

Southern
Mercury

United With

The
National
Co-Operator
and
Farm
Journal

THE
NATIONAL
CO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL

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Farmers
Union
Password

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The South And The West Are One In Industrial Interests.

When we look backward and contemplate all that our country has achieved in material greatness in the past forty-three years, we stand amazed and our hearts and souls swell within us with pride and with gladness.

We say within the past forty-three years, because with the closing of the Civil War, that so nearly rent the Nation asunder, began the new era, an era of ever onward and upward progress in the development of new channels and mediums of commercial and industrial enterprises, the era of the furtherance and widespread application of new inventions, of new and immense transportation systems by land and by water; of the establishment and continuous growth of modern utilities in the aid of the expansion and upbuilding of trade and commerce, as well as for the improved conveniences for all walks of life—in short, the era of improved and perfected farm implements and machinery of every character. Of steam railways. Of electric rail lines, urban and interurban. Of improved vessels for riverways and ocean transportation. Of electric lights. Of telegraph and telephone systems. Of printing machinery. Of the marvels of engineering success. Indeed, of all that we have and are to-day, our Nation in all these new things and the perfection of the old ways, leading the very van of Nations.

Looking still closer at what the past has wrought and laid at the feet of the present, we naturally and involuntarily think of the future and try to cast a horseoople to the years to come. When we do this, just as the needle points unerringly to the pole, a vision of the South and the West meets the gaze of our mind's eye. The wrinkled visage of the East peers and peers at us, and the decrepitude of age manacles her limbs. It is a repulsive face that glowers at us. The lines of greed and craftiness mar its every lineament, and the snaky eyes gleam with the baleful light of malice and envy and longing, too, upon the lusty limbs, the robust form, gigantesque in its strength and power of the young South and West.

The East has seen its day of power and mighty vigor, but its waning has come. It had its chance, but avarice and lust of gold—Mammon worship—has dwarfed her heart and soul and stricken her limbs with the palsy of crime, and to-day the South and the West have come to the parting of the ways, each one, with the effete East, and leave her in her selfishness to pursue her own destiny while they pursue theirs, in all things that make for material greatness.

We read in the ancient classics of Jason and his Argonauts sailing in search of the fabled golden fleece of Colchis. It is but an allegory portraying the ever restless, venturesome soul of man seeking for something better, something richer, the mirage that leads it on bewilderingly in pursuit of the inviting possibilities, somewhere else, just a little further on.

We need not seek further for anything that this life, this earth can give for material prosperity and upbuilding than the South and West offer to us. We have it within our grasp. You remember a few years ago a few Argonauts ventured out on a voyage for a new fleece of Colchis, to unite the South and West, wedded as one in a mighty masterful political conquest of this Nation. The Populist party made a glorious, a magnificent effort, but this modern Jason failed also, and the golden fleece is yet, just ahead. A political coalition was not the road to follow the course to adopt to unite the interests of the South and the West.

But the way has been opened. The force, the mighty means to secure the end so desirable, has presented itself in The Farmers' Union. The South and the West are the magnificent agricultural regions of our wondrous Nation and the fertile plains that unite the Great Lakes of the Northwest with the Mexican Gulf on the South, permeated by the two splendid rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, supply the golden fleece in the cot-

ton, that clothes the world, and the grain that feeds the peoples of the Earth. The South and the West are one, industrially. They give to this Nation its prosperity. The exports from these two sections, that nestle side-by-side in loving unity of interests that need but concert of action to make them irresistible, swell the volume of business and commerce into fabulous sums on the credit side of our Nation's ledger. Read the figures in the following wonderful story, for official figures they are:

The total value of farm products for the year, according to the report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, has been \$7,400,000,000, a gain of about \$500,000,000 over the preceding year, and a gain of almost exactly \$1,000,000,000 over 1905. In 1900 the value of farm products was only \$4,717,000,000 as compared with \$7,400,000,000 for 1907. For the last few years, beginning about 1900, there was a marvelous increase in the prosperity of American farmers. The value of farm property in that time has gained over \$8,000,000,000, or about ten times the combined capital of all the National banks in the United States. In 1900 the total value of all farm property in the United States was \$20,439,000,000; in 1906 (the figures for 1907 not yet being available) the total was \$28,000,000,000. Nothing else in all the rest of America's remarkable development is more remarkable than this gain in the value of farm property. Going back to 1890, the average value per capita of all engaged in agriculture was \$287, rising in 1900 to \$451; in 1905 to \$558, and for 1907 to considerably over \$600. Now, why should this Nation feel panicky in the face of this marvelous exhibit of wealth?

It is not the broad acres of the cotton, sugar, and rice plantations of the South, in the wide-expanding corn and grain fields of the West.

The Farmers' Union is going steadily ahead, bringing the farmers of these two splendid regions together under its banner, that already waves not alone in every Southern State proper, but in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, California and Washington. Its recruiting officers are at work everywhere and its mission is to bring together in The Farmers' Union all the farmers of these two regions contiguous as they are to each other. It must be the destiny, the proud privilege of the South and the West to give to our Nation industrial and financial freedom for the Republic of the Fathers must not perish from the face of the earth, but only the farming classes of the South and the West through The Farmers' Union can save it.

The Farmers' Union, if it does not already do so, must come to understand itself as a stupendous, ever-growing, ever-expanding force and power, a business organization that must do business on purely and strictly business principles and along business lines. It is a cold, naked, matter-of-fact business proposition, absolutely a matter of dollars and cents. Sentiment is an unknown quantity. Matters personal have no place in matters of business—in business institutions.

Listen to a little story, every word true: The United States Steel Association, one of the biggest business institutions in the world, an absolute trust, rules irresistibly and controls the commercial prosperity of this country. It is at once the barometer and the thermometer of this country's trade, and it wields no little influence abroad. This Association is chartered by the State of New Jersey, and is empowered to do any and every line and character of business under the sun. It can engage in any kind of business it desires. It has a Board of Directors elected nominally annually by the stockholders—really by a few men who hold the proxies of the stockholders. This Board of Directors elects from its number a small number of gentlemen known as the Executive Committee. This Executive Committee is clothed by the charter with exclusive and autocrat-

ic power in the management of the affairs of the Association. It is supreme. Its actions cannot be questioned. Its will is the law.

Now, is there any reason under the sun why The Farmers' Union should not be as absolutely a business enterprise and organization as the Steel Trust? We have got started that way, and we must continue right along the straight path until the goal is won. We must AND WE WILL get the South and the West into one solid irresistible compact that sways this Nation, and lift it up to higher, grander, better planes of prosperity, of power and prestige, than it has ever known or dreamed of. We can do it, and we will do it.

We want the elevators and the flouring mills and the grain product manufactories right in the midst of the corn and grain lands, under the sway of the grain fields, and not in distant cities where grain dealers' associations and other pirates dominate the grain fields. We want the cotton mills, the rice mills, the sugar refineries right at the cotton, sugar and rice plantations, where the cotton and sugar and rice will dominate them, and not in far-away cities and even foreign countries, where tricksters and gamblers dominate the cotton, sugar and rice fields. This is what we want, and this is what we will do. We will do it as an all-powerful business organization working together surely, harmoniously, just like clock-work, just as business ought to be done.

The Farmers' Union is going to reverse things. For long and ghastly years the South and the West have been paying tribute to the East. We have had to go to the "Captains of Finance" in New York, and many, very many times virtually on hands and knees, to get money. We might trembleingly say, "to the bank," but we could get at the Devil's own prices and terms. In the last few years times have changed somewhat. New York has been borrowing from the South and West. We very nearly had the East on knees at our feet before this financial flurry came on in October, and would have had, if we had kept our money at home for home uses in crop-movings; but New York had offered enticing figures and got our money, and then brought on the panic. The Wall Street gentry did not destroy us, as they hoped to do, but they did embarrass us. Do you know why the South and West—especially the South—have been less and less dependent upon the East these past few years? The Farmers' Union came into existence five years ago last August, and having fixed the price of farm products four years in succession, has got its prices three times, and will surely succeed in getting its cotton price, 15 cents, for the 1907 crop—being the fourth time of success. These successes have made us all more prosperous, have run the average per capita of farmers up to over \$600 from about one-third that amount a few years ago.

The East must come to us hereafter. The spinner must come into our very cotton fields, the refiner to our sugar mills, the flouring mill men into the wheat fields—not figuratively, but actually. Eastern banks must come to the South and West for their money, or do without. The mountain has been going to Mahomet a long time, but Mahomet must get ready to come to the Mountain in the future.

Now, brothers, The Farmers' Union, a business organization, intends to do business its way—a strictly business way, and no other. It means to control the grain lands of the West, the cotton, sugar and rice lands of the South, and the products of these lands, obtaining a fair, just and honest price for them, and by reason of its strength, prestige and influence as a great business organization and business factor, it intends to influence every material interest in all this land AND SHAPE THE NATION'S POLICIES, to its increased glory and power at home and abroad.

praised commodities of the soil, which among ourselves, and also a lack of confidence, in those that are at the

Of course, we know why this has head of our great organization, the been the case, because of a lack of F. E. and C. U. of A. system in handling or depositing of But since we have organized our own goods after we have labored County and Local Unions and become from twelve to fourteen months to a part and parcel of that great body bring to a successful termination the of workers for the enlightenment and fruits of our toil. We, the laborers, advancement of the farming class of are principally to blame for this, and laborers, the scene is changing; our why? We plant only the greatest pro- weak-kneed brethren are coming to ducts of the soil, which are cotton and realize that true and tried axiom, "In corn. We should diversify and plant union there is strength."

Our county (Medina) has nine Lo- cane Kaffir-corn, milo maize, peas cals and a County Union, which meets which are almost equal to alfalfa for last Friday in each month, and there feeding purposes; also peanuts of the is always a vast amount of business Spanish variety; oats in the fall when to transact. We change our places the season is suitable, and plenty of of meeting from one Local to the oth- vegetables for the table, and live more er, that is, the County Union. Our at home, independent of the greedy regular time to open for business has and grasping gamblers, who is ever been 2 o'clock p. m., but as that is not ready to prey on our chief money crop, ample time to transact all business, which should be our own to sell when have agreed at our last Union to begin we please. One of the great draw- business at 10 in the morning, which backs in this part of the cotton belt gives plenty of time to discuss differ- ent questions that arise. Now I sup-

COMPLIMENTS CO-OPERATOR.

Its Admonitions and the Truths the Paper Teaches are Needed for Good of the Cause.

Editor Co-Operator: A happy new year and a safe and prosperous voyage for 1908!

We read your admonitions and good wishes on page 7 of Dec. 18, and am pleased to say that our Recording Secretary will soon send in our club for renewals, and also several new subscribers to the dear Co-Operator. Just here let me say that we think and believe that The Co-Operator is the best journal for the F. E. and C. U. of any that is published and should be adopted by The National Union as its mouthpiece.

I see so many good letters in this (18th) issue that I can't see to do more than to commend everything in it to the careful consideration of our beloved organization, North, South, East and West. The cotton farmer is

the last to market his produce. We need it yourself. That would be a matter with butter, buttermilk, corn are truly glad to see that the grain great factor in helping the Union to bread, fried chicken, eggs, and a great variety of garden truck and the produce of our orchards and innumerable resources of the home and farm say nothing of the game and fish. Pshaw, it makes me tired! We can live like cotton bears and bulls. Well, by the way, what is the difference? They are one day bears, the next they are bulls. Let's bull and bear them out of our way; sell our cotton at the minimum price when we can get it, and it don't make any difference who buys it, so we get our price. Well, Brother Pyle, one more thought, please. We must do our business ourselves, and keep our business to ourselves. Do away with govern- ment crop reports; it is all guess work. I was county reporter for Mot- ley County for four years; so I have that much experience. I would sug- gest that the Union furnish blanks to local Union Secretaries, and let them post themselves at every Local meet- ing on the condition of crops, stock-

and these Local Secretaries re- port monthly to County Secretaries, and County Secretaries report mouth- ly. With much respect and good wishes for Brother Pyle and Co-Operator, I am, P. A. CRIBBS, Corresponding Secretary, Matador, Texas.

UNIONISM IN THE WEST.

The Country is Thinly Populated, but the Spirit of Industrial Freedom Fills the Air.

Editor Co-Operator: As the duty has been placed on me by our County Union to correspond with Co-Operator or, in other words, let the other Lo- cals throughout the cotton belt and the grafters as well, know what we are doing to aid the laboring classes to secure justice and a fair compensa- tion for the time spent in producing one of the most abused and least is,

Three generations of Simpsons have made... Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites... EDDYSTONE PRINTS

LUMMUS Cotton Ginning Machinery... Most Complete, Simple, Efficient and Durable Systems... Important 1908 Improvements... F. H. Lummus Sons Co., Columbus, Ga

"Uncle Johney" Calls For The Question And Moves That The Debate Be Closed.

All of you must of necessity have of the five things mentioned in our proposition of last week; it was for absolutely insuring the 15-cent minimum for stated amount of COTTON. Just take one thing, SOCKS. I buy socks for which I pay 25 cents a pair, and they are not fit to wear over two washings without mending, and what is true of socks and stockings is equally true of these other things.

These orders will require about 10 pounds each of raw cotton. There are at least 1,000,000 members of the Union that will be glad to place their orders for these things, and who can go out and easily, under these conditions, each secure three others to do the same, making three million of these orders, requiring about 60,000 bales of cotton.

I make the statement to you, that after making the contracts for the manufacture of these goods and these garments, having the Farmers' Union label on them, that is an emblem of purity, of justice, of the Golden Rule, that stands for a fair labor exchange, and THAT IS FOR 15-CENT COTTON.

If it is important for us to own a sewing machine in our homes (and it is), with which to sew pieces of cloth together, make garments—how much more important to own the machines that take the fibers and spin the yarn; that take it and weave it into those cloths or knit it into garments.

So I move you that the debate close; that we proceed to vote upon the question. How are you going to vote, brother? Are you going to vote for the other fellow, as you have been doing—to keep on paying him toll? Or are you going for once to cast your vote for yourself and for "Molly and the babies"?

Now, VOTE! JOHN H. BEARRUP, President. RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY, (Co-Operative), Albuquerque, New Mexico.

pose you or some doubting Thomas would like to know what we do for dinner, as most of our meetings are in the country. Well, some of our non-friends, and especially some big bear, just come down, and be sure to fast on your trip as there will have to be an extra vacancy under your vest to make room for the bill of fare that will greet your vision.

This is only a part of the menu, corn pone, turnips, spare ribs, salads, chicken pie, kid, baked; sausage, that has been patterned from what our forefathers made sauce, preserves, custards, cakes, pies, cobblers, biscuits, bread, honey, and last, but not least, home-made butter and sweet milk.

We Medina County farmers have gone into this battle with the determination to win this fight. It is true we have made mistakes, but our errors have been a lesson which will prove our success; and by the grace of God, who rules and governs our universe, the downtrodden farmer is going to assert himself. Let us never forget that it is to our Heavenly Father we owe all our health, wealth and happiness, and always in prosperous times that our God is supreme to give and take as He chooses.

Just a few more words, in conclusion. Brother farmers, let's all stand by our guns and think who are dependent on each of us for a living, health and happiness, namely, our wives, and sweet little babes. The health, wealth and blessings of the entire world is dependent on the products we raise for sustenance.

Medina County Union decided at its last meeting to reduce cotton acreage from 15 to 25 per cent and stand by the action of our National convention at Memphis, Tenn. This was also referred back to each Local for deliberation and secure co-operation of non-union men.

Brother Pyle, you are putting up a noble effort for success, and if we all read Co-Operator and practice what it preaches, we are sure to win this just and grand cause. I remain, your sincere friend and Devle, Texas.

THE GREAT COTTON SCHOOL AT MEMPHIS.

As this is the first and only school of the kind established east of the Mississippi river, it has been largely attended. The first day of the opening thirty-five pupils matriculated, and since that date, July 8, 1907, more than 250 have completed a course in the school, and only two of them are out of employment. The college does not guarantee positions to any one, but has had calls far in excess of the number of graduates. The positions pay from \$900 to \$2000 per year.

The best teachers and most experienced cotton men on the American continent are employed to teach in this school. The college is chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee, and the cotton department, which has been made a part of the regular course, is turning out pupils from this department daily; a pupil may enroll at any time and find classes in which he may enter.

The school also gives the finest training in bookkeeping and stenography of any college in the South.

The cotton courses may be taken separately or in connection with the other courses.

Those who are interested may write for information. Address Memphis Business College, 80 N. Main street, J. T. Thomas, Principal, Memphis, Tenn.

RESOLUTIONS FOR SECRECY.

Editor Co-Operator: Cross Roads Local met in regular session Jan. 4 and passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That we shall, nor will not reveal anything concerning our Union in the way of business transactions to any one outside of the Union, neither shall we have anything published in any newspaper, for it is

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utterly against our own salvation. That is our greatest trouble-to-day, and must be remedied sooner or later; so we had better begin to think the matter over before it is too late. Just think a little. The Farmers' Union as it is to-day is no secret organization whatever. Now, look for yourself. The Constitution is slack enough without variation. Now, my brother, business is business, and if The Farmers' Union is what it claims to be, then handle likewise. Now, here, use some good old hard sense, and use something like this, for illustration: Your business and my business is not everybody's business, and everybody's business is not anybody's business.

There is one feature that is very gratifying, and that is the character of our membership. I have never organized in as fine a field, all things considered. This is a country of wonderful prosperity among the farming class, and our people are intelligent and business-like, but I have never witnessed such determined opposition from the entire business forces as is here. We are in the center of the cotton mill industry of the South, and it is evident that the mill men have done all in their power to corner on all loanable money in the banks to prevent advances on cotton; so that in Charlotte, the very center of the money power in the State, not one dollar could be got on any amount of cotton, and the most substantial farmers, whose credit has always been good, were not only refused advances of money, but their notes for small amounts had to be paid, thereby forcing much cotton on the market at 10 to 11 cents.

It is also a most unfortunate fact that many of the strongest bankers are the largest cotton mill owners, and have resorted to every device to force every bale of cotton on the market at a low price. But all this is to our advantage. This is the stronghold of the Southern Cotton Association and the home of C. C. Moore, State President, and the very money center of North Carolina; yet not a dollar on cotton could be had, while at King's Mountain the Union has the only warehouse owned in this State by our members, and they got an advance of 8 cents on all cotton.

Why is this? Simply because every effort of the Association farmers in their organization, with open doors, with bankers and mill men present to offset every effort to get advances on cotton, was defeated by the sworn enemies to 15-cent cotton. Well, the need here is time and patience to win, but our principles are taking hold here and association men are joining every time I speak, and it is only a question of time when the Union will be the farmers of the South.

With best wishes to Co-Operator, the Union, and its loyal membership, I am, very truly, J. G. ARMSTRONG, Charlotte, N. C.

Editor Co-Operator: At a meeting of the farmers and citizens of Blooming Grove and community held on December 21, 1907, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That we heartily commend and approve the wise and conservative and business-like management of the Citizens' National bank of Blooming Grove, Texas. This institution has been in a position at all times to furnish actual money for all legitimate business, and farmers could at any time get money advanced on their 11-CO OP Take 1813

only cotton at reasonable rates, and while the recent financial panic has left its blighting effects upon the country at large, we feel a commendable pride in our home bank that has withstood the storms of one of the worst panics of history. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be furnished to the management of the Citizens' National bank of Blooming Grove, Texas, and copies for publication be sent the Blooming Grove Ruster, Dallas News and National Co-Operator. G. F. DYER, Secretary, Blooming Grove, Tex.

There is so much humbug in the fence business to-day that farmers dread the buying of a new fence. Many fences rust badly in from six to twelve months. The old style process of galvanizing wire, used ten years ago, was slow, but it made good wire. The old process is not rapid enough for many wire makers to-day. They invented a new hurry-up-process. Spelter is the material with which wire is galvanized, and there are many grades of it. The hurry-up-process of galvanizing and a poor grade of spelter combined makes the rust-quick wire to-day. Haven't you had about enough of the rust-quick kind of fence? We are of the opinion that there are just as good fences made to-day as ever before. We have in mind a company that has advertised with us for years. Their claims are so broad we certainly would have heard from some of our subscribers if their fence was faulty in any way. Their catalog is the largest of the kind published and is full of useful information. We request all needing fence to write for their free catalog. Mention this paper and address-Kitselman Brothers, Muncie, Ind. See their "ad" elsewhere in this issue.

WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Cotton Mills and Banks are Arrayed Against the Union, but the Cause is Growing Surely

Editor Co-Operator: The work in North Carolina has a bright outlook, and I was informed by Brother McCulloch some time ago that we had about 1800, so it is safe to say we have 2000 now—the middle of December, 1907.

There is one feature that is very gratifying, and that is the character of our membership. I have never organized in as fine a field, all things considered. This is a country of wonderful prosperity among the farming class, and our people are intelligent and business-like, but I have never witnessed such determined opposition from the entire business forces as is here. We are in the center of the cotton mill industry of the South, and it is evident that the mill men have done all in their power to corner on all loanable money in the banks to prevent advances on cotton; so that in Charlotte, the very center of the money power in the State, not one dollar could be got on any amount of cotton, and the most substantial farmers, whose credit has always been good, were not only refused advances of money, but their notes for small amounts had to be paid, thereby forcing much cotton on the market at 10 to 11 cents.

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Why is this? Simply because every effort of the Association farmers in their organization, with open doors, with bankers and mill men present to offset every effort to get advances on cotton, was defeated by the sworn enemies to 15-cent cotton. Well, the need here is time and patience to win, but our principles are taking hold here and association men are joining every time I speak, and it is only a question of time when the Union will be the farmers of the South.

With best wishes to Co-Operator, the Union, and its loyal membership, I am, very truly, J. G. ARMSTRONG, Charlotte, N. C.

Editor Co-Operator: I write you a few lines to let you know that Bitter Mound Local is still in the ring. We are growing in numbers and Unionism also.

We started last spring with ten members, and now have thirty-one, which is a good growth for this thinly-settled country. Some of our members come six and eight miles to our meetings, which shows their loyalty to the cause. We are standing as firm as Gibraltar on 15c cotton and will raise more hogs and hominy; so we will not have to go to Fort Worth and Kansas City to get our living. We mean to diversify more, thereby raising our own living all around. We are thinking of planting a large acreage of peanuts this year. So you may come out here next fall and help us gather them, if the boll weevil don't get 'em.

Yours stickingly, S. J. HAYTER, Spring Creek, Tex. Secretary. KEEP OUR AFFAIRS SECRET.

Editor Co-Operator: I feel it my duty to give my belief in regard to the Union publishing so much of its business. Now, brethren, I want you all to study this matter over carefully. I for one believe we should publish less and then our enemies would not know so much. For instance, if any of you want to make a trade with a man that is very difficult, will you tell a friend of his that you know to be your enemy all your plans? No, sir, you will not, for if you did it would be the easiest matter in the world for him to get ahead of you and cut you off in all of your movements. Now, if we can get our price by holding our cotton, we can get it much easier without publishing our price in every newspaper, magazine and periodical published.

I am as strong a Union man as there is in the world, but I do believe that we publish too much along this line. There could be hand bills struck and sent to each and every Local giving the prices fixed on our products and

\$4.95 THE LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL 23 JEWELLED ADJUSTED... 20 Year Guarantee

then when the price of cotton corresponded with our price we could sell and if we should fail to get our price and have to take less, why nobody is hurt. But now if we fail to get our price this year, when everybody knows what it is, what kind of encouragement will this furnish to the outside world? Will it make them want to come over and help us or not? No. It looks to me like all damage will fall on us.

Now, brethren, think this matter over and discuss it in your Locals and if you agree with me pass resolutions to that effect and send them in. Yours to knock the graffer higher than a kite. W. A. STONE, Clarksville, Tex.

FACTORY TO FARMER

Golden Eagle Top Buggy \$49... Uncle Sam Is Our Only Salesman... Golden Eagle Buggy Co., Atlanta, Ga

FARMERS

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FENCE Strongest Made... Made of High Carbon Colled Wire. We have no agents. Call direct to our factory prices on 30 days free trial.

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OUR FARMERS UNION MARKET... Peoples Equity-Union Co-Operative Exchange, BENOIST BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO

Dr. Terrill Cures Men... Free! Free! Free!!!... Terrill Medical Institute, Dr. J. H. Terrill, President, 285 Main St., Dallas, Texas

STANDS BY CO-OPERATOR.

Has Been Adopted as Adviser by a Harris County Local Union, Insurance Features.

Editor Co-Operator: I think our Local Union should have a little space in The Co-Operator because we have adopted The Co-Operator as our adviser. Our Local Union has over fifty members in good standing and is hard at work for the good of the order.

In the Co-Operator of December 18, 1907, is a good letter from Geo. B. Terrell, opposed to stay laws. We farmers here in this county don't need

any stay law. We can live and prosper without growing any cotton at all. We have a good market for almost anything that can be raised or grown. Then we have the soil and climate to grow most all kinds of vegetables which can be sold for a living price. But what about the stay law for our brother farmers who are hundreds of miles away from a good market and have to depend on cotton alone, particularly if they be renters and under the rule of the landlord?

There is a dark cloud hovering over the all-cotton grower at present, but it's a good lesson for the all-cotton farmer. Let every farmer diversify his crops if possible and raise some live stock and live at home.

Brother Thomas Walton writes a good letter in The Co-Operator when he says: "Let us not condemn the innocent with the guilty." But some of our Union brothers have made themselves guilty of this offense. I don't blame the spinner. As long as he can get 12-cent cotton he is not going to pay 15 cents, and as soon as he can use our 15-cent cotton, that is, if he can dispose of high priced goods, he will get our cotton as fast as it can be worked up.

Now, brother farmers, with the new year let us turn a new leaf. As The Co-Operator advised in the issue of December 18, let other people alone, and live up to the Golden Rule and practice what we preach; That is, do unto others as you wish them to do to you.

I make a few suggestions that we should take up in the new year. First, to organize a fire and storm insurance association; also a life insurance company. We can have them and they will work very well and be a blessing to the members who would happen to lose their buildings by fire or storm, or die. If any of the brother farmers would like to organize for their mutual benefit, I will be glad to give all information through The Co-Operator.

Then let us take up the renter question. ALBERT WEIMAN, Fairbanks, Tex.

Editor Co-Operator: Callahan County Union in session with Dresser Local had quite an interesting meeting. The brotherhood seem more determined than ever and do not think of giving our breastworks up yet. United we stand, divided we fall, be it said. We passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, There has been a law enacted by our last legislature creating the office of county school superintendent, which this body believes is an unjust law, we therefore would request the repeal of that law.

Resolved, That Callahan County Union requests of the State, County and Local Unions to not publish any of their actions in any newspaper.

Resolved, That in order to let the brotherhood know what is being done by the several Local Unions we suggest that any secret action taken should be sent to other County Secretaries and then to the other Local Secretaries. F. A. BRADLEY, Wm. Neel, P. D. Norton, Committee on Resolutions. J. M. HOUSTON, Secretary.

Cottonwood, Tex.

BANKING PLAN.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a reader of your valuable paper, and I do think it is the champion among the publications of this age.

I only wish to ask all the old horny-handed boys of the farm, as I am one of you boys, can't we all live without \$1 or \$5, both Union and non-union, or all that will take stock in it. Say they are 200,000 strong, and we all put in say \$5 expense, and you see that will give us a \$1,000,000 of money in the bank for us the first dash out of the box. By so doing we will have our own bank, or banks, as we see fit. Then we can deposit what few dimes we might have, in them. You see by so doing we will soon have the greatest working capital the world has ever known.

You see, we can do that, and no man be hurt, and live just the same.

Alva, Okla.

FROM FLORIDA.

To Editor of Co-Operator: As a Union man away back in Florida, I want to write a few lines to your paper in regard to what sort of a Union man I am.

I am a Union man from head to foot, and if every other man was as strong Union men as I am there would be better times than there are.

I say for every Union man to hold his cotton for 15 cents if he has to eat bread to do it.

Wall Street thinks it has the ends on us, but I think we can show them better if we will stick to one another.

I was in our County meeting the 18th and 19th of December, 1907, and we had a good time and a stock of good rations. It convened with Oak

Brother farmer, this is the plan to adopt. Let's all subscribe, say \$10 or \$20, as the wise and good brothers may see fit to do in this case. By so doing, it will give us a \$4,000,000 capital stock to work with the first shot; and from time to time we can still add to the capital stock by a small amount each year. We can do this, brothers, and in just a short time we will have the strongest money centers the world has ever known. Let's add stock every year to our working capital and never allow any one man to take more than \$20 of stock. You see by so doing it would be no better than it is now. I mean by this it shall be a co-operative bank owned by the farmer boys only.

Now, brother editor, if you see fit to publish this to all the boys and let them think about it. I am sure of its success. So many good wishes for the best paper known, and to its editor, success and best wishes.

J. T. RAY, Lone Oak, Tex.

FROM MISSOURI.

Editor Co-Operator We are weak in Missouri, but strong in faith. We are still working earnestly for the betterment of the farmers' condition and expect to work more earnestly the coming year than we ever have in the past.

While we do not raise scarcely any cotton, we sympathize with the cotton producers. Our staple crops being wheat and corn, but nevertheless we intend to fight our way through; we Missionaries are tired of being trampled upon and we have set our heads with the determination of winning, and the only way to win is to do this and pay no attention to those false reports for they may mislead you and get you off the track.

I think some of our members have been misled by the opposing element. It has been stated that in this County the F. E. & C. U. of A. was the main cause of the present money panic and some are foolish enough to believe it.

WM. A. YOUNT, White Water, Mo.

HE LAUGHS BEST WHO LAUGHS LAST.

Editor Co-Operator: While a Union man but a short time and a reader of your paper for but a few weeks, I must say that through them I can see the only way out. In fact, I could scarcely do without your Co-Operator.

We are grain raisers up here; but little cotton being grown; but I reckon certificates could be issued on wheat and corn as well as on cotton.

Drake & Co., built a cotton gin at Alva this fall and a few days ago a member of that firm was heard telling a friend that although this year's crop was small, they would pay for the gin this year. The thought occurs to me that it is the few cotton raisers of Woods who will pay for the gin, but Drake & Co., will continue to own it. It seems to me that some of us should learn better than to pay for what someone else owns.

We are heartily in accord with the fight carried on by the cotton growers realizing that it is our fight as well as theirs. Our merchants and business men look with disfavor upon the Union and miss no opportunity to give it a stab. All sorts of falsehoods, calumny and ridicule is resorted to. Suppose now, that we, knowing them to be enemies who, like the other parasite, live upon our labor, turn them down, too. We have in Oklahoma a Union membership of nearly 200,000. Five dollars from each one would give us a million dollars to establish a Farmers Union mail order house as big as some of the Chicago concerns, who can undersell our merchants and still make a snug profit. As we needed but to make expenses we could probably beat their prices as much as they beat our local merchants. We could save the cost of our share of stock on the first order. Think it over, neighbor, and tell us what you think of it.

Wishing The Co-Operator and The Farmers Union success and victory, I will say "Auf wiedersehen" and close. Fraternally yours,

HERB. H. GOLD, Alva, Okla.

FROM FLORIDA.

To Editor of Co-Operator: As a Union man away back in Florida, I want to write a few lines to your paper in regard to what sort of a Union man I am.

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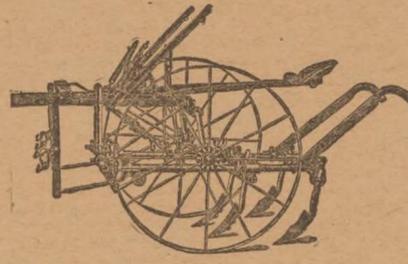
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Diversification is All Right But Cotton is the Money Crop

And "Standard" Cultivators and Planters are crop getters.



It is a positive fact that the Standard Planters Whether riders or walkers

Drop corn more evenly, cover more evenly, and so make a more uniform stand than can be made by any other. Standard Planters make a more uniform distribution of cotton seed, saving labor in chopping time, and make a good stand sure (season permitting).

Remember that every "drop" missed by a planter

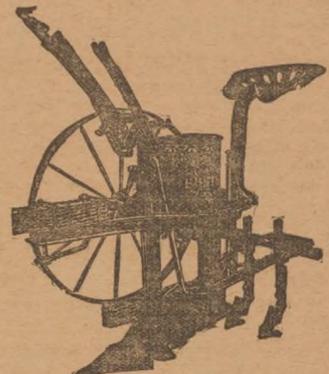
Means from one to two ears of corn less at harvest time. Some planters miss 15 to 20 times in a hundred. In more than 100 tests made, The Standard's percentage has never exceeded 5 per cent.

In a test made by dealers, during the last State Fair, of 200 drops in corn—not selected corn, either, there were 152 single grains, 46 of two grain, and 4 morn.

If you did not use a Standard Planter last year, it will be interesting to go into your cotton or corn field and make an estimate of about how much of your land produced nothing.

Below is shown a copy from photograph taken of the Standard Cotton Drop. At no time was there a space of more than 15line represents about 3 feet of travel, inches without seed, and no breaking of seed at all.

Should more seed be wanted the flow can be increased.



Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS SEED BREEDING FARMS.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, makes a business of improving farm seeds. Largest seed growers in the Southwest. Our illustrated booklet on "How to Improve Farm Seeds" is chock full of "Seed Gumption." Send your name now.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE SEED FOR SALE.

I have several hundred pounds of my own raising of the best kind that is raised in here. Also quite a lot of Burrell's Klondike cucumber seed. They are a fine shipper. A package of each 15c. Get my prices on quantities before buying elsewhere. I am State Secretary for the Farmers Union in Colorado. H. S. Stovall, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SEEDS

Catalogue and Price list for 1908 now ready. If you want good fresh seed, write for it, it is free. David Hardie Seed Co., Dallas, Texas

GOOD SEEDS

THE BEST EVER GROWN. Prices lowest of all. Postage paid. A lot of extra packages given free with every order of seeds I fill. Send name and address for my FREE big catalog. Over 700 engravings of vegetables and flowers.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

TREES THAT GROW

Apples 5c, Peach 5c, Plums 10c, Cherries 10c, Best quality, a good bearing, grafted stock, fruit fine, sweet, and reliable. Grape \$2.50 per 100, Foreign Tree Seedlings \$1.00 per 100, Color. We will pay the freight.

GERMAN NURSERIES, Box 77, BEATRICE, Neb.

TREES AT LOW PRICES

Time to make your tree plantings. We have a large stock of trees for sale at low prices. Write for our catalogue. Fairbury Nurseries, Box 9, Fairbury, Nebraska.

USE OUR MONEY

Establish a pleasant profitable and lasting business of your own. Be your own boss. We start you in the practical business which will make you independent. You are practical men, better off than most of the ranks outside. We are glad to help you. What we did you can do. Free Outline. For 15c cash book contains everything. Write for it today. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-157 W. Adams St., Chicago

BEAR'S PECAN NURSERIES

JA BEAR PROP. PALATKA, FLA. SEND FOR PRICE LIST

Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Dallas and Houston, Texas.

A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION.

The finest business college in the South. Write for full information—its free. Ask about Charter Short-hand—the best shorthand system in existence.



\$800 TO \$1200 PER ANNUM. Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, secures civil service examination for its students. It prepares them in a short time and at a small expense to pass clerical or stenographic examination. Prompt employment, \$200 to \$1200 per year, with rapid promotion. For particulars, fill in

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

Notice To The FARMERS UNION

For three years we have handled considerable cotton from the farmers on our plan, which has pleased them well. We have made a success, and as your Union has asked you to hold for 15c, you should send your cotton to us for storage, protection and sale. While others have found themselves unable to advance the farmers in these tight money times, we, owing to our capital and credit, can and will assist the farmers by advancing \$30.00 per bale against good cotton and assisting them to hold for a minimum price. Write for particulars and shipping instructions to the

MERCHANTS & PLANTERS COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

Galveston : : : Texas

LAND UNION, HOLMES COUNTY, AND WHEAT

had an address from Walter H. Kehoe state's attorney and it was a fine address.

Wishing much success to The Co-Operator, I am yours truly. W. A. GRUBBS, Jr. President.

Black, Ala.

COOKE COUNTY UNION.

To The Co-Operator: Cooke County Union convened with Brushy Elm Local January 10 and 11.

We had a spirited meeting. A number of the contemplated questions to be settled in the near future were discussed with a request for the president to call an extra meeting at the proper time.

The work is progressing in these parts slowly, but sure. We have organized and reorganized, mostly reorganized, twenty Locals since the State meeting, in Cooke, Clay and Wichita counties and will go to Hood, Cooke County, then to Early, where we will make a public lecture on the principles and purposes of The Farmers' Union.

I will say again I am ready to go to any part of the State that needs a lecturer. I have a buggy and team. Address me St. Jo, Texas.

A. S. DEES, Deputy Organizer.

St. Jo, Tex.

SISTER HANNAH POLK.

Sister Hannah Polk, aged 55 years, departed this life December 22, 1907. She leaves a devoted husband and seven children.

In the death of Sister Polk the church has lost one of its most devoted and consecrated members; the community one of its best neighbors; the family a loving and devoted companion and mother; the Union one of its brightest lights.

MRS. LEE ROGERS, For Committee.

Prescott, Ark.

LOVES CO-OPERATOR.

Editor Co-Operator: We do not wish to lose a single copy of your paper and feel almost as if we could give every member of our Union read it.

Pleasant Ridge Local Union is getting along nicely, nearly all holding their cotton or part of it. Some claim they are obliged to sell a little. I myself have not sold and will hold for 15 cents and have some warehoused.

With best wishes for your success as well as all the Unions over these United States, I am your brother in the F. E. & C. U. of A.

B. CRANE, Kingsland, Ark.

MILLS COUNTY UNION.

Editor Co-Operator: Please publish the following:

Whereas, It has been published and circulated in the press of Texas that the merchants of the South have originated and expect to put in operation

ROME LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator: Rome Local was organized December 14, 1907. Now we have a paid up membership of eighteen.

Everything is moving along nicely and we are taking in new members every meeting and think we will soon have a strong Local.

Rome Local is resolved that the constitution should be changed just a little. We don't think it proper for the world to know what we are doing as we believe in keeping everything a secret. Now brother farmers, the bankers and merchants meet in a session and we do not know what they do or what they are going to do, for they give nothing to the press.

We are well equipped. At our nearest town, Grandview, we have a large warehouse and also a good Union gin and our warehouse is well filled, containing 910 bales, and they are standing pat for the minimum price.

Brothers, I think every farmer should take The Co-Operator, as it is the life of any Local. I find more information in this paper than in any other paper published. Now, brothers, let us come together, shoulder to shoulder, and make one concerted move and carry everything before us.

Resolved, That all who are able, Union and non-union to continue to hold their cotton for the minimum price of 15 cents.

J. D. RYAN, W. F. HEARNE, E. F. CASEY, Committee.

C. B. MOHLER, County Secretary.

Goldthwaite, Tex.

IF YOU KNEW

The merits of the Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. \$1 bottle two months treatment, sold by Druggist or by mail. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis.

TALK TO NON-UNION MEN.

Editor Co-Operator: I would like to say to our non-union friends that The Farmers' Union is a good thing; that it would still be better if all that understand it would join and help push it along; and those that don't know anything about it should come in and learn. I have heard many say: "I believe it is all right, but I want to see first what it will do, and if they will get what they are after."

Now, let me tell you, brother farmer, if you want to stand behind the wall and peep while the rest struggle for yours and their rights, and after the battle is fought then come out and claim part of the victory, you are doing your brother a wrong.

Join. Help fight the beast and then get your earnings; that is man and brotherhood and love. You may say: "I can't this year, but will try next year." Remember, brother, you may be dead and gone and failed to do good while you had a chance. Do now what you intend to do, for you know not whether the opportunity will ever return. Remember the old saying: "Procrastination is the thief of time."

The past year has shown that if all the cotton raisers had joined the Union before the cotton went on the market, the victory would have been ours some time ago. Some say: "I want you to get your price; yes, I would like to see you win," and then they stand idle and won't help us to win out.

Let me tell you, if all the farmers join the Union we won't have to fight, for the bums and scampers will know better than to offer to fight.

Yours truly for the Union, A. W. STADE.

Lorena, Tex.

ASHLAND LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator: Ashland Local, of which I am a member, has a membership of 100. Most of the farmers, which should be called the farmers revolution.

Most of our cotton is being held for 15 cents.

All we want now is to stick to our promises, boys, and the price will easily be obtained.

J. N. MALONE, Paris, Tex.

WILL NOT SELL COTTON.

Editor Co-Operator: It is impossible to get money for anything we have for sale except cotton and that is not on the market at present prices.

I distributed all papers you sent and all who read are anxious to and will subscribe. Yours fraternally, GEORGE CAPOOT, Lexington, Tex.

GRANDVIEW LOCAL.

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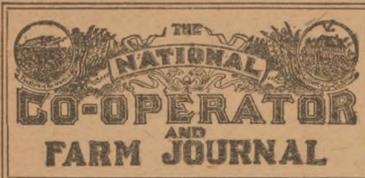
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Published weekly, every Wednesday, by The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union Publishing Company, Rooms 11, 12 and 27, Gaston Building, Lamar and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas.

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

Terms of subscription, one dollar a year, in advance.
Entered as second-class matter November 13, 1906, at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



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



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

This schedule of prices was agreed upon at the National Convention of the Farmers' Union held at Little Rock, September 3, 1907, and all members are expected to maintain them during the year 1907-1908. The key to success in this organization is Controlled Marketing. Don't dump your crop on the market the month you harvest it. Help to make these prices standard by refusing to sell for less. Organize and stay organized:
Cotton, middling, per lb. \$ 15
Wheat, No. 2, red, per bu. 100
Corn, No. 2, per bu. 35
Cotton seed, per ton. 2000
Do not sell for less.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Take a look at the label on your paper and see when your time expires. Your paper will stop when you stop paying for it. Look for your label for us to make sure it is fully posted on the workings of this great national organization, you must read The Co-Operator. Be sure to renew in time.

Hold the banner aloft; build warehouses, the slogan for 1908.

Do you know that one of the best things to help a Farmers' Union member to hold his cotton or other produce, is a good-sized potato patch?

Fire the politician out. He has no place in this organization. Other organizations which have gone this way before have been "worked," but this one will not be "worked" by the politician.

The reforms for which The Farmers' Union stand will not be brought about by political parties and by politicians. It is much easier to talk politics and run wild after politicians than it is to build warehouses. We must have the warehouses, though, just the same. Let the politician go.

We are thankful to our friends for the nice clubs they are now sending us. Keep up the good work. If we can get all our people to read Co-Operator we will soon build this new system, which is to take the place of the one under which we have labored with so many difficulties for so long. Keep them a coming in.

Don't lose sight of the fact that ours is a business organization, that The Co-Operator is its chief exponent, and that as long as this is the case this organization is not going into politics as others have done which have gone this way before. We have passed through the primary grades and are now in the graduating class.

Mr. R. H. Cheatham, business manager of the Cotton Journal, published at Atlanta, Ga., is in the city. The Cotton Journal is the organ of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, and Mr. Cheatham is in the city arranging for the National Convention of the Association to assemble in this city in a few days. Mr. Cheatham informs Co-Operator that we were in error in stating that Mr. Theodore Price was a native of Georgia, he being a Virginian. Through Mr. Cheatham we apologize to Georgia and take it back. To Virginia we extend our condolences.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

The Union price of cotton, we all know, is 15 cents, middling basis, and we know, happily, too, that some millions of bales are being held by Union farmers for this price, and that the greater portion will be kept in the warehouses, or under other

cover, for the Union price. This is gratifying to every true Union man, just as it should be.

We know, too, that just recently, since the lid has been eased up everywhere and taken off entirely in some places, from the financial stringency, that the market price of cotton is upward. What does this argue? Simply that the Union was right when it fixed the price at 15 cents and that it has been and is still right in sticking to the Union price.

Our own Government Department of Agriculture has given aid and comfort to our enemies with its erroneous reports and stupid guesses. Nevertheless The Farmers Union has kept an unbroken front, has kept its flag afloat, and strengthened every weak place with more cotton bales, and we are holding some millions of cotton yet, AND THE PRICE IS GOING UPWARD.

In South Carolina a few weeks ago, where our brethren have to fight the mills in their midst directly, a buyer for some European spinners came to a city and jumped the price up above that being offered by the local mills. The local mills saw the raise and went better. The war got lively and then the "dumper" rushed in overwhelming the market and killing it. Poor, miserable "dumper," he is of no good to himself, his family or anybody else. This little episode shows the way the wind is blowing. EUROPEAN MILLS MUST HAVE COTTON. You know why? They have sold contracts for cloths even into 1909, that it will require more cotton than America has made in our 1907 crop to fill. The beauty of it is, THEY HAVE SOLD IT ON A 15 CENT BASIS. They have got to come across this time because they must fill their contracts. Austria is already getting desperate. The price must go to 15 cents. It cannot help going to 15 cents. It will go above 15 cents, and it will not be long doing it. Just hold to your cotton, brothers, and you will win out, and very shortly now. DO NOT BELIEVE ANYTHING ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER SAYS ABOUT IT, BUT JUST DEPEND UPON AND TRUST IN CO-OPERATOR. WE HAVE NEVER FAILED YOU YET ON ANYTHING, AND WE NEVER WILL. The Farmers' Union now and forever. The price of cotton is 15 cents, and it will be selling for that price for middling everywhere, the first thing you know. The crop is not in excess of 10,500,000 bales, and we believe it is less than that. The spindles of the world require 12,500,000 to 13,000,000 bales of Southern cotton, the mills have contracts to fill for cloths and the first thing you know the scramble is going to begin to get it. You, Union brother, who have your cotton under contract, at a home, freeze to it, for the price is not only coming, but is nearly here, and more, too.

Wouldn't you be happy, then? Will it not be a glad, joyous day when the victory has come, and you have withstood the schemes and assaults of your enemies? Bright days, happy day! Our enemies cannot defeat us in our price, they cannot disrupt the Union as they are now trying to do in Kansas in South Carolina, in Texas. Stand fast, boys, stand fast, the price is coming our way.

"DOING BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND"

No matter who perishes, so the "interests" thrive. The corporations, the mercantile enterprises, the packing concerns—every interest and undertaking, not by any means leaving out the financial mills, must prosper, at the expense of the farmer. Just read this from the Fort Worth Record of Sunday, January 19th, it being an editorial paragraph and it is editorial leaders and paragraphs that voice the sentiments of a newspaper:

"With cotton moving, cattle thriving and grain growing, Fort Worth is doing business at the old stand."

"With cotton moving!" Yes, with the cotton of the farmers' being forced by the combinations of unscrupulous gamblers and spinners, and their biders and abettors, the various trade and business organizations so long accustomed to prey upon the farming classes—being forced to sell their cotton for what they can get for it, the pricing of the spoliators, the Record sees cause for rejoicing!

What matters it if 80,000 good, sweet, pure Southern white women have to toil in the fields as farm laborers if the city interests thrive and are "doing business at the old stand." These women and their children compelled to work in the fields with them and growing up in ignorance from sheer necessity, are being driven to "do business at the old stand," also "the old stand" in the cotton rows in the hot sun, with blistered hands and tired feet, weary limbs, that "the interests" may continue "doing business at the old stand." Sitting in the shade, requiring mortgages on the poorer classes of farmers for the necessities of life, they may have to buy; editing newspapers; adding up interest on the money of other people, some of them the more prosperous farmers; drinking rich vintages and dressed in purple and fine linen, all accumulated from the toil and sweat of the farmer men, women and children of this country who have been for many, many sad, weary years, held in bondage to "the interests," the drones, the miserable grafting horde throughout this land, and abroad, who prey upon the farmers—the leeches sucking out the very lives of the people who make

the Nation's prosperity and who are robbed of their share of it.

Yes, "with cotton moving," the banditti can thrive and fare sumptuously while the toilers who produced the cotton can wear buckram and checks and munch cornbread and bacon—good enough for the common clod-hopper, of course!

Yes, the cotton must move! These insolent, impertinent farmers who have dared and are still daring to hold their cotton for an honest and just price, are guilty of treason! They have, by their unheard of action, caused all this trouble these past three months, caused "the interests" so much worry and depriving them of their profits, and keeping them from "doing business at the old stand." They ought to be disciplined, these ungrateful clod-hopping yaps, whom "the interests" have so long permitted to raise cotton for them, for their profit. What do these poor worms mean, anyway, by their rebellious conduct in objecting to being plundered any longer by "the interests" that they may continue "doing business at the old stand?"

Yes, "the interests" must prosper and thrive and live high, though every farmer man, woman and child in Texas—in all the South—starve to death.

COTTON SEED.

The Union price of cotton seed is \$20 per ton. Brethren, are you getting this price? You know it is just as important that you get the minimum price on one product as on another, or to put properly and more forcibly, that you get the Union minimum price on every product on which a price has been named.

Do you know that cotton seed is worth \$16 per ton for fertilizer? How very unwise and uneconomical, then, it is to sell them for less than this price. This is the official report of government and mechanical college experts after careful analysis and investigation.

Now the cotton crop for 1907 is little, if any, over 10,000,000 bales—say 10,000,000. This will give a proportionate short crop in seed, and the supply being shorter than for two years or more, the needs for seed will be consequently and proportionately increased. The oil mills will point to the Government ginners' report, but that spells nothing. A large proportion of the gins making reports to the Census Bureau from which the Government ginners' report is made up, belong to or are controlled by the cottonseed oil mill trust and report suit the purposes of the oil mills. These ginners' reports are not under oath; they are not compulsory, and they are a "variegated" lot, amusing to anyone, everyone, indeed, except a Census Bureau statistician, not one of whom could comprehend a joke in four years' constant study.

Mr. Edwin Lehman Johnson, writing from Memphis, Tenn., under date of Dec. 28, 1907, to the Cotton and Cotton Oil News, published in Dallas, Texas, and other cities simultaneously, says:

"There is absolutely no reason under heaven why these mills and the cotton planters should not be the warmest of friends, both interested in getting the highest possible price for cotton oil and for cotton seed consistent with the oil price. It is ridiculously absurd that these mills and the planters should be fighting each other all the time like Kilkenny cats and playing year after year into the hands of mills of the second and third class and the foreign buyers of cotton oil."

Mr. Johnson doesn't see anything funny in this paragraph. He no doubt wrote the paragraph in all seriousness, and you could not force into his head with a pile driver any comprehension or discovery of the rich humor in its every line. Of course the farmer ought to stand still and let the oil mill man whack him over the head with a club for his delectation and never whimper. He ought to feel proud, rejoiced, exalted in mind and soul that the oil mill man will let him sell his seed to his Oleganese Worship at any old price at all.

Just read these prices of cotton seed, prices being received by oil mills in the markets named published in the Cotton and Cotton Oil News:

"Dallas, Tex., Jan. 4.—Oil market easier and lower. Prime crude 28 to 30 cents. Prime loose cake \$24 and choice loose cake \$24.50 f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal (Texas 55 per cent) \$26.50 f. o. b. Galveston.

"New Orleans, La., Jan. 3.—Meal \$26 long ton shipside. Crude oil 28 1/2c, refined 35 1/2c. Linters 1 to 3 1/2c.

"Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 3.—We quote prime crude 28 1/2c to 29c. Memphis market quiet; mills holding pretty firm.

"Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3.—Crude oil 28 to 29 cents. Meal \$22 to \$25. Linters 1 1/2 to 3 cents, according to grade."

Now, know, brother farmer, what you are being paid for your seed, and from these figures above given you can decide for yourselves whether or not you are being chiseled. If you are getting \$20 a ton you are living up to your obligations to the Union. If you are receiving more, so much the better, for you are entitled to more than \$20 a ton when the cotton crop is under 12,000,000 bales. If you are selling for less than \$20 a ton you are guilty of two wrongs. You wrong your Union by not living up to your obligations and

you are wronging yourself and family by not getting the worth of your property.

THE SECRET RESOLUTION.

You remember the article on the first page of the issue of The Co-Operator of January 15th. It was relative to the action of the delegates from Texas to the Memphis Conference, January 7, 8 and 9. The Texas delegates in caucus passed unanimously a resolution recommending that the minimum price for farm products, to be fixed by the National Union, be kept strictly secret.

In this article Co-Operator asked all the Locals in all the States where the Union has an existence, to consider and discuss the proposition and to send to The Co-Operator for publication the action taken, in resolutions or otherwise. We renew that request and urge prompt action in considering the matter, by all Locals.

You know it cannot become a law of the Union unless the National Union be instructed to enact it into a law, and this can and will only be done on request of the Locals; perhaps it would be better to put it a little differently, and say it cannot be done, or will not be done, by the National Union unless the Locals fail to instruct against it.

Co-Operator esteems this a most important matter. Numerous letters from brothers in the Union cause have appeared in the columns of Co-Operator from time to time during the past year, and there are some good letters most forcibly arguing in favor of secrecy in this issue of Co-Operator. We are a business organization, and the very life and soul of the success of any business is the privacy of its affairs, the quiet, unparaded way in which it transacts all the details and manages all the undertakings connected with or emanating from its operations. Why cannot The Farmers' Union do the same things and in the same prudent, wise ways that characterize other business concerns?

Now we take it that no one will urge objection to the secrecy feature of this proposition, but may not understand what is meant by the "sliding scale" feature. Let us illustrate this as follows:

Suppose the minimum price of cotton is 15 cents for middling. This minimum is fixed and unchangeable. No one knows but the Union member with the password, and his solemn obligation will keep it a secret inviolable in his bosom. There may be a small supply of cotton on the market, and the price may be as high as 17 cents for middling. The sliding scale carries Union cotton with the non-union cotton up to 17 cents. The next day, let us suppose, the price drops to 16 cents, and the Union price comes down to 16 cents. The third day the price goes still lower a cent, to 15 cents. This is the Union minimum, but the world does not know it. The Union seller can sell or not, as his judgment or instructions dictate. The next day, non-union cotton having been rushed in, the price recedes to 14 cents, and then the Union cotton stands fast—"nothing doing"—because it is under the minimum price.

This illustration also demonstrates what we mean by supply and demand. There may be a 14,000,000 bale crop, but in a particular market, or markets, or everywhere there may be but little cotton to be had, and the demand active, which will slide the price up. On the contrary, there might be only a 9,000,000-bale crop, a particular market or markets (we mean locality) be overcrowded with cotton, and the demand being slack, the price would slide down. That is to say, the size of the crop and the needs of the world, while they do, on the whole, affect prices, they do not at all times and at all localities do this, environments and circumstances and conditions entering largely at times as factors in governing supply, demand and prices.

These facts considered, you can well understand the feasibility of and necessity for the sliding scale.

How will this plan do, think you, until we have so perfected our Farmers' Union organization, as we are doing day-by-day, that we can fix an absolute minimum price announced to all the world, blazoned on the very sky, if you please, and say to the spinner, "Come to us, come to our fields and talk to us on the turn row, so to speak, and we'll let you know how much cotton you can have at the fixed price, and when you can have it."

We must walk until we get able to ride. We must act as we have strength and power to act.

BE A MAN.

In Georgia there is a fertilizer company that not long ago sent out a circular to all its farmer customers in which it urged them to sell cotton enough to pay their fertilizer debts. The company expressed a willingness to extend notes as far as it reasonably could, but argued that the farmer should not hold cotton when he owed debts because just so much cotton as was necessary to pay his debts was not his, but belonged to his creditors. If he had any cotton left after paying his debts he could hold that.

The fertilizer company very candidly admitted that until it collected its debts from its farmer

customers it was a bear, but that afterwards it would very cheerfully become a bull and help them all in its power to get the highest price possible.

Now, there is a double lesson in this fertilizer company's circular. It shows to the understanding of every man very clearly that if he does owe a debt that is due he should strive in some way to pay, and should make sacrifices to do so. This being true he should stay out of debt, ought he not? Free from debts, the farmer is free from obligations and free from harassments.

The other lesson the circular teaches is that the creditor is by no means in sympathy with any efforts of his debtor to postpone the payment of his debt, no matter how just, how commendable his purpose may be, or how much it would better him. The creditor has his debts to meet, and to meet them with that promptness needful to secure him credit in the future, he must gather up all that he has outstanding, consequently as the fertilizer company says, he is a bear till he gets his money. At least, he will argue and reason that his creditor should sell enough of his farm products at prevailing market prices to liquidate his debts.

If the creditor holds a mortgage, then he has a halter about the neck of his debtor and will lead him to water and make him drink, too. That will be one of the times that a bird that can sing and will not sing will be made to sing.

Moral: Give no mortgage, contract no debts. Read what the widow in Arkansas did. She raised a family of children on her little farm with the toil of her own hands, gave no mortgages and kept out of debt, and today can and does look back over the hard years of her struggles with pride and joy. She is independent and she is a true blue Union woman. Can't you do what a woman did? Haven't you the manhood and the courage to face and overcome the obstacles that a woman did? Has all the fearlessness and fortitude of our race gone to the women? Must we look to them to lead the ways up the rugged heights, to bridge and cross the streams, to level the mountains, to keep on the upper planes a Nation's name and glory and prosperity? For shame, that a man has not the heart and will and pluck of a woman!

The time is upon us when those who have not made their living at home and therefore have no money in their pockets, will have to look about them for help for men and women and children and work animals must eat as well as work, and you who are situated in this way must get help from some source. Go to your Local and try to get it there. It must be a mighty sorry man who would not get help from his own people. If brotherly love did not prompt them to do so, self-interest would. The true Union man who wants to get the Union price for the results of his toil will be glad enough to help a worthy brother to keep from being forced into the "dumper" ranks. If your Local can and will not help you, then go to some merchant and do the best you can. But if your Local cannot help you, and you are forced to go in debt, avoid the mortgage, if a mortgage is demanded, REFUSE TO GIVE IT. Read what the non-union man writes from Austin, giving an instance of where a man who was every inch a man, who, though very poor and a renter, refused to give a mortgage, saying he would die and go to perdition first. That man and his family lived on cornbread and buttermilk. He worked, and today he is the owner of property, a respected and honored man. The very merchant who demanded the mortgage of him admired and respected him for refusing to give it.

The country merchant does not sleep on flowery beds of ease, nor have thornless paths to pursue. He has his living to make, and always a good part of the capital he has invested is his credit, and his credit he must keep good or quit business, and when debts are due him he must collect that he may pay what he owes. The statistics show that 97 per cent of the merchants who sell their goods on a credit, no matter how they safeguard themselves, fail and become bankrupt. Just think of these figures! Out of every 100 merchants who sell on credit, ninety-seven of them break! Can you blame the merchant, then, for seeking every protection he can? The Golden Rule is the motto of our Order, the very life and soul of The Farmers' Union, so let's live up to it, in thought and words, as well as in deed.

What each one of us needs to do is to raise our living at home so that we will not have to buy at all save the few things we cannot raise. If we will do that, not one of us will be forced into the "dumper" ranks; not one of us will have to put ourselves under obligations to other people, and fret our heart into repining because of these obligations.

See to it this year, friends, that you put a sufficient portion of your lands into forage crops for your livestock and foodstuffs for your family to last until another crop comes in. You can do it, and if you fail to do so, you are untrue to your wives and children, untrue to yourselves, untrue to your Union, untrue to your country!

Holy writ teaches us that the man who provides not for his family is worse than the heathen.

Turn over a new leaf. Begin life over again and resolve to belong to no human being, save your wife, your children and yourself, and to have your granary, your smoke-house and your pantry on your own premises.

Home Circle Department

SIT STEADY; HOLD TIGHT.

Farmers' Union Guide Don't get alarmed at the utterances of the pessimists; sit steady in the Union boat and hold on to the principles. We are in the saddle; let the world say whatever it may; it makes no difference to us how the gamblers sweat and fuss. With plenty of corn and sorghum and meat and everything else we need to eat, why should we grumble and fret while we live and are out of debt? With God and heaven on our side let stocks and bonds float and glide; let banks close, and merchants break; we can always a living make by giving the plow, the hoe and the rake a gentle push and a lively shake. So let us sit steady and be always ready to lend a helping hand to one of our band. If we hold on tight with all of our might for whatever is right we are sure to win.

Fear not the raging of the financial storm; Let fortunes be won and lost. The farmer who raises his own meat and corn Will be able to meet the cost.

Don't be afraid your neighbor to loan The money you have in the bank. The storm caused banks to grumble and groan, So why should you be a crank?

Now let us stand upright, steadfast For everything that is right and just; Then we will see from the ship's mast That the storm was only a gust.

TO BAKE APPLES.

A French way of cooking apples which we have seldom come across, excepting in the homes of those who have lived in that country, is as follows: Core and pare your apples and place them in a baking tin, having filled with butter and brown sugar the space left by the removal of the core. Sprinkle brown sugar and bits of butter about between the apples in the tin, and then bake. The apples thus baked are most delicious.

SHE KNEW HOW

The old adage that the poor are the best friends of the poor was instanced in the story of a chambermaid who is a young widow with two children to support. After lingering sickness the younger of the children died, and the young mother's bank account having been depleted from defraying the expenses of the weeks of medicine and doctor's visits, she was obliged to contract a debt at the undertaker's. After that, she paid a small monthly installment until the bill was half settled, when one day there came through the mail a receipt for the remainder. The receipt was accompanied by a badly written and blotted note from a scrub woman in a large uptown hotel, who knew of the circumstances, and in her note explained that she had no family nor near relatives, and that she earned enough to support herself, and that

SOUTHWEST TEXAS GIRL.

She Has the Right Spirit and Gives Expression to it Forcefully and Gracefully Too.

Editor Co-Operator: I will drop you a few lines to let you know that another kid likes Co-Operator, also The Farmers' Union.

I don't belong to the Union, but am a Union girl from head to foot. My father and one brother belong to the Union and are staunch Unionists.

Father made twenty-six bales of cotton, and has it all in the warehouse at Hondo except one bale, which he sold.

This county is newly settled, and there is but one Local that I know of around here, and it is a little sleepy. Maybe it will wake up now, an organizer has moved here in this vicinity. There are lots of Union men and women here, but some of them don't belong to the Union. It is because they don't take Co-Operator. One

she wanted to use this surplus money for the little mother who needed all that she could make extra to support the remaining child. As most scrub women receive only 50 or 75 cents a day, one will readily appreciate the spirit which moved one kind soul to help another in distress.

HOW WOMEN MAKE LAWS.

The recent visit of Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the leader of the English Suffragettes to this country, and her call to arms to the American women to make a fight for the ballot, has more than a timely interest. Few people realize that many of the most important recent legislative measures have been put through at the instigation of women, by means of their energy and personal influence.

All this has been accomplished without the ballot, even without any organized movement for the same. Who these women are, what they have done, and what their purpose is, ought to interest every woman, whether she has club ties or not. The situation as it is to-day, as well as a forecast for the future, are absorbing topics which demand every one's attention.

POSING AND COSTUMING TABLEAUX.

"There are many women who are endowed with a considerable amount of genuine artistic feeling without a corresponding ability to give expression to it in painting or in sculpture. A new field for this phase of talent has been brought to the notice of the public in the form of art tableaux which are conceived, costumed and posed with the same technical skill and artistic ability that go into the composition of a great canvas," says a recent writer.

THINGS A MOTHER SHOULD KNOW.

That eating between meals is destructive to the digestion and the health of children. That when giving a bath to a young child, the cold water should be put in first and then the hot. Doing the reverse has led to many cases of scalding.

Permanent injury to the feet often results from allowing children to wear too tight or ill-fitting boots and shoes.

That the neglect of thorough drying after washing, especially in frosty weather, often causes little children to be badly chafed.

That children should never be allowed to read, write, or work in a bad light, as this practice is ruinous to their eyesight.

That very long walks are injurious to young children.

That a frequent cause of neuralgia in the head, sore throat and sore eyes, is from washing the hair at bedtime, and neglecting to dry it thoroughly before the children are put to bed.

That babies often contract bronchitis from being kept out when chills mists are falling after sunset in autumn and winter.

fellow said he was going to take it as soon as he could get a dollar to pay for it. He gets our paper and reads it and then passes it on to the next fellow, so you see we don't throw our paper away as soon as we read it.

Come on, girls, with some more good letters. Come on and do your part in this good work. Instead of discouraging your fathers by saying, "I want a new hat, a pair of slippers and two or three new dresses must come," why you just tell him you will wear your old clothes, and for him to hold his cotton until he gets to the jumping off place, or have 15 cents for it, which is not any too much, for I work in the field and know something about what it takes to raise cotton.

I will close wishing Co-Operator and its many readers success.

Lottie Hubbert, Sandia, Tex.

Iron pavements were first laid in London in 1817.

Buttons Buttons Buttons!

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

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

Lutie Gresham

Point, Texas

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Members of The Farmers' Union in Cherokee County Hold Their Quarterly Session.

To The Co-Operator: It was the privilege of the writer to attend a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Cherokee County Union at Forrest on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

An open session was held in the forenoon and part of the afternoon and dinner was served on the ground. Many members of the Union were present from different parts of the county and a large crowd of visitors—men, women and children—were also in attendance. Every one seemed to enjoy the occasion.

At 10:30 Lecturer H. F. Marr was introduced to the audience by County President McMeans and for an hour and a half he talked of organization, co-operation and Unionism and the great need of a full and complete recognition and carrying out of these great principles by the laboring and farming classes. He showed that all the real progress the human race has ever made was through an application of these principles to their affairs. All blessings that have come to mankind on account of advancement have been brought through organization, co-operation and Unionism.

Other classes—bankers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers—long ago recognized the power and good of organization and began using it. Even the great railroads, manufacturers and the greater enterprises of the world co-operated for mutual benefit and protection. And the only way the farmer and laborer can ever succeed will be by and through the power of organization, co-operation and Unionism.

He closed with an appeal to the manhood of the South to take the women and little children out of the fields, workshop and factories, and place the women in good homes to be made queens of them and the little children in good schools at least eight months in the year. When he had finished relating instances of the sufferings and privations of women and children among the toiling, slaving masses of the South there was hardly a dry eye in the vast audience.

The people are opposed to oppression and robbery and will yet rise in the majestic power of their terrible might and sweep their oppressors and earth's great robbers from power.

Dinner was announced and for the next hour the people enjoyed as fine a spread of nearly all things eatable as man ever satisfied a ravenous appetite on.

After dinner Hon. Geo. B. Terrell was introduced and for an hour or so made one of those straight, plain, patriotic talks for which he is becoming noted among the farming and laboring classes of East Texas. George knows that The Farmers' Union has been of inestimable value to the farmers of the South and he has a way of showing it to others that is convincing. He believes in the Union and said that should such an improbable thing as this organization failing, occur, he would join the very next farmers' organization that was launched.

The body then went into executive session and continued, with only a short recess for supper, until 10 o'clock at night, when, having finished his labors, it adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in April next, at Rusk.

Cherokee is the foremost Union county in East Texas and the membership is forging right to the front along all Union lines.

More cotton is being held, and will continue to be held until it brings 15 cents in this county in proportion to the number of bales grown than in any other county in the South. Diversification is the secret of this—the members keep largely out of debt by raising much other produce than cotton.

"A Co-Operator in each farmer's home," would be a good slogan for this year.

H. F. MARR, Lecturer, Nacogdoches, Tex.

ITCHING HUMOR ON BOY

His Hands were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread All Over Body.

CURED IN 4 DAYS BY CUTICURA.

"One day we noticed that our little boy was all broken out with itching sores. We first noticed it on his little hands. His hands were not as bad then, and we didn't think anything serious would result. But the next day we heard of the Cuticura Remedies being so good for itching sores. By this time the disease had spread all over his body, and his hands were nothing but a solid mass of this itching disease. I purchased a box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and that night I took the Cuticura Soap and lukewarm water and washed him well. Then I dried him and took the Cuticura Ointment and anointed him with it. I did this every evening and in four nights he was entirely cured. Mrs. Frank Donahue, 208 Fremont St., Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 16, 1907."

HOW TO BUY AND KEEP TOOLS.

Years ago almost any old tool was good enough for home duty—a hatchet, a hammer and a screw-driver sometimes comprising the entire outfit. Nowadays, however, everyone sees the necessity of having a fairly complete set of tools, and economy as well as experience has taught us to get good tools.

To meet the demand of the householder and to remove the risk of tool buying, the Simmons Hardware Company came to the rescue with their Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets.

These are beautifully finished oak cases fully equipped with every tool necessary or convenient for household use, each one belonging to the famous Keen Kutter brand, each one guaranteed perfect in quality, temper and Keen Kutter brand, each one guaranteed all risk. If any flaw develops or any imperfection shows itself the tool will be replaced or money refunded.

This is the only tool cabinet containing a complete set of tools under one name and trademark, each of which is guaranteed. The ideal way to buy and keep tools in the tool cabinet, and the only safe tool cabinet to buy is the Keen Kutter.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets and Boxes come in all sizes, containing large and small outfits, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$100.00.

In every cabinet are racks and hooks for each tool and drawers for materials and accessories.

Every cabinet contains in different varieties and numbers such tools as Saws, Braces, Bits, Chisels, Gimlets, Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Piles, Pliers, Screw-drivers, Wrenches, Nail-sets, Reamers, Rules, Squares, and everything that is necessary for ordinary work about the home. Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are for sale at the leading hardware stores.

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet Booklet will be sent free if you drop a post card to Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

A NOTRE DAME LADY'S APPEAL

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If you are interested, write to Mrs. M. Submitter, Box R, Notre Dame, Ind.

SLEEPY LOCAL WAKED UP.

Editor Co-Operator: Grubbs Local, in Baldwin County Alabama, was organized May 1, 1906, with sixteen members. We did not accomplish anything that year and the first six months of 1907, as the people would not turn out to the meetings enough. However we changed officers, but never kept all dues paid and only got the password every six months. The Local had gone down, although we moved it to two different places, one of them being Moriston near Grubbs School House, and there we did not have a meeting or quorum in February, and only one in March, none in April and but one in May. Most of the charter members had given up the Local and only five had paid for the second quarter.

At last they got me to agree to be President of Grubbs Local the rest of the year. I had to canvass from house to house and met them on the road to collect their dues, and only got ten paid up members for the third quarter. I went to talking Unionism to all I met, at big meetings and Sunday school conventions, and the result is they went to joining the Union, and now we have seventy members, nine of them ladies. Our Local passed resolutions to hold cotton for the 15 cents as much as possible, as we have not a warehouse to store it in, but expect to have by another year, as we have a committee for that purpose.

We also have plans for a co-operative ginnyery and a committee of five members to work that up.

I am opposed to the National banking system, as it gives the great banking institutions the advantage over other citizens so that they can make and create a money panic at will and put money at a premium to their profit by demoralizing business and cutting many people out of employment and cutting down wages. They can also put money at such a high rate of interest that they can buy the cotton for less than the 15 cents set by our Union. All the banks are organized and many of them have agreed not to loan money to the farmer to hold his cotton for better prices. And a lot of merchants have shut down on the farmers for the same reasons. They don't want the F. E. & C. U. of A. to have the credit or honor of maintaining and getting the minimum price of 15 cents for our cotton.

I claim that our government alone should have the right to issue green

backs and bonds and fix the value of the same, and I do say that the F. E. & C. U. of A. should be allowed to issue cotton certificates for less than par value of cotton, say \$40 on the bale redeemable from six to twelve months from date. This would enable the farmer to keep his cotton off the market until it brought a remunerative price. The cotton crop is worth more than the gold that is dug in one season.

With best wishes for The Co-Operator, L. T. HOLT, Perdido, Ala., President.

MAKING MONEY AT HOME.

Thousands of men and women are looking for some work that they can do at home and add to the family income. No work is more remunerative, when intelligently handled, than the raising of poultry. People will always need to eat. Eggs and chickens are relished by nearly everybody. The demand is constant. The market is seldom oversupplied. Prices are always remunerative and often very profitable.

The capital required is small. One can start with one of the George Ertel Company's 100-egg Matching Wonder Incubators. This is a thoroughly practical, small machine. The price is only \$7.85 delivered at your railroad station if east of the Rocky Mountains. If the Brooder is ordered with the incubator, the delivered price of both is only \$11.45.

If one has a little more capital it will mean larger profits to get a 200-egg quick delivery incubator. The Ertel cat, log "Incubator Why's" will be found helpful in selecting an outfit. Its hints and helps will save the beginner money and trouble. A copy will be sent free to any readers of National Co-Operator on request to George Ertel Company, Quincy, Ill. This firm was established in 1867 and is thoroughly conscientious and reliable in its treatment of its customers.

WHAT A WOMAN DID.

Supported and Raised a Family of Children by Her Own Labor and Kept Out of Debt.

Editor Co-Operator: Up here, in the Arkansas sticks the Union is growing in spite of Theodore Price or Jesse Livermore, who has 300,000 bales of "dumper" cotton. Thank for here. I know that some were in a hard shape, but they put themselves there.

Let's eat corn pone and molasses and stay out of debt. That has always been my motto and it does seem to me that if a woman could support and raise a family and keep out of debt by the labor of her own hands that men could do as well. I know whereof I speak, for I am one who has done this. I have four children at home. The eldest, a boy, will be 18 years old shortly, and three girls, 5, 10 and 14 years. I own my little home and no one has a mortgage on it either.

I am fully convinced that the farming class have drifted after mammon. They try to keep up with city style too much. Sister, you and all the rest must have new spring bonnets and silk dresses which do not swell the bank account.

Now, brothers, and sisters, everywhere, let's come back again to good old time days and dress ourselves in modest apparel and let Mr. Spinner go. We can make our clothing at home and raise almost everything we need to live on and take care of ourselves, and let the latest Paris and New York fashions go. Let's get to work and manufacture our own goods and stand firm to our Union.

We are in a land of wheat, corn, cotton and rice, and we can get along without Theodore Price.

I am a member of Figure Four Local. We have a membership of 100 and we are all loyal and holding cotton for 15 cents. We meet every Wednesday night.

The grafters can eat their money while we eat our chicken and pumpkin pie. We know we haven't much money in the banks, but old Mother Earth won't close her doors against us and with God's help and ours, she will come to our rescue again in this new year of 1908.

So, with glad greetings to the Union everywhere, I will close. God bless our noble Union; In Him we all confide.

MRS. MATILDA BIRD, Lee Creek, Ark.

PROTECT YOUR OWN INTERESTS.

To The Co-Operator: We have purchased a lot to build a gin upon and think that it will be a great help to Lorena and the Union.

Would like for all the farmers to keep their money and let the Union save what money we have and create Farmers' Union banks where they may be needed and pay ourselves the money and then it won't be long until

we can take care of the renter's cotton and our own as well.

I pray that this fight may win for the wives and children of the South, so that the children can quit the cotton patch and go to school when school begins. A farmer's child must lose from two months to three months every year, while the idle class of men "eat want something for nothing lose no time."

So if you will just look around and let the gray matter turn over in your head if you have any you could see what is in this country of ours that our forefathers fought for. It is almost gone, and something is likely to turn up if things go on as they are. Some merchants say the farmers won't pay their debts, but suppose the merchant had joined in with the farmers and had told the spinners that 15 cents was none too much for cotton, as cotton goods had advanced 22 1/2 per cent. You merchants would have had your money and everybody would have been happy.

Hurrah for the home spun dress that the Southern ladies wear. Hurrah for The Farmers' Union for staying and holding with a death grip upon what is their own that their wives and children sweated for when the sun was so hot and the grafters were so cool.

Never mind, brother, it will be hot for them some day. May the blessings of Almighty God rest and remain with the Union until the victory is won.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, Lorena, Tex.

The first plaster cast was made by Verocchio in 1470.

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

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. Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication day.

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

Contains the latest and best evangelist songs such as "Under the Blood," "Many Others as Good," "Mailed upon receipt of 20 cents. Geo. W. Gean, Halls, Tenn. 1-15-08

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

WELL—If you farmers want to fight Wall Street, you need all the FACTS you can get. Send \$2, and I will send some WALL STREET S.E. HAVES, who are who are who are CURL, Elmore Scott, B104, Ossining, New York. 3-4-F

AGENTS PORTRAITS FRAMES 15c sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples and Catalog Free Consolidated Portrait Co., 226-131 W. Adams St., Chicago

DRUPSY CURED quick relief, removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 20 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free. For circular, testimonials and free treatment write, Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box C, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN O. McREYNOLDS, M. S., M. D.; DERO E. SEAY, M. D. Practice Confined to EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT OFFICES: 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219 TRUST BLDG DALLAS, TEXAS.

Remit \$1.00 for nickel plated press; embosses initial on stationery, postals; no supplies, wax, or ink necessary; fashionable and appropriate presents. C. G. Fordtran, Galveston.

USE OUR MONEY We helped 10,000 Agents last year. Goods ship't on 30 days credit; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 25c, frames 15c, sheet pictures 8c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c, all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. Big catalogue and sample order FREE. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO. 226-137 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED. Make money working at home; no peddling; no canvassing; no investment; men or women. Particulars free. Address A. Watkins, Jr., 1010 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 1-15-08

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

AGENTS WANTED. Make money working at home; no peddling; no canvassing; no investment; men or women. Particulars free. Address A. Watkins, Jr., 1010 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 1-15-08

"Lest We Forget." Marble and granite monuments being erected in time of trouble and in time of peace. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble. White Bronze Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them. Old and Silver Medals

AGENTS WANTED. Make money working at home; no peddling; no canvassing; no investment; men or women. Particulars free. Address A. Watkins, Jr., 1010 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 1-15-08

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Poultry Department

RAISING GESE ON FARMS.

Young geese are easily cared for, and cause little trouble or expense to raise after the first six weeks, provided they have access to good goose pasturage. They are really grazing birds, and will forage for themselves on the right kind of land. Not only do they get most of their own living, but tend to improve the quality of the land.

No great expense is required for building. A low house four feet high answers for shelter. The floor should be covered with plenty of litter, and no special attention to warmth is required. During the pasture season geese should be allowed free range in their pasture, returning at night for shelter. If pasturage is limited it would pay to grow green crops, such as oats, to be fed off by the geese. A pond or stream is not necessary, but it is desirable to have enough water for them to swim in, and they will find a great deal of natural food along the banks of small, sluggish streams or on overflowed land.

During the laying season, early in the spring, the eggs should be removed from the nest so that the goose will lay as many eggs as possible, usually from 30 to 40. The surplus eggs may be placed under hens, three or four eggs to a hen, choosing large sized birds. The period of hatching is 30 days. The eggs set under hens are apt to lack moisture and should be sprinkled occasionally to prevent the inner skin from being tough and hindering the hatching of the gosling.

The young goslings will almost raise themselves, being hardy and strong and growing very fast. They soon become able to look after themselves. Unlike chickens they need very little brooding, and at the end of a week or ten days may be kept in good sized flocks of 20 or 25. During the first ten days or so they should be confined in a low, movable run to prevent their wandering away and getting lost. This run should be in a shady place, and connected with a sheltered coop.

These youngsters are fed very much like young chickens, plenty of good fresh skimmed milk being especially

desirable to make rapid growth. After the first ten days the appetite of growing goslings becomes very vigorous, and cheapness should be sought in the food ration. Besides the grass pasturage, which will furnish a large part of the food, it is possible to work off various cheap by-products, such as slightly damaged grains, which may be had at 75 cents to \$1 per 100 at the grain stores making a specialty of such lines.

The goslings may be either grown quickly to market as green geese or kept through the season for the Christmas trade, both plans being followed by goose farmers of the Eastern States.

WINTER CARE.

The hen houses should be draught-proof—I mean by this that your fowls should not roost in a direct draught, such as near cracks in the walls, near open holes or places. I do not believe, however, in closed or tight houses, for the front or southern end should be opened or have a cloth cover over the window. This will ventilate the house, keeping the air pure, and not causing any draught over the fowls. The best winter houses that I have seen or used were ones having a tight roof, sloping to the north, three tight sides and a good, large window in the south end, having half of this window covered with burlap or canvas for ventilation. Fowls breathing during the night, if housed in a tight house, will put a coating of frost over the walls and roof of your house which will cause them to be damp. During all the winter weather, no matter how cold, if the day is clear and sunny, leave open the windows that the house may be thoroughly dried out. You will find that this will prove beneficial. In each house should be kept crushed oyster shells, grit and a small box of charcoal, as well as a large box of road dust or sifted coal ashes, for a dust bath. In this dust bath, put once a week or twice a month a good handful of some good lice powder. The chickens enjoy these dust baths, and you will find them constantly in use.

Pure water should be given daily, or oftener if the weather freezes. I have found it a good plan to take in water vessels at night when closing up, that they will not freeze during the night, which will make you lose time thawing out in the morning. Feeding corn in winter is also beneficial, as it is heating; this I prefer to give at least meal or feeding before night, letting the fowls go to bed with a good crop full.

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THE FRESH EGG STAMP.

A number of enterprising egg producers have hit upon the idea of using a rubber stamp with name and address and date to stamp the eggs they market. In this way a customer knows just how fresh the product is that he buys. At the same time quite a private trade was worked up for the man who cared to cater to it. As usual, the rascal saw his way to making money out of the idea, so fictitious names and addresses were stamped onto great quantities of eggs, bought up in common market crates and of doubtful age. Of course, if a customer kicked on one man's alleged product she could be induced to try another brand. Many times the "eggs" were simply stamped "strictly fresh," and no address given. In some States laws were enacted making it a misdemeanor to buy up eggs and stamp them thus.

This reminds me. Why do not the breeders who send out eggs for hatching stamp their own address on the eggs? There would then be no chance age on route and substitute infertile eggs of his own procuring for a few of your precious shipment. I have heard of this being done in some cases. The customer finds a disappointingly large per cent of infertile eggs. She thinks, of course, she has been cheated by the breeder. She complains and the breeder, knowing his eggs have been hatching well for himself and others, imagines she is trying simply to graft him for a new setting of eggs free. The real culprit is seldom discovered. Such a thief cannot possess himself of a stamp bearing your name and address without some trouble and fear of detection.

WHO KNOWS PETE MANDEZ.

Editor Co-Operator: Please oblige by publishing the following: Anyone that can tell me the whereabouts of Pete Mandez it will be thankfully received. He was in Monroe, La., about November 1st, 1907. He is a Mexican.

J. W. CAPPS.

Choudrant, La.

HOW A WOMAN HELPS.

Editor Co-Operator. I am a reader of The Co-Operator and I am a Union woman through and through. If there is a lady more of a Union lady than I am, she will have to weigh over two hundred pounds.

My husband is president of Oakdale Union, and I want to say I all ways have his supper ready on Union nights, and if he is very busy, I go to the barn and do his chores for him so he can come in and eat his supper and go right on to his Union work for a money crop. In fact we raise nearly everything to eat for man or beast. This money panic has

not hurt many of the farmers here for nearly all of them can live at home.

Wall Street has the money, let her eat it. We farmers can live at home, and wear our old clothes longer than Wall Street can live eating stolen money.

We have a warehouse at Judsonia. It is almost full of Union and non-union cotton. It is there. Nothing but 15 cents will get it out. I think all things well. Brother Melton died of pneumonia Dec. 12, 1907. He was a Baptist minister. He was a worthy member of our Local and though we sadly miss him here, he has only gone before to join his friends and loved ones, and his dear companion, who

in his great work. May he long live to send out the truths of Unionism.

MRS. S. B. HUMPHRIES, Judsonia, Ark.

BRO. J. H. MELTON.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from this earth our worthy and esteemed brother, John H. Melton, we bow with humble submission to his will, knowing that He doeth all things well. Brother Melton died of pneumonia Dec. 12, 1907. He was a Baptist minister. He was a worthy member of our Local and though we sadly miss him here, he has only gone before to join his friends and loved ones, and his dear companion, who

have preceded him to that heavenly home.

T. A. WOODARD, MRS. C. J. WOODARD, For Committee, Palestine, Tex.

WANTS COTTON MILLS.

Editor Co-Operator: We are Union people here in Arkansas. Perkins Schoolhouse Local has sold only four bales of cotton out of about 40 bales and there is nearly 1,000 bales in our warehouse at Conway, to stay for 15 cents.

Now, to one and all, my plan is to build factories of our own and manufacture our cotton at home and then we will not have to run after Europe

or any one to sell our cotton to them. If we had factories here they would have to pay us our price or we would manufacture it ourselves, for at Atlanta, Ga., the American consumption of cotton was all that scared those spinners.

I think Co-Operator is the best Union paper that I ever saw.

H. M. GRABLE, Quito, Ark.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Editor Co-Operator: God bless you and all who are truly trying to help and uplift the farmer.

I greatly admire the work you are doing for the farmers.

Truly yours, J. F. DRABEK, Florence, Neb.

We Have A Home That You Can Own

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

LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The desire to invest in farm lands continues to grow for very good reasons, chief of which is the financial soundness of the investment. The Hon. Jas. Wilson, in his annual report for 1905, shows that during the last five years the value of the medium farms of the country has increased 33.5 per cent. In other words, every sunset during the last five years has seen land increase \$3,400,000, a growth unequalled in any other line of business. Thirty-five per cent of our population are farmers who, during the last decade, have produced an amount of wealth equal to one-half the entire National wealth produced in three centuries of the Nation's history. It is well for the farmer and those interested in other industries to bear these figures in mind in investing their earnings. It is claimed that our population doubles every thirty years. This means that history repeats itself and land values are sure to double in value during the same period. Therefore, those who invest in land to-day are not speculating on the possibilities of land rising in price. Good cheap land areas are gradually narrowing down and the time to purchase is now. There are a number of tracts of land in the country that offer advantages to investors, renters and young farmers seeking land holdings.

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

BALANCED FARMING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have had many letters asking for advice in the matter of location, where to buy, how to buy, terms, etc. Feeling that our readers would be interested in the matter, we have carefully investigated the whole subject, prices, soils, crops, rainfall, prospects of advance, etc. There is new land in localities where a single crop will pay all except the first payment on the land. There is land which can be bought to-day at from \$6 to \$12 per acre which is sure to advance rapidly. Hundreds of thousands of acres have advanced \$2 to \$5 per acre during the past twelve months. It is still advancing. There is land which is as fer-

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

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

If you are interested and wish such information as we have, write us answering the following questions and we will give you the benefit of the investigations we have made: How old are you? What family have you? Do you want to buy for a home or for the profit of an advance? Do you want to move onto the farm at once? If not, when do you? Do you want to raise field crops, live stock, truck or fruit? How much could you pay down? Do you prefer South or West? Do you own land now? How much? Are you farming for yourself? Would you prefer to get medium high priced land in well settled country, or very low priced land in new country?

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

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

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

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

A GREAT COUNTRY.

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

SOIL.

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

WATER.

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

CROPS.

Indian corn, Kaffir corn, milo-maize, broom corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa and all kindred crops grow to perfection. Cotton makes from one-half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre; there is no boll weevil or other crop pests in this country.

Apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, cherries, plums and all kindred fruits grow to perfection. Strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, and all kinds of vegetables, melons, pumpkins and all fruits growing on a vine grow as finely as in any country in the world.

RAINFALL.

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

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

CLIMATE.

Owing to the fact that there is a very light rainfall during December, January, February and March, the winters are mild, the air is dry, crisp and exhilarating; no loss of stock from blizzards. The mean temperature of the winter is 36 degrees and that of the summer 74 degrees. These conditions make it one of the most pleasant countries to live in, in the United States.

SAND STORMS.

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

THE PRINCIPAL TOWN

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

PRICES OF THIS LAND.

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

We will be glad to hear from all who are interested and will be very glad to give you the most information possible.

Inquiry in regard to the editor of the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal, Dallas, Texas.

DON'T BE A ROLLING STONE.

There is a definite reason why farmers should not be renters. It is bad for the farm, but the renter usually cares little for that. It is bad that he does not care, for it makes him shiftless. But the main reason is that to be a good farmer one must know the land he is farming. This can only be done where one lives long enough on one place to become thoroughly acquainted with every field. When a man knows every foot of land—he is master over, he knows how to plow and cultivate each field. He knows where the manure is needed, where to grow certain crops with the best results for the future of the soil. He is like unto a successful merchant who knows the individual likes and dislikes of his customers and can please them all so as to retain their trade. The renter is too much like the merchant who lacks that personal knowledge of his customers, and who is continually offending or displeasing and losing his customers. A field shows its displeasure, as it were, by refusing to give the farmer a full yield if he has sown the wrong crop or treated the soil in the wrong way.

The drifting renter gets in the habit of treating all fields alike without regard to their soil make-up, and he crops all to the limit for that reason only, without regard to the future. It is a habit that will ruin any farm and in the end result in failure for the farmer.

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

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

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

Start Early

Produce are greatest for the man who markets his chickens early. Do not hesitate with old, easy to raise chickens. Get the best equipment—produce the best and make the most money. Write for our new book "Incubator Why?" telling why our machines turn 90 per cent of the eggs into chickens and why we can do better for you on price. Please say whether interested in beginners outfit or large machines.

GEORGE ESTERCO, Quincy, Ill.

WAREHOUSE MANAGERS

To satisfy both buyers and sellers your weights should be absolutely accurate. The only way to insure this is to test your scales daily with U. S. Government Standard 50lb testers. We sell these at \$6.00 a pair, f. o. b. Houston. Order today and write us about our warehouse supplies.

FARMERS & BANKERS WAREHOUSE BUILDING ASSOCIATION, - - HOUSTON, TEXAS

Heart Weakness

The action of the heart depends upon the heart nerves and muscles. When from any cause they become weak or exhausted, and fail to furnish sufficient power, the heart flutters, palpitates, skips beats; and in its effort to keep up its work, causes pain and distress, such as smothering spells, short breath, fainting, pain around heart, arm and shoulders. The circulation is impeded, and the entire system suffers from lack of nourishment.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure makes a heart strong and vigorous by strengthening these nerves and muscles.

"I had palpitation and pain around my heart, and the doctors said it was incurable. I don't believe it now, for after taking six bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, three bottles of the Nerve and Liver Pills I am entirely cured, and feel better than I have for five years, and it is all due to those remedies. I want you to know that your medicines are good. It relieved me from the first dose, and I kept right on till the pain in my chest was gone, and I kept on feeling better every day. I quit taking it." JOHN H. SHERMAN, Belding, Mich.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

LOOK AT THE LABEL ON YOUR PAPER

This Label Shows the Date on Which Your Subscription Expires

We know you do not wish to miss a number of Co-Operator. It comes to your home a welcome visitor, we are sure, because it is your paper. It is fighting earnestly, untiringly and with all the skill and ability at its command for you and your cause, The Farmers' Union cause. It is striving studiously, zealously, faithfully for the uplifting and upbuilding of the family classes of this entire country that they may prosper and by their prosperity make the country prosperous, happy, strong and great among nations. It is making a determined, unrelenting warfare against wrong and injustice wherever and however they exist, especially against the wrongs that have so long been

perpetrated against the farmers interests of this country. In other words, The Co-Operator is championing, defending and maintaining every right of the farmer that his condition may be bettered, his wife and children taken from the fields, the wife to be restored to her home where the wifely duties all lie, and the children sent to school that they may acquire that education needful to equip them for the great battle of life starting out upon the tremendous struggle upon the higher planes of educated Christian men and women.

There are 80,000 white women and three or four times as many children, working in the cotton fields of the South for a living, forced

there by the oppression and graft of the avaricious and to LIBERATE these helpless and defenseless ones is the high aim and purpose of The Co-Operator, and we know you are more than willing to help us do this by subscribing for Co-Operator, and thereby helping to scatter abroad the truths it teaches and the principles of The Farmers' Union that it sets forth and maintains continuously.

Read then your labels that you may know when your subscriptions expire and send in your renewals beforehand that the paper may keep on without missing a number. READ! READ!! RENEW!!! RENEW!!!!

Send all remittances and instructions to

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL,

Gaston Building,

Dallas, Texas

A MORTGAGE STORY.

A Non-Union Man Writes of an Instance Where a Man's Nerve Saved Him From the Clutches

Editor Co-Operator: Having seen so much written in The Co-Operator about farmers mortgaging their crops, prompts me to offer you a true story on this subject.

But before I go further I wish to remind you and your readers that I am not a member of The Farmers' Union; in fact, could not be, as I am not a farmer, but a business man. I was raised on the farm in old Mississippi, where I was made to understand through very hard work, in life, but have held up when it seemed almost impossible to do so. But these severe trials have tended to make me stronger in some respects. So here is the story:

In the seventies, perhaps 1873 or 1874, there was a man whose name I will not mention, came to Coldwater, the town which I lived in, and presented himself to a merchant, and stated his case; that he had moved into the country and rented land from Maj. Busby, and wished to be credited for some supplies. Of course the merchant wished to know his chances to pay, so in response the renter stated that he had an old mule and a cow and a few simple plow tools. To this the merchant suggested that he give him a mortgage on his mule, and cow, and tools, and crop, and then he would let him have what he wanted. To this the renter made no reply, but dropped his head and walked off.

He went to another merchant with his request, and met with about the same response, and he acted likewise—hung his head and went to still another merchant with his request for credit, and met with the same fate.

But by this time his nerves had been worked up, his manhood was beginning to assert itself and he began to show the stuff he was made of. So he stood gazing for a moment into the face of the merchant, when he all at once broke loose with these words: "I'll starve to death, die and go to hell before I'll do it!"

So he went home and went to work, lived on corn bread, butter and buttermilk, worked out for other people some. His wife carried the little babe to the field and hid it under a bush in the fence corner and helped to work and gather the crop; so he did not owe a dollar, only for rent, when he gathered it.

He moved away that winter to Arkansas, and I am informed that in about four years he was worth at least \$6,000 and he said that that little lesson taught him how to make it.

Such nerve is to be admired, and is admired. This man's nerve was admired by the very men whom he asked for credit. Such nerve as this is what is necessary to win, and it will win, too.

graded by placing himself at the mercy of unscrupulous men or what modern usage calls "business."

Very true, if I was selling goods there are plenty of men I would not credit unless I believed I was made safe by some security, but if the man who wishes credit has a desire to build to himself an A1 reputation as a good, honorable citizen, he had better starve a while if he has it to do, rather than sign a crop mortgage for supplies.

This is a subject I have thought a great deal about, and have long ago made up my mind it was a curse to our country. It encourages falsehood, thieving and extortion, and these things lead to everything that is wrong by degrees.

So, Mr. Editor, keep punching them on this subject; you are doing good preaching.

I certainly hope the Union will hang together, for if they don't they will have to hang separately.

I talk for the Union every chance, and I'm sure I have done a great deal of good for it.

Your paper has got the right ring to it. Educate should be the word. People act according to their education.

Respectfully,
O. H. SULLIVAN.
Austin, Tex.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

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

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

Taylor, Feb. 1, 2 p. m.
Wilson Springs, Feb. 1, 8 p. m.
Coupland, Feb. 2, 2 p. m.
Eckman, Feb. 3, 8 p. m.
Lawrence, Feb. 4, 8 p. m.
Tonek Gin, Feb. 5, 8 p. m.
Columbia, Feb. 6, 8 p. m.
Sandova, Feb. 7, 8 p. m.
New Bern, Feb. 8, 8 p. m.
Waterloo, Feb. 10, 8 p. m.
Hare, Feb. 11, 8 p. m.
Laneport, Feb. 12, 8 p. m.
Enterprise, Feb. 13, 8 p. m.
Althia, Feb. 14, 8 p. m.
Granger, Feb. 15, 2 p. m.
Centerville, Feb. 15, 8 p. m.
Weir, Feb. 17, 8 p. m.
Walburg, Feb. 18, 8 p. m.
Ake, Feb. 19, 8 p. m.
Lone Star, Feb. 20, 8 p. m.
Freedom, Feb. 21, 8 p. m.
Corn Hill, Feb. 22, 2 p. m.
Moravia, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.
Mount Prospect, Feb. 24, 8 p. m.
Strickland Grove, Feb. 25, 8 p. m.
Owens, Feb. 26, 8 p. m.
Berry's Creek, Feb. 27, 8 p. m.
Gravel Hill, Feb. 28, 8 p. m.
Florence, Feb. 29, 2 p. m.
Long Grove, Feb. 29, 8 p. m.
Seymore, March 2, 8 p. m.
White House, March 3, 8 p. m.
Union Hall, March 4, 8 p. m.
Pleasant Hill, March 5, 8 p. m.
Leander, March 7, 2 p. m.
Pond Springs, March 7, 8 p. m.

Palm Valley, March 9, 8 p. m.
Gower, March 10, 8 p. m.
Hutto, March 11, 8 p. m.
Chandler, March 12, 8 p. m.
Philadelphia, March 13, 8 p. m.
Georgetown, March 14, 2 p. m.

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

SAGE COUNSEL.

A Lover of Co-Operator Pictures Most Vividly the Horrors of Mortgages and Debts.

Editor Co-Operator: I have been reading your paper for some time and enjoy it finely. It is encouraging to read so many good letters from all corners of the Union. I had many good resolutions passed in various parts of the South in regard to holding cotton for 15 cents. I wish to offer one more as follows:

Resolved, That we hold our cotton till we run out of clothes and just step back in the bushes and keep a holding till we get it.

Somebody is going to get 15 cents and the producers ought to have it. We of Kaufman County have a right smart of cotton for the price in our warehouse at Kaufman. We are making our calculations to stay out of debt in 1908. Staying out of debt is much easier than some think it is. We can raise something to sell every month in the year, and we should never go to town unless we have something to take along that will entice the town people; if it is nothing but a load of wood.

Now, brother farmers let's each of us begin the new year of 1908 to be our own financiers. If we see we can't do it and raise scotton, let's quit the white slave maker entirely. I know from experience and observation that farmers can get on a cash basis by substituting the "do without" system for the credit system.

Now some of you are ready to say that I have money. I will acknowledge to having enough to take the Co-Operator another year. If I didn't I wouldn't ask the editor to credit me for it. I am bitterly opposed to the credit system so much so that I defy any merchant to say that I ever asked for credit, but on the other hand I have boarded with the old man "Do Without" until I dearly love him. If you want to keep Old Pied out of your neighbor's field don't begrudge her on the turn row. If you want to keep your cotton out of the gambler's hands don't put a mortgage halter on it, and let the merchant hold the rope. In other words, don't live in the future too far, or you will have debts for your posterity to pay as their inheritance. If you can't farm on a cash basis, try something else, but whatever you do remember that the old man "Do Without" will board you a cheap and give you independence as a toddy for Christmas.

LAWRENCE GILLESPIE,
Scurry, Tex.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE'S LIE.

Editor Co-Operator: Delegates representing forty-eight Local Unions, of a membership of over 1700, at a called meeting of Logan County Union in Booneville, adopted a resolution to es-

tablish a Farmers' Union bank in our County for the benefit of our farmers in a general business to their special interests, gamblers in watered stock not to be known in it.

The Arkansas Gazette announced in its last week's issue that the Union in Texas was turning their cotton loose and that the spinners and cotton buyers would not pay 15 cents for the present crop of cotton. But as per Co-Operator's instructions, we ignore such explosions of the despisers in the graft news publications, put out to deceive the toilers. We observe many such false statements, intended to frighten the farmer, that the robbing thieves may relieve him of his 15-cent bale. But we are learning to recognize Union authority only, for the truth concerning the farmers' interests.

We are holding all the cotton we can for the minimum.

To be a true worker in the farmers' best interests, it is necessary to study The National Co-Operator and heed its teachings. Those who do not read Union literature usually depend on others for the truth.

C. M. TUGGLE.
Booneville, Ark.

PLAN FOR FACTORIES.

Editor Co-Operator: I see many plans suggested how to control the cotton. It seems to be a hard problem. I have a plan that I think is a sure one. It is this:

Let the South manufacture her own cotton on the co-operative plan. We pay now at least \$4 per bale to get the cotton to the mills and the goods back to us.

My plan is for each cotton raiser to pay \$2.50 on each bale of cotton one year. Texas, say, raises two million bales per year which would be \$5,000,000. This amount of money would build seven or eight good factories in Texas. Then say each cotton raiser pays \$1.50 per year to pay the expense of running these factories. This would be \$3,000,000. Fifty hands to each factory and two clerks and one superintendent to each factory. Say you pay each clerk \$1,000 a year and two clerks to the factory would be \$16,000. One superintendent to each factory at \$1,500 and this would be \$28,000 for all the officers.

Then say give the 400 hands an average of \$1.75 per day for 300 days a year. This count will take \$228,000 for labor to run these factories 300 days in the year, say \$300,000 will pay the expenses per year. Say it takes \$1,000,000 a year and that would still leave \$2,000,000 at \$1.50 on each bale a year. This \$2,000,000 would build a good warehouse at each factory to store the cotton and goods in.

This plan is not a complicated one and in the reach of every man that can raise one bale of cotton.

Yours for the success of The Farmers' Union.
E. J. SIDES.
Ben Wheeler, Tex.

Alcohol was discovered in the thirteenth century.

The first iron wire was drawn at Nuremberg in 1351.

FROM WASHINGTON.

That Great Pacific Coast State is Enthusiastically Falling Into the Union Line.

Editor National Co-Operator: You will find enclosed \$5 to pay for subscriptions to The Co-Operator. Our work in this country is fine. I wish you could be out here awhile. The farmers here are very enthusiastic over the work; we are preparing to build some good warehouses here. Of course the farmers here are a great deal more prosperous than they are in the South, as a general rule, still they are not as prosperous as they might be if they would but cooperate and sell their crops together.

One farmer told me the other day he got a check for this year's crop which amounted to \$30,000, and he is one of the most enthusiastic Farmers' Union men we have in this State.

But the farmers here are surrounded by the same class of pirates on the wheat crop that the farmer South is with his cotton crop. But we are going to smother his light out with The Farmers' Union.

We have just completed two county organizations with a representation of 1000 men. I have also a Farmers' Union band organized.

Two more counties are now ready for county organization and the work keeps moving on at a high rate of speed. Look out for the State of Washington. We are going to do something yet. I am working day and night.

Success to the boys of the South.
Yours fraternally,
A. A. ELMORE,
Organizer for the Northwest.
Waitsburg, Wash.

STILL STAND FAST.

Dear Editor Co-Operator: Still we stand fast behind our cotton, and we will be there until the last end of the bale of cotton shall have rotted.

Stop buying stuff from merchants when you can raise it yourself.

ALBERT ZAROWITZ,
Secretary.
Pana Maria, Tex.

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