making preparations to organize a stock company for the purpose of building a warehouse in which to store their grain. The organization will be along the same lines as the Waitsburg company. A temporary organization has elected a committee, which has the matter in hand.

Pullman Union Contracts for Twine

The contract for supplying the members of the Pullman branch of the Farmers' Union with binding twine for the current season, says the Herald, was awarded to Frank Campbell on Wednesday, when competitive bids were received by the Union. Six bids were submitted, Campbell offered to furnish one car load or more, as the union required, at \$9.95 per hundred, this being a saving of about 2 cents per pound over last year's price. The twine is to be the best grade standard.

Ten delegates were elected to represent the local union in the county convention to be held at Garfield next Wednesday, and O. E. Young was elected delegate to the convention of the State Unions, to be held here June 15 and 16.

Armstrong's Guadalupe County Dates.

Editor Co-Operator:

Following are the appointments of Bro. J. L. Armstrong in this county:

Cibola, June 23, 3 p. m.

Marion, June 24, 3 p. m.

Leissner's School, June 24, 8 p. m.

McQueeney, June 25, 3 p. m.

Schumansville, June 25, 8 p. m.

Everybody is cordially invited. Come and bring your wives and children. All local members should take notice and be there.

E. J. MOTTZ,
Local Secretary and Treasurer.
Seguin, Texas, June 13.

Iron and Wire Fences
Plain and heavy, also light and ornamental. **FREE** Wire or Iron Fences. Highest grade at lowest prices. **FREE** Write for catalog. **FREE** Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co., 216 S. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hat and Dye Works
Largest Factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Agents wanted. Write for free Catalogue.
WOOD & EDWARDS,
108 S. Akard St., Dallas, Texas

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

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A. H. O'KEEFE,

State Purchasing and Sales Agent, F. E. & C. U. of Texas,
Fort Worth Texas.

Dairy Department

CASE OF MILK

R. B. RUSHING, Ozard, Ill.

In speaking of the care of milk and the making of butter on the farm, I speak of ordinary conditions. Experience has taught me that if good, pure, healthful milk and butter are expected the care must be begun at the base of the business, closer even than the cow stable.

Pastures and meadows must be free from noxious weeds. The water supply must be pure and healthful, and also plentiful. If on dry feed, supply good clover hay. Also supply good, sweet ensilage and salt where cows can help themselves at will, as they are very fond of a change of diet.

Much less corn than is usually fed should be given and no oats nor oat straw if good results are expected. The straw reduces the flow of milk and gives an unpleasant flavor to the butter. Milk will take up a foreign odor with surprising quickness, so keep as far from all contaminating substances as possible. Immediately after straining, separate the cream with a cream separator. But if a cream separator is not available, and you cannot buy one, the following plan will give good results: Let the milk stand in shallow pans in a cool place about twelve hours, then take it out and let the temperature rise to that of new milk; then put in a low temperature and let it set about twelve hours longer before skimming. In this way the yield of cream can almost be doubled and is in a firm sheet and easily skimmed and keeps longer without getting old than in any other way. When cream is scarce it can be kept safely for three or four days if kept in a cool place.

Then when you have enough for a churning add a good starter of sour cream and bring it to a temperature of 55 or 60 degrees to ripen.

It is almost impossible to add water directly to cream without injury. This can be done by setting cream buckets in hot water and stirring cream often.

Cream so treated churns quickly, yields more and better butter and keeps the skim milk sweet longer than any other plan. Properly ripened cream is glossy on top, is thicker than ordinary cream, and has an acid taste and smell. In warm weather complaints of trouble in churning are most numerous.

Many who consider themselves expert butter makers occasionally meet with a refractory batch of cream that defies all efforts to coax forth its golden treasure. Ordinarily there is no cream so hard to churn that it is not amenable to proper treatment. It is possible to make the best of butter with the old dash churn and butter bowl, but the labor involved is out of proportion to results. If the butter fails to come it is due to one or to some combination of the following causes:

1. The churn may be too full.
2. The temperature is too high or too low.
3. The cream is improperly or insufficiently ripened.
4. There is too small a percentage of butter fat, probably because there is too much skim milk with the cream.

The churn should never be too full, nor more than half full. It will often save time and temper to divide the churning, especially if the temperature is a little low; when churning commences the air and cream are mixed into foam, which fill the churn so full that no motion of the fat glob-

ules toward each other can occur and it is impossible to churn the frothy mass. In such a case part of the cream must be drawn off, the temperature raised a little and the butter will soon come. To have the temperature just right is a matter of great importance, and next to a good churn the thermometer is the most important apparatus in the dairy. For the making of uniformly fine butter it is indispensable. The kind to get is a glass dairy thermometer that sells at from 15 cents up.

The object of churning is to bring the invisible fat globules that are suspended in the cream in contact with each other, if they are just soft enough they will unite under a steady stroke of the dash, the process going on till the butter comes. If too hard or too soft they will not unite and this is why temperature is so important.

What the Cream Separator Does

Many authentic instances are on record where the farmer has sold from one-fourth to one-third more butter fat from the same herd after buying a separator; not that he did not get pay for all butter fat that he delivered to the creamery when he hauled milk, but because he did not deliver all the butter fat to the creamery. The skim milk was coming back from the creamery in condition unfit for the calves. New milk was fed them instead. This happened often, with the result that the calf was eating butter fat worth from 15 to 20 cents per pound when an equal amount of corn chop worth about 2 cents per pound would have served almost as well.

When the farm separator was bought, the calves were weaned earlier from whole milk; in fact, many of them got no whole milk at all. The butter fat was sold. Then, again, many who hauled their own milk had to quit for a while in the busy season. They could not spare a team to take the milk in. When they bought a separator, the children, with the old family horse and cart, delivered the cream as regularly in these busy seasons as in any other.

Under the old system occasionally a can of milk would sour and be returned, and Sunday's milk could hardly ever be kept over. With the separator this never occurred. Thus many farmers were very much surprised to find their monthly checks from one-fourth to one-third larger than they had been before.

There is also less expense, on the whole, attached to the cream system; therefore the farmer secures larger net returns from his butter fat. From bulletins issued by department of agriculture.

WHAT SOME DAIRYMEN ARE DOING

The Colorado Agricultural College is collecting information in regard to the results secured by Colorado dairymen. A few records made in 1907 are here given:

Burke Potter of Peyton (altitude 6,800 feet), on a dry land farm, milked 16 cows and 6 2-year-old heifers and received for their cream \$1,550. He sold veal calves for \$50 and raised six heifer calves worth \$90 from his best cows. Total receipts of \$1,690, nearly \$77 per cow. He paid \$300 for bran, raising all the rest of his feed. He grows corn fodder, oats and wheat hay and alfalfa.

H. L. Edgerton, Carbondale (altitude 6,200 feet), milked twenty cows and received for their products \$1,660 and for calves \$4,150, total \$1,701.50, an average of \$75 per cow. Pasture, hay, bran and roots cost \$520, leaving \$1,181.50 for labor and profit.

H. H. Ewing, Fort Lupton (altitude 4,900 feet), milked thirty cows and received from the Colorado Condensed Milk Company \$2,751.30, an average of over \$91 per cow. Pasture, hay and grain cost \$1,200, leaving \$1,731.30 for labor and profit.

The cows milked by Mr. Potter and Mr. Edgerton were Holsteins and grades. Mr. Ewing's cows were milking Shorthorns.

The farmers around Elizabeth (altitude 6,400 feet), in the dry land section of Colorado in 1907 shipped cream which brought them \$90,700 and received for milk sold to a cheese factory, \$10,000. The average income made by twenty dairymen was \$50 a year per cow, with no grain fed. In March, 1908, one farmer received \$212.04 for the cream from twenty-three cows and fed alfalfa hay only. He received 37 cents a pound for butter fat.—H. M. Cottrell.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARM

The Federal department of agriculture has recently established at Denison, Texas, a dairy farm for the specific purpose of demonstrating what can be done in the country south of the Red river in the way of farm dairying. Professor C. O. Moser of the department of agriculture is in charge of the station. At the annual meeting two weeks ago of the Panhandle Stockmen's Association, held at Amarillo, Texas, Professor Moser delivered an address on "What Dairying Would Do for the Panhandle." He referred to the large white house and the big red barn as signs of farm dairying and general prosperity. He said the products of the Panhandle country were especially suitable for dairying. Comparing dairying in the Panhandle with the industry in other parts of the country, Professor Moser said: "It can best be illustrated by pointing out what it has done for the wornout farm districts of New England and other parts of the country. Dairy products of the United States in 1907 were of the value of \$6,000,000. What dairy farming has done for New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and other states it will do for the Panhandle of Texas. Dairying for the Panhandle means a better country, industrially, financially, educationally and socially."

DAIRY NOTES

The Guernsey breed of dairy cattle is popular. The cows are gentle and are excellent milkers. A good Guernsey herd is expected to average at least 5,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. Some of the best milkers of the breed have produced from 12,000 to almost 15,000 pounds of milk in one year, and twenty or more are reported as having produced 10,000 pounds or more of milk each. The Guernsey cow holds the second largest record of butterfat recorded for one year. At the age of 9 years she produced 857.1 pounds of butterfat, estimated to equal 1,000 pounds of butter. This test was conducted by the Wisconsin experiment station. A number of seven-day records ranged from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds.

Tests and experiments recently made in the New York agricultural experiment station show that milk can be preserved and its palatability increased by means of carbolic acid. With this system milk can be put up under pressure in syphons, just as soda waters or other liquids containing gases in solution, are handled. Those who are favorably impressed with the method should remember that the system would be a violation of the United States pure food law, the food laws of most of the states and municipalities. Before it can be used these laws would have to be amended unless the product were labeled carbonated or treated milk.

DAIRY WISDOM

The Jersey Bulletin says every dairy should know—

The cost of producing a gallon of milk.

The cost of producing a pound of butterfat.

The cost of feeding a cow one year. The cost of labor in caring for one cow one year.

The number of pounds of milk each cow in the herd yields each year.

The number of dollars each cow's milk brings each year.

Which is the most profitable cow in the herd, and why.

Which is the poorest cow in the herd, and why.

How many boarders there are in the herd.

How much feed each cow will consume during the feeding period.

Which is the best and cheapest feed.

Stephens County Union Notice

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

D. G. THOMAS,
Wayland Co., Sec-Treas.

June 1, 1908.

L. B. HOLLOWAY'S DATES

Montague county:
Bowie 10:00 a. m. June 20
Bowie 2:00 p. m. June 20
Hawkins 8:30 p. m. June 20
Briscoe county:
Quitaque 8:00 p. m. June 23
Hardcastle school house 8:00 p. m. June 23
Lakeview 8:00 p. m. June 24
Rock Creek 8:00 p. m. June 25
Milo 8:00 p. m. June 26
Silverton 11:00 a. m. June 27
Silverton 3:00 p. m. June 27

"UNCLE SAM'S" DATES

Clay county, Texas, June 13 to 27 inclusive:
Plano and Benner locals, June 29.
Elkhart, Anderson county, June 30.
Harbin, Erath County Union, July 2.
Ivey local, Fayette county, July 3 and 4.
Lee county, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Levita, Coryell county, July 10 to 17.
Oak Ridge, Lampasas County Union, July 18.
All parties interested will please arrange places for the above dates and send them in for publication in the Co-Operator, also one copy to C.

Following are the dates made for the schoolhouse canvass of Clay county by Hon. Sam J. Hampton, under the auspices and direction of the Clay County Farmers' Union, beginning at Cambridge:

Riverland, Friday, June 19th, 2:30 p. m.
Willow Springs, Friday, June 19th, 8 p. m.
Doss, Saturday, June 20th, 2:30 p. m.
Beaver, Saturday, June 20th, 8 p. m.
Bellevue, Monday, June 22d, 1 p. m.
Friendship, Monday, June 22d, 8 p. m.
Vashti, Tuesday, June 23d, 1 p. m.
Buffalo Springs, Tuesday, June 23d, 8 p. m.
Pleasant Valley, Wednesday, June 24th, 1 p. m.
Prospect, Wednesday, June 24th, 8 p. m.

Hog Department

ALFALFA AND CORN

Conditions have been such the past few years that in spite of extravagant feeding methods the hog farmer has been able to make money. But with corn ranging around 60 cents at this time and with the likelihood of prices continuing high, at least until the new crop is ready for feeding, it will require some close figuring on the ration to make any money for the feeder even at present high prices for hogs on foot. On this subject, J. O. Shroyer of Nebraska, writing in "Orange Judd Farmer," says he has 35 head of early winter pigs, 15 brood sows and 85 spring pigs in his lots at this time and is trying to line out a ration that will enable him to put them on the market at from four to five cents, and not lose out on the transaction.

"Now to begin with, I have never been able to produce heavy hogs on light feed, as some hog raisers are prone to claim. My pasture consists of 15 acres of mixed timothy, clover and bluegrass, and six acres of alfalfa. The hogs are now making the best of it. The alfalfa is the mainspring of my aspirations, as it takes but little grain to keep a hog in good growing condition when allowed all the alfalfa it can consume.

I propose to use a little slop and will grind up equal parts of corn and oats and mix a rather stiff slop. This I intend to feed twice a day, and will give small ration of corn twice a day. At present the morning ration of corn is hardly worth mentioning, as the hogs do not seem to want it, but prefer the alfalfa, and will walk right off from a basket of corn and find a breakfast of green feed more to their taste, and surely to my satisfaction.

"In the evening they seem more ready for a feed of grain, and the supply is more liberal. Alfalfa is going to revolutionize the swine industry, for it is a feed that gives greater bulk of highly nutritious grazing than any other plant. Hence with corn and alfalfa I have two great feeds that the hog raiser cannot ignore, if he expects to raise pork at medium prices.

"Stock food and condiments are not required when alfalfa is part of the ration, but the hogs should have access to plenty of salt and ashes and coal screenings. These should be kept in a self-feeder, which the hogs can approach at any time. I find that hogs will devour a considerable quantity of coal screenings and do not desire to root so much, as it affords the mineral substances they require.

The water supply is from the stand-pipe that is the source of supply for the household purposes, and is as clean and pure as that we drink and use for cooking. Under this plan I think that the corn at present high prices is not fed at a loss, but is bringing in a good profit. Without the alfalfa it would seem a rather uncertain venture.

"My intention is to market at from nine to ten months of age, and a constant, thrifty growth is the slogan of the successful hog man of the hour. There must be no periods of standstill, but every week must see them gaining in weight. Good sheds and good beds at all seasons help to produce profitable pork, and the farmer has learned thru sad experience that comfort is a close partner with profit.

"Were I so situated as not to be able to supply the alfalfa, and was confronted with a shortage of pasture in the midsummer drouths, then I would sow oats for them. For the fall months a little rape is all right. Having 80 acres of the farm so that

it can be made hog tight with small outlay, I propose to sow rye in the corn after it is laid by and expect to use that and allow the hogs full range in the late autumn and winter kept off the alfalfa and clover when it would be most apt to injure the pasture."—Farmers' Advocate.

Hog Feeding

Tho but a new state, Oklahoma stands well to the front in pork production. According to recent statistics she stands eleventh in order among the states according to the number of hogs raised, with 1,588,000 head. And not only have we large numbers of hogs, the quality is also very fair in the majority of sections. The improvement of no other class of stock has received so much attention in this state as the improvement of the hog. Tho the horses and cattle are, generally, lacking in quality, yet the quality of our hogs is almost equal to that of those in any of the older states. Of course there is still room for great improvement, but our farmers deserve credit for what has already been accomplished, and we do not doubt that they will continue in the good work so well begun. Wide-awake men realize that with high-priced corn it is impossible to make good profits by feeding inferior stock and so they raise the class of hogs that will produce the greatest returns. The hog that requires 700 or 800 pounds of corn for every 100 pounds of gain is not wanted if hogs can be secured that will produce the same gain for 500 pounds of corn or less.

But even with the best improved hogs, the largest profits are not assured unless they are properly fed and managed. Thruout the corn belt, corn is the staple grain used in feeding hogs and it is usually the cheapest grain that can be used for this purpose. Yet when it reaches the prices which have prevailed during the past season, only the most judicious feeding can be practiced if there be any hope of securing profitable returns.

Corn alone is not a good ration for hogs. The growing animal requires a certain proportion of muscle forming material along with the fattening nutrients of the food. From the farmer's standpoint, the important functions of the protein are the production of lean meat, tendons, wool, hair and building up and maintaining the vital organs of the body. The carbohydrates and fats are used in the formation of fat and in the production of the heat and energy of the animal body. Corn is rich in the fat forming compounds, but is deficient in protein and consequently the best results cannot be obtained by feeding it alone. Even when hogs are considered fairly well matured and are simply being fattened experiments have demonstrated that better results are obtained by feeding a ration containing a higher percentage of protein than is contained in corn. Of course the price of the different food stuffs obtainable will influence the feeder in making his selection and there may be conditions, such as low priced corn and high priced concentrates, that would justify him in feeding a ration consisting entirely of corn.

During the summer months, there is probably no cheaper ration than corn and alfalfa pasture in the districts where alfalfa can be grown successfully. Even where alfalfa does not do well, there are other pasture crops such as wheat, rape, cowpeas, soy beans, etc., which are valuable adjuncts to corn. But many farmers may be so situated that they find it advisable to buy some commercial food to supplement corn in preference to growing pasture crops.

This station has just completed a hog feeding experiment conducted for the purpose of determining the relative value of several different food stuffs as supplements to corn. Thirty head of Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs were selected and these were divided into six lots of five each. The following rations were fed:

- Lot 1—Corn meal.
- Lot 2—Seven parts corn meal, one part Armour's meat meal.
- Lot 3—Eleven parts corn meal, one part Armour's meat meal.
- Lot 4—Four parts corn meal, one part cottonseed meal, alternated every

other two weeks by corn meal alone.
 Lot 5—Corn meal, alfalfa hay (ad libitum).
 Lot 6—Corn meal, cowpea hay (ad libitum).
 In this test the cost of making 100 pounds of gain in each case was as follows: Lot 1, \$8.01; lot 2, \$4.94; lot 3, \$4.73; lot 4, \$6.38; lot 5, \$5.88; lot 6, \$6.67. These results show a very wide variation and a very expensive gain for lot 1. The hogs in this lot were somewhat off feed during part of the experiment, but that is just what is likely to happen when hogs are fed only corn.

Rural Telephones

MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Editor Co-Operator:
 There is so much that might be said along union lines that one is almost at a loss to determine just what can be omitted without detriment to the cause. Co-operation is the watchword and education our slogan. There can be no permanent or material advance made without intelligent effort, so, looking to this end, we should encourage every move that is likely to add to the general stock of knowledge. Good schools are of prime importance, but they are comparatively valueless unless followed up with wholesome literature; and no kind of reading can take the place of our secular press. The Co-Operator has very properly entered a new field—giving a brief digest of the week's news.

We have not accomplished all that was hoped or even expected, but we have done much that was not even on the program. Some things have been accomplished by suggestion, but whether we do the things ourselves or merely induce others to do them matters but little so long as the things are being done. If one were to make the claim that no great reform of any sort has been inaugurated within the last twenty years except those that have been suggested by farmers' organizations he would not be far wrong, nor is there anything wonderfully strange about this proposition because in their assemblages they can freely discuss any economical question in a non-partisan manner, thus arriving at conclusions that are practically unanimous. It is needless to begin to enumerate the many reforms thus brought about. Write "R. F. D." in one's address, is sufficient attestation (?) of this fact.

In a local way I might call attention to the Rural Telephone Union, which is only a little more than four years old, but is already one of our best object lessons in co-operation. The R. T. U. has been so thoroly successful

from the very beginning that but few could be found here who even doubt the potency of co-operation.

And this brings one around to inquire why is it that the vast majority of farmers prefer giving tribute to another when it is so easy to own a system to be operated in the interest of the people. The most reasonable rate offered by any company is \$6 a year, and even then the subscriber must furnish lines, etc. This is usually for one exchange only, while the Rural Telephone Union maintains offices at a cost running from \$1.50 to \$3 a year and this practically includes long distance, as we have nine exchanges connected.

The original cost amounts to \$15 to \$25, according to local conditions. At present the main object is to connect the different exchanges by means of high-grade trunk lines, thus assuring the very best service.

I would recommend that the brotherhood take up the matter in their local and county unions, remembering that Sam Jones' formula for making Christians holds good, even here, "Grit, grace and greenbacks," and the greatest of these is grit.

Finally, brethren, it is well to "resolute," but far better to act. Let us build warehouses in which to store our produce, factories to manufacture our raw material, banks in which to keep the farmers' money unless a better and safer system shows itself, and rural telephone lines and exchanges to the end that our means of communication shall be as nearly free as are our public highways. Fraternally,

J. F. PARKER,
 Liberty Hill, Texas.

LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION

Communications for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and separate and apart from letters pertaining to subscriptions or other business. When writing an article for publication and a letter on business, use separate sheets of paper, so that the letter may be filed and the article passed in to the printers. In all instances sign full name to both.

PILES

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

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Buttons Buttons Buttons!

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

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

Miss Bly Gresham

Point,

Texas

Orchard and Garden.

THE CODLING MOTH

Writing of the codling moth, a small pinkish or white caterpillar, sometimes called the apple worm, which eats into the fruit, beginning at the "eye" and mining out the interior about the core, Mr. H. Garman, Lexington, Ky., says in Southern Fruit Grower:

Few insects have had more said about them than this one. It probably occasions more loss to apple growers than any other two insects. Originally brought to this country, it was long ago distributed thruout the apple growing states, where it has been known more than 100 years.

The adult insect is a small, brown moth, not often seen, belonging to the same family as numerous other species which roll, fold and skeletonize the leaves of plants. The fore wings, as is common in the family, appear rather squarely cut off at the ends, and measure from tip to tip about three-fourths of an inch; they are marked with cross lines of gray and brown, and at the outer extremity is a dark brownish black area, marked in turn with bronzy or brassy spots.

The moths appear about the trees when these are blossoming or a little later, and place their minute eggs singly as soon as the fruit sets. The well known apple worms hatch from these eggs and gnaw their way into the heart of the apple, often utterly destroying and causing them to fall to the ground when small, but sometimes leaving no outward evidence of their presence except the mass of defecata which they cast out of their borrows. When fully grown the larvae leave the apples, generally coming out of the side, and pupate in the silken cocoons under loose bark near the base of the trunk of the tree, or else under loose rubbish on the ground beneath. More than one brood develops at this latitude during a season.

The insect is so well known as not to call for further description. We have no other insect attacking the fruit in precisely the same manner. The plum curculio sometimes gouges the skin and causes fruit to become knotty and distorted. This it is likely to do only when plum trees grow near apple. Still another curculio known as the apple curculio occurs in Kentucky, and bores round holes in the fruit, but has never been known to do mischief sufficient to call for treatment. It is a native insect, originally attacking the native hawthorn and crab apple fruit.

Remedial Treatment

The treatment for codling moth injury very generally adopted after much experiment is spraying the trees with Paris green or arsenate of lead mixtures immediately after the petals fall from the blossoms, so as to destroy the young worms as soon as hatched and before they reach the interior of fruit. The experiments made in Hardin county in the spring of 1907 indicate that nothing is to be gained by spraying before the petals fall, while experiments made by others

have shown that the tender stigma of the blossom is likely to be damaged by sprays so as to prevent the setting of the fruit entirely. Both show, however, that spraying, to be effective, must be done immediately after the blossoms fall. If delayed the larvae get down into the fruit, where no spraying will reach them.

From my own tests I am disposed to recommend strong mixtures of arsenate of lead in preference to Paris green mixtures, tho I know from previous experimentation that the latter can be made to do very effective work.

We used last spring a mixture of arsenate of lead containing 5 pounds in fifty gallons of water, and found it very effective. A somewhat weaker mixture, say 3 pounds in fifty gallons of water, will probably do just as well, and where large orchards are to be sprayed is preferable on the score of economy. Yet it must be remembered that arsenate of lead is not effective when employed in water in the same proportions as Paris green. A mixture of the latter poison in the proportion of 1 pound in 150 gallons of water is about all the foliage will endure, because the poison in Paris green is slightly soluble and stronger mixtures are likely to burn foliage. To prevent burning when using Paris green, a few pounds of lime are commonly added.

The precise procedure in spraying an orchard depends somewhat on what pests are present in it. If only codling moth is troublesome, the early spraying with arsenate of lead or Paris green, with an additional application of the same mixture in a week or ten days after the first, will commonly be all that the trees need. It will serve also for most of the other early-appearing, leaf-gnawing insects, such as the canker worm and apple-leaf measuring worm. But if bitter rot, brown rot, or scab, is prevalent, it is advisable to use the arsenate of lead or Paris green in Bordeaux mixture and more than two sprayings may be required, since the rots often appear after the apples are well grown.

H. GARMAN.

Lexington, Ky.

TO DESTROY CABBAGE WORMS

A writer has recently given his experience in the destruction of cabbage worms with common road sand. The plan is to keep fine dry sand and sprinkle the cabbage, or collards, early in the morning while the dew is on and keep this up day after day. They do not like the sand and after a few days of this treatment it is said they will disappear.

Another remedy is air slacked lime. Sprinkle the leaves early in the morning until quite white with the lime. It will kill the eggs and larvae, as well as the worms and lice and will not injure the plant or soil, neither is there any danger in eating the plant as it will wash off.

HOME CIRCLE

Short Story.

Wilkins gazed at the photograph and sighed. For the hundredth time he had failed. Ever since he had come to Beaton he had sought Frances Kelton's love, and while it was not difficult to see, that Miss Kelton returned his interest, he had been 13 months in his new home and no ring adorned the proper finger on Miss Kelton's dainty hand.

More than once he had been tempted to assassinate her small brother, who was largely responsible for the condition of affairs, but he was held back from his murderous intention by the realization that the fault, in part, lay with his own bashful nature.

Even as a boy Willie Wilkins had been noted for his shyness. It was he who at the school exercises always forgot his recitation in an excess of embarrassment and fled weeping from the platform. Now that he had exchanged the Willie for more dignified William he was still the same bashful person that he had been as a boy.

This very evening he had been on the point of a declaration of his love and had slipped clumsily to his knees before her when a smothered giggle had warned him of the presence in the room of Bobby Kelton, and by the time that tormenting youth had been ejected, Wilkins had lost his courage and his opportunity.

Wilkins turned into bed with the firm determination that he would know his fate on the morrow, but again his bed room confidence vanished when he approached the house.

Bobby, sitting on the piazza, saw him coming and slipped discreetly away, but Frances welcomed him with a smile and led the way to the parlor. There was much to like about Wilkins and she felt only pity for his affliction.

For an hour they chatted disconnectedly on general topics and then, summoning to his aid all his fortitude, William edged closer to Frances' chair.

"There was something I started to say last night," he began, "something that I wanted to say when we were interrupted."

"Yes," said Frances, encouragingly. "There was something that you were going to say when Bobby interrupted." "What was it you wished to say, William?"

"Something that I have been trying to tell you for some time," he went on, "something that perhaps you may have guessed, tho of course, well—I—you know."

The perspiration stood out in beads upon his forehead and as he wiped his brow Wilkins stared desperately about him. Frances was regarding him with encouraging attention, but her very interest seemed to drive his courage from him.

"I was going to say," he began, "when we were interrupted, that I—er—that is to say—"

"What is it?" demanded Frances. "I—I can't remember just what it was. It was something—but—but—"

Before he could think of an excuse Bobby furnished a diversion by rolling out from behind the window curtains.

"I knew it," he shrieked, in an ecstasy of glee. "I bet Tim Downing that he'd fluke. I've won his top and his glass alley and eight fish hooks."

Frances pounced upon the boy before he could make good his escape, and while Wilkins regarded him malevolently she shook the youngster until his teeth rattled.

"I'm not doin' nuthin'," when the grip on his collar was released. "I just come in to see the fun. I ain't spoiling nothing for Mr. Wilkins hasn't the spunk to say anything."

"I don't know what to do with him,"

said Frances, dolefully. "Father has whipped him repeatedly and we have even tried locking him in his room."

"I suppose it's just boyishness," said Wilkins, trying not to show his chagrin. "I suppose it would be as well to let him go and say nothing about it."

"Aw, let me stay," pleaded Bobby to his sister. "I like to hear him talk. It won't help none to put me out. He won't propose. He's scared to."

Something in the boy's tones stung. Mrs. Kelton had spoiled her youngest by her lenient training and Bobby had acquired a sharpness and freedom of speech that were more than occasionally the cause of embarrassment to his sister.

Never before had he been so frank in his speech, but it had its effect on Wilkins.

"I am afraid that you are going to lose those fish hooks, and other things," said Wilkins, with quiet dignity, "for I am going to propose, and since it seems impossible to dispense with your presence you may be witness to the fact. Miss Kelton—Frances—you must know that I love you. Will you honor me by becoming my wife?"

"I guess," he said to his brother-in-law-to-be, "that we can get along without your further attendance. Will you go by yourself or will you be—assisted?"

Silently and wonderingly Bobby stole from the room, all unconscious that he had worked a great revolution in Wilkins' make-up, and that he had exercised his bashfulness.

In the parlor the two people neither knew nor cared.



2091

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