

Southern
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The
National
Co-Operator
and
Farm
Journal

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Union
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READ THESE LETTERS.

European Efforts to Raise Cotton Profitably Dead Failures Everywhere Tried.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 28, 1908.

Hon. N. C. Schlemmer,
Austin, Texas.

My Dear Sir:—I understand that you gave the subject of cotton production in other countries considerable study while representing this country as consul in one of the European nations.

Is it your opinion that cotton can be grown in other countries in competition with the South?

Have the experiments which Germany and England have made in recent years to produce cotton been successful?

As a merchant covering a period of twenty-five years, where you had every opportunity to thoroughly acquaint yourself with the conditions and environment of the Southern farmers, what, in your opinion, has kept them from making progress commensurate with the labor necessary to produce, gather and market their cotton and what is the remedy?

Do not business foresight and sound judgment of the South the wisdom of assisting the farmers in building local warehouses for the purpose of storing cotton where it can be protected from the weather and at the same time market it as the world actually demands it for consumption? Thanking you in advance for an early reply, I beg to subscribe myself, yours truly,

R. T. MILNER,
Schlemmer Answers.

Hon. R. T. Milner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Texas:

Austin, Tex., February 12.—Dear Sir:—I have before me your letter of January 28, requesting information regarding the efforts of other countries to grow cotton in competition with the United States, and will endeavor to answer your questions as far as I am able to do so, i. e.:

First Question.—Is it your opinion that cotton can be grown in other countries in competition with the South?

Answer.—No, not to any appreciable extent during the present generation, unless the price of cotton should advance to 20 cents per pound or more.

Second Question.—Have the experiments which England and Germany have made in recent years to produce cotton been successful?

Answer.—Experimentally, yes, practically, no; because the quantity produced is too insignificant to be perceptible in the markets of the world; nor is it likely to amount to much in the future, unless these countries were able to populate their tropical colonies with white settlers, as is the case in our cotton belt.

The necessity of the white man's leadership and the inferiority of the negro, as a race, could hardly be better demonstrated than by the unsatisfactory and expensive experience of these countries in their efforts to free themselves from the yoke of our king cotton, through their colored citizens of Africa.

Great Britain granted cotton planters in her colonies substantial subsidies—exemption from taxes and transportation charges, gold medals, etc.—with the result that after ten years of incessant and untiring endeavors on the part of the government, the total production of all the British colonies combined is less than that of one single county in the State of Texas.

Germany did the same and in addition engaged expert cotton farmers, both white and colored, in Texas to educate her African citizens in the

science of cotton culture. The net result so far has been an average of less than 2,000 bales per year in a territory comprising an area equal to that of our entire cotton belt.

There are a great many minor difficulties to overcome in these tropical provinces, such as absence of transportation facilities, lack of work, animals, insects, various diseases, etc., but the insurmountable obstacle lies in the worthlessness of the African when left to himself.

These natives refused to raise cotton under a government guarantee of 10c per pound. One of the latest suggestions by a district judge in East Africa, recently published in a leading Berlin paper, is to force the negroes to work their fields during certain hours of the day, by overseers with whips, etc.; but, as it is improbable that such drastic measures will be resorted to, competition from this source need not be feared for a while yet.

England has of late gained a small area through the erection of the dam of Assouan in Egypt, but Siam produces less cotton today than it did 2,500 years ago. France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands are all "experimenting" with cotton. The impossibility of transplanting and keeping a sufficient white population, especially the Anglo-Saxon in their tropical colonies prevents material results.

Third Question.—What in your opinion has kept the Southern farmers from making progress commensurate with the labor necessary to produce, gather and market their cotton?

Answer.—Short crops and inadequate price, considering the great amount of manual labor necessary to produce a cotton crop. In view of the cost of production, the price of cotton is entirely out of proportion to that of other commodities. Living expenses today are 54 per cent higher than ten years ago, and as long as our farmers persist in raising an abundance of cotton to the exclusion of other commodities, and continue to send the money they receive for this same cotton to other parts of the country for meat, flour, manufactured goods, etc., just so long present unsatisfactory conditions are likely to continue.

Fourth Question.—What in your opinion, is the remedy?

Answer.—First, a general economic education of producers. Second, reduction of cotton acreage through diversification of crops. Third, systematic organization based upon sound business principles. Fourth, local warehouses, so that those who are free from debt can hold cotton in definitely and thus help their less fortunate neighbors to obtain an adequate price for their product.

In conclusion, I can only say yet, that in view of the incontrovertible fact that from 60 to 75 per cent of our agricultural population barely eke out an existence in cotton culture, are poorly clad, fed and housed, it would seem almost a necessity for planters, merchants and bankers of the South to organize and, by combined efforts, try to alleviate present deplorable conditions, especially among renters. This, in my opinion, can be done by increasing our resources through diversification of crops and the erection of cotton factories in the South.

Our apparent, and (in Europe) much complained of, cotton monopoly remains an illusion, a "fata morgana," as long as consumers and speculators in other parts of the world can determine the price of our products.

I remain, sir, yours very respectfully,

N. C. SCHLEMMER.

Miss Vanderbilt, worth \$12,000,000 got a featherweight; Miss Shonts, worth \$1,000,000, gets a Duc.

GREETING FROM THE NATIONAL BOARD.

The National Board of Directors of the F. E. and C. U. of A. desire to submit some facts and suggestions to the members of the Union, and ask their careful consideration and support of the same.

In accordance with resolutions passed at Little Rock, we have sent a committee to Washington to urge upon Congress such legislation as was called for at the Little Rock and the Memphis conventions. The committee reports a decided indifference on the part of Congress to pass the measures asked for. Other interests, opposed to ours, are active in opposing our demands. Brethren, this indifference of Congress, and of Legislatures, will continue until you, by personal letters and resolutions to legislators show as much activity and as much insistence for our demands as are shown by other interests in opposing them.

Every farmer, whether in or out of the Union, is to blame if he has not written personally a letter to some Congressman or Legislator in support of our demands. Your Union officials, State or National, can do little in support of your demands if you do not cooperate with us by supporting demands in every way in your power. Brothers, write to your Congressmen and Senators, forward your resolutions, and we will get all we demand. Fail to do so, and we shall get nothing. An army, no matter how large, is no good if its soldiers fail to fire at the command of its officers.

This is campaign year. Our organization must be carefully steered through the maelstrom of politics. As an organization, we must keep out. As individuals we should attend the primaries and conventions of our respective parties, and demand that resolutions be adopted, and planks be inserted in platforms pledging the parties to the support of our demands. We should see that each party goes square on record regarding proper monetary measures, a general parcels post, a postal savings bank, gambling in farm products. The time to get legislation is at the primaries and conventions. Don't fail to attend them, and there secure pledges for our relief.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented fight against 15 cent cotton, the prospects are better than ever to get it. The manufacturers and speculators are making it appear that the financial depression and the closing of mills will curtail consumption to such an extent that cotton will not advance. Let us warn you against this misleading statement. The mills must have our cotton to fill their contracts. The supply now in their hands is very short. Our farmers are showing a wonderful determination in holding, and, we feel assured that we shall win this fight. The cotton warehouse is proving the bane of the cotton gambler, and the salvation of the Southern farmer. Let us continue to hold, and continue to build more warehouses.

Another matter on which we feel that all American men can agree is the fight that has been begun for a graduated land tax. The day is past when the accumulation of large bodies of agricultural land by either corporations or individuals can be allowed to proceed without a vigorous protest. This fight is now being made in the Legislature of the new State of Oklahoma—which has taken the lead in more than one reform.

The National Legislative Committee recommended that the Union farmers of every State be asked to indorse the matter of American soil for American home builders. Our brethren in Oklahoma are endeavoring to enact such legislation as will help to make

it easy for every industrious man to secure a reasonable portion of this earth's surface on which to build a home and maintain his family, and to do this it is necessary to make it hard for any individual to hold control of a large area for the purpose of collecting tribute of his fellow man.

This is just as important to those in the older States as in Oklahoma—the necessity is even more urgent in the older States. Oklahoma is to be in the lead in this matter, and she is entitled to the support and encouragement of those in other States. If Oklahoma can succeed in enacting such a law, we in other States can use it as a precedent, and can have the benefit of their experience.

Let it be understood right now that a law of this kind can not be passed now in Oklahoma without a hard fight.

If you favor a graduated land tax, send a letter or a resolution from your Local to T. M. Jeffords, Elgin, Oklahoma, who will see that it is properly presented to the Legislature of Oklahoma. Any resolutions to Congress may be sent direct to your Congressman or Senator at Washington, or to R. T. Duckworth, Union City, Georgia, Chairman of the Legislative Committee. C. S. BARRETT, National President. R. H. McCULLOCH, National Secretary-Treasurer. W. A. MORRIS, J. N. MCCOLLISTER, W. S. MILLER, S. L. WILSON, T. M. JEFFORDS, National Executive Committee.

REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE.

Raise Your Living at Home and Build Warehouses and the Union is Sure of Success.

To The Co-Operator: The fight is still on. Shall we win or lose? The enemy is closely entrenched about our warehouses and gradually drawing upon our "commissary" for supplies. The faithful are still holding out like Lee's shattered army at Appomattox, but our lines are being broken by the removal of cotton bales from the warehouses. The fight is not lost, and will never be lost, but the effect of a great victory is lessened and weakened by the very fact that we were not fully prepared for the great battle that has been waged against us. The recent panic we have passed through, and the determined fight made upon us, is an object lesson that we will not soon forget and I trust it is worth what it cost, as an educational factor in the great economic struggle in which we are now engaged.

Now I want to suggest three things for us to do that will be more sure to crown our efforts with success:

(1) Cut down the cotton acreage at least 25 per cent. Past experience has proved that our shortest cotton crops have always brought more money than the bumper crops, with a very few exceptions, and these exceptions were the sole result of organized effort on the part of the Union. There is no good sense in raising a fifteen million bales of cotton at ten cents to bring \$750,000,000, when ten million bales would be sure to bring 15 cents, which would be \$750,000,000, or the same amount of money.

(2) Put the acreage that you cut from the cotton crop in feed crops for man and beast, and raise your living at home. This means independence and is the only sure way to ever reach and maintain a minimum price for cotton. The place for our wives is in the homes and not in the field dragging a cotton sack. The place for our

children is in the school room and not in fields wearing away their young lives before they have reached the years of maturity. Try this plan awhile, and if you can raise your living at home, and still have any spare time, put it in reading and thinking and improving your minds.

This will be time well spent and in after years, you can use this "stored up" information to good advantage in building up a government, such as Jefferson sought to establish, with equal rights to all, and special privileges to none.

(3) Build more warehouses. We have just started in the great fight for industrial freedom. We must press forward, in this great movement, and not stop for differences of opinion or petty quarrels. Men are nothing. The Union and what it stands for, are everything to us. We need more warehouses and must have them. There is enough cotton damaged and wasted every year to build all the warehouses we need.

Protect the cotton from the ravages of the weather, and put it in the market as the market needs it. That is the only sensible way to market a crop. Let us have a warehouse in every town where there is one thousand bales of cotton.

A conclusion I want to appeal to State President D. J. Neill and National President C. S. Barrett, to urge upon their respective jurisdictions to stand by the Memphis agreement, and reduce the cotton acreage 25 per cent, and that will insure fifteen cents for all cotton that is held till the report of the United States Department of Agriculture is made in June, giving the acreage planted in cotton and will also insure the same price for the next crop. This is worth working for, and our officials should be vigilant in this matter, and urge our people to keep out of debt and raise a living at home, and then they can control the price, but they can never do it, when what they produce belongs to somebody else.

"Be true to thyself, and it follows, as the night the day, that thou canst be false to no man."

GEORGE B. TERRELL

Alto, Tex.

A SPICY LETTER.

Editor Co-Operator: Did the thought ever occur to your mind that we have unconsciously acted the part of robbers?

We have kept our little ones in the cotton fields from early Spring till late in winter, thereby robbing them of their school hours, and their play time. We have had to keep them there, and why? Because we raised eight cent cotton, and consequently could not afford to hire it chopped and picked.

And this self-same eight cent cotton has brought trouble to the wage laborer as well.

Suppose for instance, that we had always demanded a price for our cotton—a living price—could not we have used these wage laborers on the farm instead of working the women and children to death?

There are thousands of unemployed men in the towns and thousands of others working for poor wages.

We sold our cotton for half price; the "middle man" got the profit; we fools—men, women and children got the work, and the wage earner missed a "job."

The biggest fool that ever breathed was the man that lived a whole lifetime in fooldom, and then died without ever realizing the fact that he was a fool. And that man was an "eight cent."

But thank the Lord, the sun has, at last, risen on a glorious day when the

farmer is no longer a fool. He has learned a lesson from experience, and is now determined to profit by that lesson.

Some few are still howling "They won't stick!" Such people are the very ones that won't stick, and another few are scared of failure. The Farmers' Union does not know the word "fail." If there's such a word in the English language, we must forget the meaning of it; and our children must never know that it ever existed. Let our watchword be Onward, onward to victory!

"They" can't starve us. We raise the meat and bread. They can't deny us our clothes, we raise the cotton that makes the cloth. And we are not obliged to have anything that we can't make with our hands.

Some one said in last week's issue of The Co-Operator that in case we succeeded in getting a cloth factory of our own we would be obliged to hire an experienced hand to operate it, and that said hand would get the benefit and we the experience. We must admit that some of us are very green, and a few of us are a little on the "thick-head" order, but still we do believe that we could learn, if we had a proficient teacher.

Let our brothers from North Dakota will go to his nearest miller and pick up a few items about the flour making business and then inquire into the cloth making business, methinks he'll change his mind somewhat on those two points. Will some one be kind enough to give us a few points on this subject? Tell us how much cloth can be made from one pound of cotton, and how many yards can be made in a day. If we can get the figures on these, we can do a bit of calculating on our own account. We are still on the "green-horn" list, but we have a few ideas of our own. At least we know that the manufacturer makes a fortune in a few short years.

The farmer is perfectly willing to pay a reasonable price for what he gets. It is paying two prices for what he gets, and getting nothing for what he sells that he is kicking at.

MATTIE GOBLE.

Quannah, Tex.

(And you are right, my dear Miss Mattie. We will learn. We are learning. What a great educational organization we have. Let us not go too fast though, Miss Mattie. Don't you think we had better build warehouses this year?—Editor.)

THE PLAINS COUNTRY.

Unionism is Doing Very Well in Those Regions, Still a Lecturer is Sorely Needed.

Editor Co-Operator: I am in a new country so far as farming is concerned, but we are fast coming to the front, and ours is a cotton country not to be excelled.

I am a member of Roscoe Local Union. We have fifty-one members and some as fine men as could be found. We have many things to contend with here.

The oil mills own all the gins and you know they give us dirt both in prices for seed and bad ginning. We can scarcely plant our seed.

Oh how badly we need a good lecturer. We have quite a lot of cotton on hand yet, for the Union price. Just here let me say that Roscoe Local believes in secrecy in all the business of the Union.

Why am I a Union man? Because I am a man and do not want any man to carry my load and his. Now listen at a big truth and you outside farmers ought to be ashamed of yourselves. We Union people have sold your cotton for two years for you at least from \$5 to \$10 more per bale

than you could have got had not The Farmers' Union been organized. What would you have got for your cotton with such a panic on as we have had for the past four months? I venture to say you would have sold it for 8 cents per pound and maybe less. Now you have sold at the above profits and it is at the expense of the Union and you are ignorant enough to take a little patting on the back and laugh at the Union for holding their cotton for a fair price which would have come, had you been in the Union doing your duties as a husband and father, I say God pity the old farmer who is so easily blinded by his enemy.

What do I think of banks? They are getting rich through the ignorance of the farmers with a little pat on the shoulder that is as good as to say (that is all the interest you need on your money). Then he goes home and drives his children and wife around as if they were no more than brutes. (Oh! I have seen so much of this it makes my soul cry out within me, away with them.) I believe the banks are all right if they would whack up interest with the depositors.

We need our own bank and it strikes me that an excellent location somewhere near the edge of Texas would be a good investment for the Union.

I read a piece somewhere like this: "God save the fools, do not let them run out if it was not for the fools the wise could not make a living." So true is the saying some fellows ought to profit by it.

Some men say the reason they don't join the Union is, "I may get in a tight and no one would sell to me." If you are honest you can get help no matter where you are, and God knows if you are not honest the Union does not want you. The Union will not hurt you, but your triflingness and dishonesty will cause you to suffer anywhere at most any time. I heard a merchant say the other day: "If the outsiders had treated him as nicely as the Union members he would be satisfied."

If I get anything out of the Union it is honesty, and if you can't be honest don't come in the Union, for we had rather carry you out than in.

A banker said to me not long ago "You farmers ought to be satisfied with 10 cents for your cotton," he made no difference in small crops and large ones. I asked him if he had carried his wife and children to the field and tried it? He answered me very pleasantly, "No sir!" and with the assurance that he never would. He belongs to the class that say the other fellow ought to price the farmers' stuff, but thank goodness they can't do it much longer.

I think The Co-Operator is the best paper in the South or elsewhere, because it does not interfere with my religion or politics, but tells us the truth about what we have so long needed.

Hurrah for old Alabama. She is coming to the front with the Union too. That is my old home. If any of my relatives or friends should see this letter in the grand old Co-Operator, please write me a letter or card. I would like to hear from you and know where you are, as I have some relatives and friends in Texas that I have lost sight of.

Very respectfully yours,
HAMPTON S. JONES,
Roscoe, Tex.

The working man deserves no praise for everybody should work as a duty. The idle deserve condemnation, whether rich or poor, for idleness is industrial disease—caused by political rot.

None of God's creatures is contemptible. Even the vicious and noisy dog merely has a screw loose.

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. The famous old "Simpson" Prints made only in Eddystone. Nothing more attractive than these stylish patterns. For 65 years the standard calicoes. Cloth that wears well. Color that won't fade.

The "LUMMUS" COTTON GINNING OUTFIT. Important 1908 Improvements Including Air Blast System. Requiring less power, greater efficiency. F. H. LUMMUS SONS CO. Columbus, Ga.

SECRETARY'S FINE LETTER.

A Readable and Interesting Discussion on Unionism and its Benefits to Farmers.

Editor Co-Operator: Jack County has largely neglected her privilege of making herself heard through the columns of Co-Operator. For some time I have thought of writing to your paper, not as the representative of Jack County Unionism, but to express my own opinions on some of the questions which the Union is now considering.

"Holding for the minimum." This is the slogan. In this sign we conquer. This is the motto. Our banners are and have been for sometime, hung full to the breeze. And therein hangs a truth fit to point a moral or adorn a tale.

Millers have meetings, fix the prices for flour and wheat, but the world is none the wiser. Merchants have meetings, agree on plans of action. No one knows their secrets. Brokers sell our crops before they are gathered and about all we have to do with them is to haul them to town and get our checks. We can't always get the money. But a check is good so long as it is backed by the "best financial system on earth"—and the bank does not fail.

But this does not change the fact that every one who can should hold for the minimum price. That will not do. Every one who can is too broad in the wrong direction. Who is to decide "who can" and "who can't"? This phrase should be amended to read "Every one can and should hold for the minimum." But some say "I can't. My debts are to pay. My duty is to pay my debts." This is true. Every man who can should pay his debts just as soon as he is able. A man's first duty is to his family. My advice is if you are forced to a decision between taking the other fellow's price and paying your debts, or putting off your debts and getting your price, put off the payment of

your debts. You are the victims of a vicious system,—a system which largely thrives upon the conditions which forces its victims into debt. It sometimes is the case that a people have to fight a vicious system with vicious methods.

But some one says a question of morals enters here. 'Tis true; but let us not lose sight of the fact that a man's first duty is to his family. If by a resort to the questionable plan as suggested here, we can kill a vicious system and henceforth be able to meet our obligations promptly, the ones who would be the first to censure would be the first to praise.

The point may also be raised that such a policy as this might cause innocent parties to suffer. Innocent parties suffered at the Battle of the Wilderness, in the Peninsula Campaign, in running the blockade on the Mississippi River, in the capture of Fort Arthur by the Japanese, in the sinking of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay, and off the coast of Santiago. But the suffering of these innocent parties was the result of the working out of plans for the accomplishment of definite objects. In itself this innocent suffering was no part of these plans; it was purely incidental!

I am for peace. Would that we might have conditions that would make war, either on the battle field, or industrially unnecessary! But we must work out our plans, and let any one gets in the way, stop it. We will, some ignorantly and some purposely—let them understand that they may expect to be run over. Let us deal kindly with them, and heal their wounds if possible after the battle is over, but let's work out our own plans. Our first duty is to our families.

"Keep out of debt." This is the Shibboleth. It is hard to do. I had an argument with an organizer once about panics. He tried to convince me that the Union had done so much for the farmer that there could be no panic. I rather admired his zeal for the cause, but he failed wholly to convince me that conditions were as rosy as he pictured them. I belong to the Union, and did at the time. I was Local Secretary then; I am

yet. I tried to show him that so long as the other fellow controlled the financial system of the government, panics would come when ever it is to the interest of a few capitalists to bring them on. He failed to convince me. I failed to convince him. The panic came just the same. The words uttered by James A. Garfield several years ago are as true today as they were when uttered—"He who controls the money of the country is absolute master of all commerce and all industry." But this belongs in another chapter.

Keep out of debt. This is easier said than done. Our financial system is so constructed that it will not operate unless people go in debt. I have no late statistics at hand, but nearly any report of the Comptroller of the Currency will show that there is on deposit in the various banking institutions of the country about five times as much money as there is money in the country. This looks impossible, but it is true. Our financial system is largely a system of book-keeping. There is not enough money in the country to do the business of the country, hence, the people have to resort to a system of credit. The banks do the book-keeping for which they charge a very satisfactory fee—for the banker. The argument is sometimes made that we should not fight the banks. The banks are impediments to our progress. We are working for a system that will enable people to live, have peace and plenty, educate themselves and children without going in debt. Banks can't thrive where people have such conditions. It is only by furnishing the credits for modern industrialism, or rather commercialism that banks make their fortunes. Hence you may expect their united opposition if our plan ever becomes dangerous to their existence.

You may be able to keep out of debt. I may be. Some one else may be. There are those who can't. But my brother don't give a mortgage. The merchant is already after you. He claims the wholesaler absolutely forbids his selling any goods to a farmer on time without a mortgage on cotton. Don't give it. He has to sell goods or quit business. Let him put the matter up to the wholesaler. Let him say to the wholesaler that his sympathies are with the farmers in this fight. He says he is. Will he prove it? Perhaps. No, I don't think the circumstances even justify the use of "perhaps." He claims to be a necessary factor in modern business. His profits must come from the laborer. He has his business organization. He can't do otherwise.

He is not the wholesaler that as he is dependent upon the farmer for a livelihood he is in sympathy with the farmer and is going to help him win this fight. If one merchant in each town were to do this the wholesaler would put him out of business in short order. If a majority of the merchants in each town were to do this, they could force the wholesaler to terms, and show that their sympathies with, and protestation of love for the farmer is not mere pretense. Will they do it? We shall see, if we do not already know.

The landlord is an important factor in this fight. He can help his tenant to get in shape to own his crop at gathering time. Landlord, is this fight anything to you? Aren't you in nearly as bad a plight as your tenant so far as marketing is concerned? Do you hope to win this fight so long as the mercenary hordes who oppose us can use the helpless tenant farmers as a sledge to hammer down the price of products? Are you going to allow your tenant to diversify, to raise his living at home, and help him to stay out of debt? "O, the tenant must work out his own salvation!" Must he? He can't, unaided, but he can ruin yours. Do you furnish him pasture for a cow? "Our land is too valuable. We can't afford it." Two or three years of successfully controlled marketing, means better returns for you and a living for your tenant. Isn't this worth something, too? Perhaps your tenant hasn't any cow. Milk and butter is more than half a living. Could you furnish your tenant a cow or two to milk? "O, horrors! we can't afford to lose the calf." Isn't the right to price your produce worth more than one calf? But I can see no good reason why you should lose the calf. These matters are suggested here in the hope you may be led to see wherein you help very materially in the solution of this question now confronting The Farmers' Union. To win would be glorious; to lose means disaster.

I can't now recall the historical settings, but somewhere there is a passage of scripture that says "I am doing a grand work." The Farmers' Union may well adopt the inspiration of this scripture. The fight between capital and labor is on in earnest. Let The Farmers' Union take courage. There will be victory at Austerlitz and a retreat from Moscow; but sooner or later the Battle of Waterloo must be fought. Let us make it more than a battle. Let us make it "a

Grove's New Discovery For Catarrh.

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Doesn't Cost Anything to Try It. A Complete Home Treatment For The Nose and Throat.

The Paris Medicine Company, 2625-28 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo Quinine and Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, have a NEW DISCOVERY, and a recently invented device by which this new discovery can be applied to the nose as easily as washing the teeth. If used according to directions it cures and prevents CATARRH and bad breath. No matter how clean the mouth may be kept, if the nose is not clean and healthy the breath will be bad, and in order to introduce this treatment the Paris Medicine Company wish to supply it to any sufferer from CATARRH on a guarantee of no money to be paid until you are satisfied. Price of nose medicine, 50c; price of throat medicine, 25c; price of Nasal Douche, 25c. If your druggist hasn't it, simply give us your name and address and we will send the outfit to you by mail. When you are entirely satisfied with the benefit derived, you may send us a dollar bill or postage stamps to the amount of \$1.00.

We make this liberal offer because we know that everyone who uses it will recommend it to their friends.

change of front on the part of the universe."

T. C. BYNUM, Secretary.

Jacksboro, Tex.

A FINE \$150.00 PARLOR ORGAN. Brand new; to exchange for a good Jersey cow. For particulars write Milton Park, 49 Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.

WHAT FORESTRY HAS DONE.

Is Practiced by Every Civilized Country in the World Except by China and Turkey.

"Many people in this country think that forestry had never been tried until the Government began to practice it upon the National Forests. Yet forestry is practiced by every civilized country in the world except China and Turkey. It gets results which can be got in no other way, and which are necessary to the general welfare. What forestry has done abroad is the strongest proof of what it can accomplish here. The remarkable success of forest management in the civilized countries of Europe and Asia is the most forcible argument which can be brought in support of wise forest use in the United States.

The more advanced and progressive countries arrive first and go farthest in forestry, as they do in other things. Indeed, we might almost take forestry as a yardstick with which to measure the height of a civilization. On the one hand, the nations which follow forestry most widely and systematically would be found to be the most enlightened nations. On the other hand, when we applied our yardstick to such countries as are without forestry, we could say with a good deal of assurance, by this test alone, "Here is a backward nation."

The countries of Europe and Asia, taken together, have passed through and applied all the known principles of forestry. They are rich in forest experience. The lessons of forestry were brought home to them by hard knocks. Their forest systems were built up gradually as the result of hardship. They did not first spin fine theories and then apply those theories by main force. On the contrary, they began by facing disagreeable facts. Every step of the way toward wise forest use, the world over, has been made at the sharp spur of want, suffering, or loss. As a result, the science of forestry is one of the most practical and most directly useful of all the sciences. It is a serious work, undertaken as a measure of relief, and continued as a safeguard against future calamity.

The United States, then, in attacking the problem of how best to use its great forest resources, is not in the position of a pioneer in the field. It has the experience of all other countries to go upon. There is no need for years of experiment with untried theories. The forest principles which hundreds of years of actual practice have proved right are at its command. The only question is, How should these be modified or extended to best meet American conditions? In the management of the National Forests the Government is not working in the dark. Nor is it slavishly copying European countries. It is putting into practice, in America, and for Americans, principles tried and found correct, which will insure to all the people alike the fullest and best use of all forest resources.

Take the case of Germany. Starting with forests which were in as bad shape as many of our own which have been recklessly cut over, it raised the average yield of wood per acre from 20 cubic feet in 1830 to 65 cubic feet in 1904. During the same period of time it trebled the proportion of saw timber got from the average cut, which means, in other words, that through the practice of forestry the timberlands of Germany are of three times better quality to-day than when no system was used. And in fifty-four years it increased the money returns from an average acre of forest sevenfold.

In France forestry has decreased the danger from floods, which threaten to destroy vast areas of fertile farms, and in doing so has added many millions of dollars to the National wealth in new forests. It has removed the danger from sand dunes and in their place has created a property worth many millions of dollars. Applied to the State forests, which are small in

comparison with the National forests of this country, it causes them to yield each year a net revenue of more than \$4,700,000, though the sum spent on each acre for management is over 100 times greater than that spent on the forests of the United States.

France and Germany together have a population of 100,000,000, in round numbers, against our probable 85,000,000, and State forests of 14,500,000 acres against our 160,000,000 acres of National Forests; but France and Germany spend on their forests \$11,000,000 a year and get from them in net returns \$30,000,000 a year, while the United States spent on the National Forests last year \$1,400,000 and secured a net return of less than \$130,000.

In Switzerland, where every foot of agricultural land is of the greatest value, forestry has made it possible for the people to farm all land fit for crops, and so has assisted the country to support a large population, and one that is more prosperous, than would be the case if the valleys were subjected to destructive floods. In a country as small as Switzerland, and one which contains so many high and rugged mountains, this is a service the benefits of which can not be measured in dollars. It is in Switzerland also, in the Silvwald, that forestry demonstrates beyond contradiction how great a yield in wood and money it may bring about if applied consistently for a number of years.

A circular entitled "What Forestry Has Done," just published by the Forest Service, and obtainable upon application to the Forester, Washington, D. C., reviews the forest work of the leading foreign countries. The chief lessons which may be learned from them are summarized as follows:

Our country shows, first of all, that forestry pays, and that it pays best where the most money is expended in application. It is behindhand in its expenditure for the management of the National Forests, but nevertheless returns have already increased with increased expenditure for management.

A second lesson, clearly brought home by foreign forestry, is the need of timely action, since forest waste can be repaired only at great cost.

Third, private initiative does not suffice by itself to prevent wasteful forest use. England, it is true, has so far consistently followed a let-alone policy. However, England has been depending upon foreign supplies of wood. Now that all Europe is running behind every year in the production of wood (6,620,000 tons), and there are unmistakable signs that countries which lead as exporters of wood will have to curtail their wood exports, England is at last feeling her dependence and is speculating uneasily as to where she can certainly secure what wood she needs in the future.

Fourth, when the forest countries are compared as to wood imports and exports, and when it is realized that a number of the countries which practice forestry are even now on the wood-importing list, the need of forestry in the export countries is doubly enforced.

Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and Canada, for instance, are making good the wood deficit of a large part of the world. Sweden cuts much more wood (106,000,000 cubic feet) than she produces; Russia, in spite of her enormous forest resources, has probably entered the same road; and England, the leading importer of wood, must count more and more on Canada. But the United States consumes every year from three to four times the wood which its forests produce, and in due time will doubtless take all the wood that Canada can spare. In other words, unless the countries of the western hemisphere apply forestry promptly and thoroughly, they will one day assuredly be held responsible for a world-wide timber famine.

Fifth, in comparison with foreign countries the prospects for forestry in the United States are particularly bright, for the following reasons:

- (1) We start with the assurance that success can certainly be attained.
- (2) We have few of the handicaps which have trammelled other countries. We have no ancient forest rights and usages with which to contend, or troublesome property questions to settle.
- (3) The results which other lands have achieved by long struggle, often

with bitter costs, are free to us to use as we wish. We have, it is true, our purely National and local forest questions, but the key to many of them is somewhere in the keeping of the countries which have achieved forestry.

(4) In variety combined with value our forests are without a parallel in the world. They produce timber adapted to the greatest variety of uses, so that, except to meet shortage, importations of wood are unnecessary. Furthermore, transportation facilities enables us to make every forest region available. Thus, by specializing our forest management, each kind of forest may be made to yield the kind of material for which it is best adapted, and the waste due to compulsory use of local supplies may be practically eliminated.

Ten members in a Local who read the Co-Operator every week will keep the Local alive and working.

RECOMMENDS POULTRY RAISING.

Uncle Sam, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 236, says, regarding poultry business:

"This work is easy, interesting and fascinating. It occupies the mind and leads to investigation. More than that, it leads to success and profit. But great results can not be expected in the beginning. The poultry business is a trade and must be learned. Many a person is idle to-day and looking for some sphere of usefulness who could learn how to operate an incubator to both mental and financial advantage. But the work, slight as it is, must be done properly and at the right time. The poultry business is honorable and profitable, but it requires study and experience. We serve a long and faithful apprenticeship to learn other more laborious and less remunerative trades, when the same amount of application would in less time make us experts with an incubator and give us a trade in a line not affected by strikes or lockouts, or liable to be overcrowded."

Write to George Ertel Company, Quincy, Illinois, for their 80-page illustrated free book "Incubator Whys," which tells us how to get started in the poultry business, and has many valuable pointers for expert as well as beginner.

SECRECY RESOLUTION.

Editor Co-Operator: At a meeting of Greenwood Local the following was presented by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the Local:

We our committee on resolutions beg leave to report that we are in favor of the Union doing all of its business in a confidential manner.

FACTORY TO FARMER

AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00

We build Golden Eagle Vehicles and sell Direct to Consumer at lowest factory prices. We save you the Dealer's profits, the Jobber's commission and Drummer's expenses.

Uncle Sam Is Our Only Salesman

Write for our money saving catalog of Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness

showing actual photographs and full particulars of our GREAT HARNESS OFFER

Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point. Freight rates low. Write for Catalog today

261 Edgewood Ave. ATLANTA, GA.

Golden Eagle Buggy Co.

OUR FARMERS UNION MARKET

Receives every kind of Farm Produce. Best prices, square deal and prompt returns guaranteed. Profit Checks entitling Shippers to share in profits given. Send your Farm Stuff. Correspondence solicited. Tags on application.

PEOPLES EQUITY-UNION CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE

BENOIST BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO

For Nervous, Weak And Run Down Mes

Dr. Terrill's original and exclusive treatment has no equal. Men who are overworked, worried and who are in an exhausted nervous state can expect but little benefit from the ordinary methods of treatment for the simple reason that the ordinary methods are not capable of producing satisfactory results. Dr. Terrill's methods differ from all others in use in that there is absolutely no pain, danger or inconvenience attending its use and nothing but successful cures can follow. For the past 22 years Dr. Terrill has been the recognized leader in the specialty field and during his entire successful career his name has been synonymous with honesty and fair dealings with afflicted mankind. This is why he is always the choice of those men who demand the best and who want exactly what they pay for. Dr. Terrill makes no false promises or misleading statements, but he does insure his patients against any possible loss by giving each and every case accepted by him for treatment a



DR. J. H. TERRILL

WRITTEN, LEGAL GUARANTEE OF A CERTAIN AND LASTING CURE.

DR. TERRILL CURES STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, BLADDER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND PROSTATIC DISEASES

DR. TERRILL'S LATEST BOOK IS FREE.

Send for it TO-DAY. This book No. 23, is Dr. Terrill's latest and best work on the Diseases of Men and is easily the most complete and comprehensive book ever published by a physician. It will tell you how to get well—how to regain your one-time vim and vitality. If you do not find this to be the best publication of its kind and if you do not find therein more Diplomas, Endorsements and Testimonials than in any other similar work, bring the book to Dr. Terrill and he will treat you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ANY CHARGE. This book will be sent to any address in a plain, sealed envelope if you mention this paper and enclose 10 cents for postage. Correspondence Confidential. No Charge for Consultation or Examination.

Dr. J. H. Terrill, President, TERRILL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 255 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

PERFECT HATCH GUARANTEED. OUR INCUBATOR OFFER. We will furnish you with a perfect hatch guaranteed. We will furnish you with a perfect hatch guaranteed. We will furnish you with a perfect hatch guaranteed.

entitled to the password cannot know our minimum price, and we are also in favor of all other business being kept secret from the outside world. E. J. DUNCAN, For Committee.

Gonzales, Tex. BRO. H. B. SPAIN.

On February 26, 1908, death called from our midst our brother, H. B. Spain. This death was a sad blow to this community. He leaves a wife and seven children besides a number of relatives and friends.

Resolved, That Buchel School House Local has lost a devoted member, the community a good friend and neighbor, and his children a loving father. Resolved, That a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

D. M. DAWSON, EUGENE MOORE, STEVE ELMER, Committee.

Cuero, Tex.

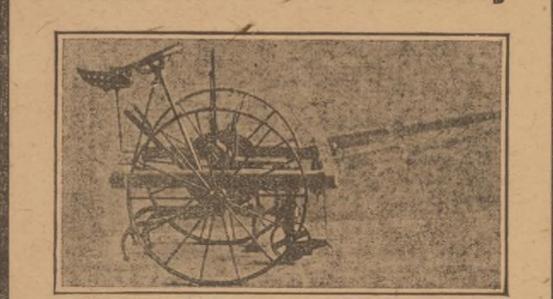
AN INFLAMED TENDON NEEDS COOLING. ABSORBINE. Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 2-C Free.

FENCE Strongest Made. Made of High Carbon Collet Wire. Lowest factory prices. We save you the Dealer's profits, the Jobber's commission and Drummer's expenses.

COIL SPRING FENCE. Made of High Carbon Steel Wire. Lowest factory prices. We save you the Dealer's profits, the Jobber's commission and Drummer's expenses.

WE WANT FREE INFLUENTIAL BUSINESS MEN. In every county of every State in the United States to represent a high-class business proposition (no insurance loan or sales commissions). The men must have no present bank connection.

Hoes, Chops and Cultivates Ten Acres Cotton Per Day



Every grower of Cotton, Corn or Truck should address

Harris Cotton Chopper and Cultivator Co., Greenville, South Carolina FOR FULL PARTICULARS

NEW ROSE BABY RAMBLER

(Mrs. Herbert Larvasson)
A dwarf, upright form of the famous "Old Blush" Rose, growing about 100 feet. It is covered with its clusters of rich glowing crimson flowers throughout the season. It is never out of bloom. Perfectly hardy. The color is lighter than the "Crimson Rambler." Price, 15c each; 2 year plants, 25c each.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY FOR FIFTY CENTS

- 10 everblooming Roses, no two alike
- 10 fragrant Carnation Pink, ten kinds
- 12 large flowering Chrysanthemums, twelve kinds
- 12 Sweet leaved Cosmos, fine for beds
- 10 grand Geraniums, double and single
- 8 choice Begonias, flowering and ornamental
- 15 mammoth flowering Verbenas, 15 kinds
- 10 Giant Impatiens, Pansies, rich colors
- 10 Basket and Vase Plants, vines and foliage
- 8 choice Canas, eight varieties
- 15 Gladiolus, orchid flowering
- 12 Tuberoses, Sweet, Pearl and Sweet-scented

Any 5 of the above Collections for \$2.00 postpaid, or the entire lot for \$4.00. Get your friends to club with you and get yours FREE. SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.

JOS. W. VESTAL & SON
Box 476
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

INDUSTRIES AND THE PANIC.

This is the subject upon which Mr. James W. Van Alen, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, gives expression to the following utterances:

When Bismarck declared that "the enemy who fixes a day for his attack is never dangerous!" he uttered a truth which is especially applicable to financial disturbances. The business disaster which proclaims beforehand that it will strike the country on January first, May fifteenth, or any other stipulated date need not trouble any of us. It will not come to hand. Consciously or unconsciously we will take measures to meet it, and then when the appointed day arrives it will turn up missing. The preparations which we make to receive it will prevent its advent.

The recent flurry made many otherwise level-headed persons declare that a business collapse of the old-fashioned type was upon us. And now after the recent clouds have rolled by some of these people are predicting that the panic will come in 1908. Perhaps if they continue prophesying long enough prediction will overtake realization. After the most careful scrutiny of the situation which I can give, however, I confess that I can see no signs of an approaching collapse which will even remotely resemble those which came in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, or 1893. In those years took place the financial cataclysms which have been popularly called panics. Between each of these industrial and financial dislocations (as in 1825, 1848, 1869, 1884, and 1900) came milder flurries, the effects of which were re-

stricted in area, and passed away quickly.

The scare which came in the latter half of 1907 belonged to the 1884 and 1898 class instead of to that of any of the five years of disaster which I have cited. Its effects have already almost disappeared, but it has given us lessons which we ought to learn. It emphasizes the necessity of getting in some of our big insurance companies and other great corporations, more directors who direct, and for a few of our banks more examiners who examine. We need also a little more balance among our people so that they will not be stamped by the outgivings of every calamity prophet who gets his name into the newspapers.

Everybody who knows the causes of each of our panics, and who takes an intelligent survey of the present situation, will see that almost all those causes are missing now. Today there is—

No recent great war (as the war of 1812-15 with England, which helped to bring the panic of 1818, or the civil conflict of 1861-65, which was responsible for several of the factors which aided in precipitating the cataclysm of 1873) with its consequent destruction of property and derangement of industries.

No crop failure (as in 1873).
No railroad building beyond the country's immediate needs (as in 1857 and in 1873).

No wildcat banking (as in 1818, 1837, and 1857).
No greenback endless chain or silver dilution of the currency (as in 1893) to draw gold out of the Treasury.

No adverse balance of trade (as in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893).
No gold drain to Europe (like we had in all those years) to meet debts of any kind.

No shortage in revenues (as in 1893 and some other panic times).
No menace of any sort from any quarter (as there was in every one of those five panic years) to our country's monetary industry.

What would not Monroe, Van Buren, Buchanan, Grant, or Cleveland have given to be able to show a favorable balance in the country's foreign trade proportionately as large as the average of recent years? Those were the presidents who were in power when the great industrial collapses of the past took place. In their time the trade balance was on the other side. In those panic periods the country was buying abroad more than it was selling, and was forced to send gold out to pay for it. The flooding of the home market with foreign-made goods, to the displacement of our own products, and the wholesale closing of our factories, which the country saw in several panics, are absent today.

"Gold is a coward. It runs away when business asks for it." This cry, which was vociferously proclaimed throughout the country in 1893, is silent now. Gold ran away so fast in 1893 and for two or three succeeding years that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to sell \$262,000,000 of bonds to buy the metal to replenish the shrinking Treasury reserve, and thus had to increase the Government's interest-bearing debt to that extent. The reason why gold ran out then was because there was a fear that in the silver dilution of the circulating medium, which had been going on under Republican and Democratic administrations for many years, the currency would soon be precipitated to the fifty-cent dollar basis. The peril has ended. Silver coinage was stopped long ago. Now, with the Treasury vaults overflowing with gold, nobody asks for it. The old taunt that gold runs away in a crisis is knocked obsolete by the fact that within seven days after the recent bank flurry reached its acute phase in the United States over \$25,000,000 of gold was speeding across the Atlantic from Europe to New York.

Today we are not only feeding our own people, but are supplying tens of millions of Europeans. The Treasury surplus is large, and is increasing. The wealth of the United States is greater than that of any other two nations combined. Its government bonds can be floated in Europe's money markets on better terms even than

England's Germany's, or the gilt-edged securities of any other great country. The gold stock in our national Treasury and in our banks is larger than that of any three other countries.

Thus our vast ascendancy not only in acquired wealth, but in the resources through which new wealth can be created, enables us to command the world's cooperation in every exigency. The United States stands first in the production of many staple commodities, and beats all the rest of the world combined in the yield of mineral oil, copper, cotton and corn.

Among the men who are in charge of our great financial interests we need a greater vigilance, and a more scrupulous regard for law. We need among the people a balance and a sanity which will save them from foolish stampedes like that precipitated by the recent scare. Basically our industrial and financial system is stronger than that of any other country on the globe. The croaker and the calamity prophet have no legitimate place in the scheme of things in the United States today.

(There being no cause whatever under the sun for this panic, what Co-Operator has said all along is true. It was a manufactured panic for spoliation.—Editor.)

NEW DISEASES AMONG HORSES.

Prof. George H. Glover, who fills the chair of veterinary science in the Colorado Agricultural College, has the following to say concerning a new disease among horses that has been working havoc in many parts of the country:

Most of the supposedly new diseases incident to animals are simply old diseases that have for some unknown reason become more virulent, thus attracting more interest and warranting special investigation. Glanders in horses and anthrax in all warm-blooded animals, including man, is as old as the recorded history of domesticated animals.

The lower animals are afflicted with as varied and as deadly diseases as human beings. All over the western states there is a disease of horses that, until the last two years, has never been of sufficient importance to attract special attention. It has now become a serious problem. We have no appropriate name for the disease, neither do we know what causes it, but we do know that all animals getting it will die. The disease greatly resembles the dreaded disease Surra, which has decimated the equine species of the Philippine islands. In the absence of a better name, we will call the disease Swamp Fever. At the present time the disease exists in western Kansas, Nebraska, and more or less generally over western America. The provincial government of Canada has appropriated a large sum of money and appointed experts to investigate the nature of the malady. The state of Nebraska has made a similar appropriation. Here are the symptoms: note them carefully, because it does not matter whether your horse is a thoroughbred or an illbred farm work horse, he is equally susceptible.

The horse does not seem to possess his usual vigor—tires easily; is seen standing around yawning like a tired person. One day he will have a high fever and refuse his food; the next day he appears to be normal. The mucous membrane of the mouth and the nose is pallid, with little red spots, which are quite characteristic of the disease. There is an excess of urine which indicates a destructive metabolism. From this on the animal gradually grows weaker; the legs swell a little towards the last. He staggers around a few days longer and dies in delirium. The disease may last anywhere from three weeks to eight months, and always proves fatal.

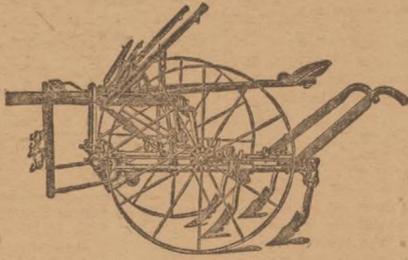
As for treatment, there is none. All remedial measures have failed. Everything in connection with this disease points to the probable presence of a blood organism, although this has not been discovered. It is probable that the disease is largely located in the intestinal tract. As the disease progresses, the red blood cells are often reduced to 2,000,000 per c. c. Its close resemblance to the dreaded disease, Surra, of the Philippines, and further, knowing it to be deadly and on the increase, has caused it to become a matter for serious consideration on the part of those who are informed as to its true nature. It is, at least, a strange and unusual thing to find a disease, whose habitat is in the marshy districts of the lower altitudes, in the arid plains of the high altitudes. This disease is in need of further investigation. In the meantime, remember these symptoms.

GERMINATION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In a bulletin, issued by the United States Agricultural Department treating of the above subject in minute detail, comparing the value of the seeds packed and sold by seed merchants and those sent out by congressmen the following summary is quite interesting:

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).

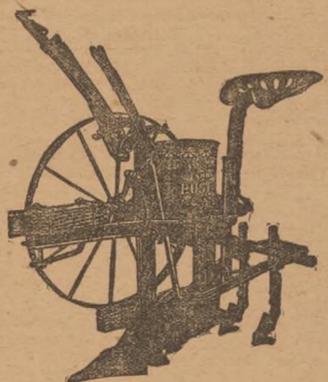
Remember that every "drop" missed by a planter

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 misses.

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. The line represents about 3 feet of travel. At no time was there a space of more than 15 inches without seed—there were no broken seeds. Should more seed per yard be desired, the flow can be increased."



Emerson Mfg. Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

The Peach of the Future Is YELLOW SWAN PEACH

Now Being Planted Extensively

Send for Price and Full Information regarding this Famous Market Peach.

Sneed Wholesale Nurseries

TYLER TEXAS

"There is doubtless no more remunerative form of agricultural labor than that employed in caring for the kitchen garden, or home vegetable garden, and none which contributes so largely to the comfort and happiness of the family. From an educational standpoint the kitchen garden is even more important. It is here that country children have the opportunity to turn their exertions to practical use, and here that they first get an intimate acquaintance with plant life and its relations to agriculture.

"On account of both the practical value of the kitchen garden and the stimulating effect it has on the children who care for it, seeds that are sown should be the best. Most of these gardens are planted with seeds purchased in packets from the local store. These seeds known in the trade as "commission" seeds, are put up in fancy colored papers in display boxes and sent to local stores to be sold on commission, those unsold being returned at the end of the season. It is easy to see that this system may lead to abuse, and the results of an examination of a large number of samples of these seeds show that many seedsmen rely more on the striking appearance of the colored packets than on the quality of their contents.

"Commission seeds are largely used in planting kitchen gardens and should be of good quality.

"The quality of such seeds is poor, the average germination of 2,778 packets of 26 kinds from 27 seed-packeting houses being only 37.3 per cent.

"The average germination of seeds from one firm was only 37.3 per cent, and from another 44.3 per cent.

"The average germination of different packets of the same kind of seed from the same firm was in several cases more than 90 per cent.

"By 21 of the 27 seedsmen whose seed was tested, 200 lots of seed were put up which germinated 10 per cent or less.

"By 13 packeting houses 62 lots of seed were put up which entirely failed to germinate.

"The average germination of the 'commission' seeds tested was 25.7

PERFECTION EARLY COTTON

The product of ten years selection and care offered to planters for first time. A big boll—34 per cent lint. Silky, strong fiber. Almost storm-proof. April 12th planting 12 bales on 8 acres; began to open in July; all open by Sept. 25. One acre planted June 3, after crop of cabbage, yielded 1024 pounds lint. All open October 25th. Have secured seed from originator. Price \$2.50 per bu.

McKAY SEED COMPANY
Hauptquaters for Long Staples JACKSON MISS

are really valuable to farmers who receive them.

SORGHUM EXPERIENCE.

A farm writer giving his experience in raising sorghum cane and molasses says:

In the Indiana Farmer for February 8 I notice where a subscriber at Delhi asks several questions on sorghum, also the answer you gave. I have helped in the raising and making of sorghum a good many seasons and think some of your answers may be misleading. The first question: Will the cane stalks that come from the sorghum mill make good silage? I can only give my opinion on that, but believe the hand stalk would be more injurious to the animal that ate it than the sugar that was left in it would be beneficial, although much sorghum is fed in this part of the state as stover; it, of course, retains all of its vigor.

The second question: When so much sorghum is made, do they blade the cane? There is not so much sorghum made here, but we always found it better to blade, as it makes a clearer molasses.

The third question: How many gallons of sorghum is an average crop per acre? Here is the answer I referred to as misleading. You said, from 30 to 50 gallons. I will give my own experience of the last season. I had a plot of ground of about one-third of an acre, which I planted in the latter part of May, but for some reason the first planting never came up, and some time in June I replanted and got a very fair stand. When the cane was about six inches high I ran a two-shovel plow through it, which was followed by a hoe to uncover what was down. Other things coming up on the ground was not touched again. About a month before the cane ripened a wind storm blew it flat, and it lay until it was cut in October, after being frosted. This one-third of an acre made by actual weight over 50 gallons of molasses which will not run in cold weather. I should think 100 gallons would be a little under the average crop.

The fourth question was: How many bushels of seed to the acre? I can not speak from experience, as we have never taken care of all seed we raise.

Here are a few facts about sorghum as I see them. On a good acre of ground a person should raise 150 gallons of molasses, for which he would have no trouble in getting 50 cents per gallon; this would bring \$75. He should get 25 bushels of seed, for which we have to pay \$1 per bushel, which would make the total \$100; besides the blades, when cured right, would make good feed, and the sorghum, after grinding, makes an almost waterproof covering for hog sheds and is much warmer than any roof I have ever tried.

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 catalogue. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis.

LONG ISLAND ASPARAGUS

The Asparagus for which Long Island is famous is the French Arcumont strain, noted by local influences of soil and climate. 3-year-old roots of this variety, superior variety \$1.00 per 100; 10 for 50c. Directions for cultivation by the Long Island Method sent with each order. Send today for our 1908 catalogue which contains our 245 FINE Fruit Catalogue.

BINGHAMTON SEED CO.,
325 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

"32 Cent Cotton"

This is what I sold my Improved Long Staple Cotton

For this season and which made me a bale of cotton per acre on all my good lands.

The staple measured 1 1/2 inches long. Send for circular and price list. These seeds are not to be had from any one except the originator.

JAMES B. ALLEN,
Port Gibson, Miss

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 slipper. 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. 4-2-08

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 Gamption." Send your name now. T. J. KING COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

15c COTTON! INSURE YOUR CROP!

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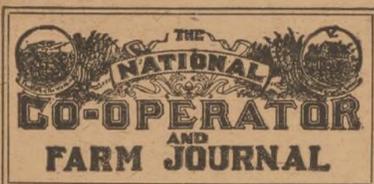
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The Home is the hope of the Nation. When every family owns a home free from mortgage, then indeed will we have a prosperous country. To own a home is a duty every man owes himself, his family and his country.



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

This schedule of prices was agreed upon at the National Convention of the Farmers' Union held at Little Rock, September 3, 1907, and all members are expected to maintain them during the year 1907-1908. The key to success in this organization is Controlled Marketing. Don't dump your crop on the market the month you harvest it. Help to make these prices 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. 20 00
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 your time expires. This is best for you and for us. Renew before your time is out. You can't afford to stop.

To keep fully posted on the workings of this great National organization, you must read The Co-Operator. Be sure to renew in time.

Exit, bucket shops! President Roosevelt is after them!

Join "the live-at-home" crowd. It is a good gang to line up with.

The President of the United States is now after the bucket shops. They will go where they should go—out.

Do not get discouraged. Remember, we have had the greatest victory this time we have ever had. Simply press forward. Build a warehouse.

Yes, perhaps the panic and other causes have made against the work in some quarters, but the victory under adverse circumstances has been so great, the work can but revive much stronger than ever.

A letter from our friend, J. S. Murray, Secretary-Treasurer of the Oklahoma State Union, says, "Build warehouses." Let every official and every member throughout the entire jurisdiction take up the cry. Let us single-shot this year. Let's build warehouses. We must have them.

Bro. W. C. Kelly, of Flomaton, Fla., killed a mortgage by killing 21 hogs which he fattened on groundpeas. That is worth more to him than all the political speeches he will ever hear, and yet such a man will know how to vote when he goes to the polls. He will cast a business vote, a vote which will help him in a business way.

Read the "Letter of Greetings" from our National Board. These consecrated men are doing all in their power for us, in a self-sacrificing way. They do not hope for much legislation demanded by The Farmers' Union, but they are making the fight, just the same, which is correct. The time will come when a just demand is made it will be enacted into law. We are to have a perfect understanding.

NOT TO OURSELVES ALONE.

A good brother from Floresville, Texas, writes us that our people there are discouraged because they were compelled to take part of their cotton from their warehouse and sell it, because money had been drawn against it.

If, indeed, they were forced to sell it, they should not be discouraged, because they have played their part in the great work which has been done in preventing the price of cotton from going, perhaps, far below the cost of production. They have the consciousness of knowing that they have been an important factor in a great work, and perhaps have received even more for their cotton than if they had sold it in the streets at the time of putting it into the warehouse. Indeed, we cannot live to ourselves alone. We must all do our part in the great work, which is on us and which is before us.

ALL NEED CO-OPERATOR.

The light is again breaking and the sunshine of hope is again with us. The cheering news comes from every State—The Co-Operator circulates wherever the organization has been planted—that the evil effects which the panic and other adverse causes have had on our wonderful organization are passing away, and our people are going to work with renewed courage and with a determination to carry this great movement on to a final glorious success in which every farmer will receive for his labor that to which he is entitled and that which, because of an unjust system of distribution, he has never had. It makes our heart glad to see and know that this revival has come. The Co-Operator will be, as it has always been, in the forefront, battling for our rights as God has given us to see the right. In order for the paper to do the good it should, it should be in the hands of all our people. Indeed, this great victory, this new and just system of marketing, would soon be built, if all our people could read the same encouraging news The Co-Operator gives each week. Every member of your Local needs it. We want an agent in every Local. The Local Secretary perhaps could best attend to it. We want each Local Secretary, who is not already acting as agent, to write us that he will so act as soon as he reads this notice.

We also ask all our agents to redouble their energies. See that no one is dropped from the list. The subscriptions of many are now expiring. None should be dropped. Get them into another club, and do not let them lose an issue of the paper, for perhaps one issue will be worth the subscription price. Many are the letters we receive, stating that one issue is worth the subscription price. Let us go into a campaign for The Farmers' Union and for The National Co-Operator, its chief exponent, with renewed courage.

THE PANIC AND CO-OPERATOR.

To the many thousands of friends and readers of The Co-Operator, we wish to say, the panic and the holding movement have made it pretty hard for The Co-Operator to keep going in its old-time degree of excellence. We are sure, however, that you will admit that it has kept up its reputation, as the "very best" through all these troublous times. We wish to assure you, friends, that we have made this fight at a great personal sacrifice, but we have not complained, and we will not complain, for we know the struggle you have made standing behind your cotton. You have averted the greatest catastrophe which has ever visited the cotton farmers, and we are proud of the work we have done; and if it were to be done over, we would do more, if possible, than we have done to help in the great fight. Indeed, it does us good to know that it is generally conceded that The Co-Operator has done more than any other one agency, because of its great circulation, and because of much hard work we did on it, for the great cause we all love so well. Indeed, we believe that our cause will prosper, and the good work will go on and on till our people will have come into what is rightfully their own. We are proud of work in hastening this great day, and as long as we can use our pen or raise our voice, we shall go forward with the great work.

But the time is with us when we will ask all whose time has expired, to renew without delay. It will insure a better Co-Operator in the future, if possible, than in the past. Many are now renewing. Our business is picking up nicely. The brethren are writing us that they appreciate the great work The Co-Operator has done, and that they want to hold up our hands. We have no ambition to pile up a lot of money. We have never had such an ambition, as the events of our life will abundantly show. We have only one ambition, and that is to see this great organization succeed as it should, as a business organization, for business farmers, should succeed. Indeed, the thousands of letters of good cheer and the fine remittances now being received show that the work is reviving and that our great efforts are abundantly appreciated. If your subscription has expired, renew to-day!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BUCKET SHOPS.

President Roosevelt is now after the bucket shops, and when he gets after them they will most likely go as they should have gone many years ago. The fact is, there has never been any excuse for them, and the only reason why they have so long existed is that the people did not understand the system. They permitted them to exist, just as they have permitted other forms of gambling to exist. Now gambling in farm products must and will cease. Indeed, it may be best for The Congress to do away with the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges entirely. If, as is claimed by many, to do away with them would be injurious to the cotton industry, we would soon find it out, and would know better how to proceed. If, as is claimed by many, that all the bad should be legislated out of them, letting the people take charge of all the good there is in them, we would perhaps find this out the sooner by legislating them out entirely.

W. B. Thompson, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, said in a speech in Dallas, that his exchange was the only one run in the interest of the people. If this be true, then, all the others should either be legislated out of business, or so fixed that the people could take charge of all the good there could possibly be in them. There is one thing absolutely certain; if the exchanges are to exist at all, they must be run in the interest of all the people, and not in the interest of a few barnacles on society. And, if as Mr. Thompson says, all the other exchanges are not what they should be, not run in the interest of the farmers, as he claims his is, might it not be possible that Mr. Thompson's exchange needs to be looked after a little also? No doubt, the president of the New York Cotton Exchange would say the same thing about Mr. Thompson's exchange. It is well to look after all of them closely, and the President is certainly proceeding along proper lines. We have faith in the President to believe that he will either recommend to the Congress that they be either done away with entirely, or be made, if possible, to serve the interest of those whose products they handle. Of course, it is a great study, but there can be no excuse for mere gambling; and, if it be necessary to cut them out entirely, to cut out the gambling feature, we say, vote them out! and The Co-Operator hopes that our National Legislative Committee will, and we know they will, properly present this matter to The Congress, giving the farmers' side of this great question.

THE POOR SPINNERS.

Some time last fall Eastern spinners announced that they would have to curtail work hours about one-fourth. About the same time the English spinners were filling the papers with a grievous tale of the unkindness of their operatives who were on a strike or about to go on a strike. For the last four or five weeks, not less than once a week, some weeks oftener, the New England mills tell the world through the newspapers, through the Associated Press, the means by and through which all things are made public, that they will be forced to cut down time. These stories are all so sad and fill the hearts of kindly people with real regret, for it is, indeed pitiful that these poor, wronged, oppressed spinners are in such straits.

The commercial papers proper and the market columns of the daily papers all show that the demands for cotton yarns and cotton cloths are unusually brisk and active, that prices rule firm and high. The world needs the cotton goods, has the money to pay for them, is clamoring for them, is not sticking over the prices asked, yet the spinners declare they must curtail working time. How is this, anyhow? Let us see if we can find out.

It is about two months and a half until June, when the United States Agricultural Department will issue its summer solstice guess, called for dignity's sake, "Cotton Acreage Report." These same spinners and their allies have been sending out weekly and sometimes daily reports through the press, from every direction and point throughout the South, of increased cotton acreage. These reports have been intended for frightening farmers into a belief that a large crop was really being planted. Although it is just as impossible for the nimble gues-agents of the Agricultural Department to form any just conclusions as to cotton acreage as it is as to whether the planet Mars is inhabited or not, still a very grave, verbose, complacent, self-important cotton acreage will be announced some time about the 1st of June next. If it should be a large acreage, the price of cotton tumbles and the spinner is made happy, while the cotton raiser has to grin and bear it, as he has been doing for more than forty years.

Do you begin to perceive now why all this talk about cutting time is made? The spin-

ners need cotton right now, but if they can fool The Farmers' Union and scare those holding cotton into turning it loose, especially with a rush—that a stampede would cause, they will buy up every bale in existence and work extra hours to meet the demand that now exists and that is clamoring for cotton goods.

The only thing for The Farmers' Union to do is to pay no attention to what the spinners and their allies have to say. Pay no heed to these cutting time reports. They are sent out by the spinners and their allies to mislead the cotton farmers; but, friends, if you will not be misled, if you will just continue firm and determined, you will get your price for your cotton yet. These manufacturers and their hirelings started out to defeat The Farmers' Union and prevent it from fixing the price of its products, and they have and will scruple at nothing to achieve their purpose. Falsehood is not falsehood in business, you know, from the modern standpoint of morals, the get-rich-quick ethical code. "There is no sentiment in business" is the up-to-date aphorism.

BUILD WAREHOUSES.

In a letter which appears in this Co-Operator, Hon. Geo. B. Terrell of Alto, Texas, sounds a note of warning which, if not heeded, our great organization will not advance as it should. He refers to the fact that cotton is now being taken from the warehouses and put upon the market. If we would go to work and control production, if the Government report would show a sufficient reduction, the cotton now being held would sell for the minimum price, which is now 16½ cents a pound, according to the scale adopted at Little Rock last September, and will be 17½ cents a pound when the Government report is in. Co-Operator firmly believes that, if a proper reduction is made, we will sell the remaining cotton at the minimum last named, which will be the agreed price for July cotton. It pains us to know that a bale of cotton must be taken from a warehouse and put on the market; but we wish to affirm that whether or not we do all with this crop we would like to do, we have turned a disastrous defeat into a living victory. The best posted cotton men in all this country now agree that, if the farmers had not stood behind their cotton, stubbornly refusing to sell it last fall and winter, the price would have gone as low as 7 cents, and it would have been hard to have ever brought it from it. In fact, if we had lost control of the situation, and the acreage should have been increased this year, as many now fear, but as Co-Operator does not believe, indeed, it might have been a long time before we could again have got the price back to its stable price of 11 cents. With all the evil influences against us, we have maintained a wonderfully stable cotton market. It seems that the work we have done has insured to us at least 11-cent cotton, and a price almost stable. Evidently the high prices the latter part of August and the first few days of September, were fictitious prices made by market manipulators. The fact that we have been able to hold the price at such a high level, under all the adverse circumstances, is a victory far greater than we ever before gained.

The thing now to do, as Brother Terrell suggests, is to build warehouses, and be ready for the next crop. If we are to change this awful system of marketing under which we have so long lived, we must depend upon ourselves alone. We must take advantage of every proper means to accomplish this end. We must own the cotton when it is ready for the warehouse. We must not sell a bale of cotton on the streets. It must all be sold from the warehouse. All who have tried this plan, even though they failed to realize the minimum, have been well paid for their trouble. Cotton must be sold collectively, not individually, and with the proper arrangements for distribution made, which will be made, as we learn more about the cotton business, we will successfully sell to the spinners direct. Of course, to do this, we must have men who know the cotton business. We will soon have them. There are cotton companies springing up in most all the Cotton States. They may be crude affairs at first, but the time will come when they will learn all about how to find and classify cotton for the different mills, and to sell the cotton to them direct without the help of any useless middle-man. It is a complicated affair, but we must not get discouraged, but hold up the hands of every man who is honestly trying to solve this great problem. It will be solved, and we will have stable, honest prices established.

FOREIGN COTTON PRODUCTION.

Read elsewhere the correspondence between Hon. R. T. Milner, Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas, and Mr. N. C. Schlemmer, a business man of Austin, Texas. Mr. Schlemmer is a German and is personally cognizant

of the efforts of England and Germany to raise cotton in Africa, having, as United States consul in Europe, made a study of the ways and means adopted by the spinners of these two countries to become independent of this country for supplies of raw cotton, and knows thoroughly well all about their signal failures.

Yes, they failed, and will always fail, because nature has given to the Southern States of these United States a monopoly on the production of cotton. It is inferable from Mr. Schlemmer's statements that cotton might be grown in Africa if labor could be obtained to do the necessary work of producing the crop, but this cannot be done now, and never can be done. The native labor, the African in his wild and savage state, does not have to work and is not going to work. He does not have to be civilized and he is not going to be civilized. All efforts to do so in his native jungles have failed miserably. He has stood still in his nakedness and bestiality and looked upon the civilizations of the ages, since the creation of man to this date, pass before him in grand procession and profited nothing, being content to gaze and grin, as Ham did, upon the nakedness of his father. In all the cycles of time all the native African has evolved from his consciousness or intelligence, is a crude form of snake worship. Every land under the sun save Africa, has its ruins, its graves and its memories. Africa has neither. So native labor will never raise cotton in Africa, and white labor is too expensive to compete with the South. Consequently it is just about as practicable to attempt to grow cotton in Africa as it is to attempt to employ monkeys to pick cotton. You can teach the monkey to do the work, but it takes two men to make him do it.

Yes, the South of these United States has a monopoly on the production of cotton, and The Farmers' Union is educating the farmers to make the most of their monopoly. For long years, the benefits of this monopoly have been going mostly to foreign manufacturers, who, as they have increased immensely year by year in riches, have grown insolent and arrogant. They have been dictating prices for nearly half a century, for which Southern cotton growers should sell the products of their land, the results of their toil and that of their wives and children, but the Southern cotton producing monopolists have determined this shall no longer be the case. They have four years ago for themselves the price they wanted for their cotton, and three times the price has come to their figures. It will come the fourth time very shortly now.

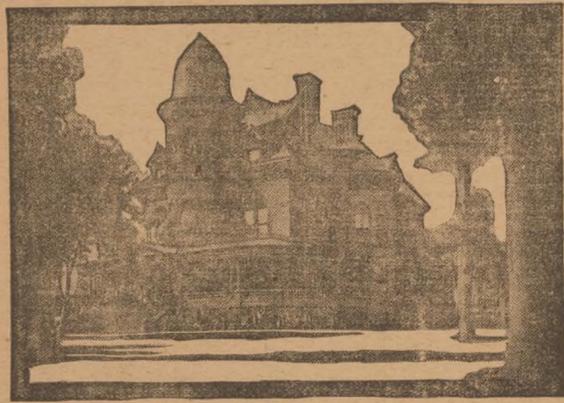
These hoggish cotton spinners made the mistake of their lives when they entered into a villainous conspiracy last September to keep down the price of the 1907 crop at cut-throat figures, and to carry their purpose into accomplishment have scrupled at no falsehood, no slander, no effort, however vile, malicious or cruel. But the membership of The Farmers' Union have as a rule stood firm, holding all the cotton in their warehouses they possibly could, and thereby have saved the cotton growers, Union and nonunion, from bankruptcy; for, as sure as the night follows the day, if the Union's solid, undismayed front could have been broken, cotton would have dropped to 6 or 7 cents a pound and despair and desolation would have reigned supreme throughout all our Southland, affecting, in more or less degree, the material interests of every other section of our entire country.

Just keep holding your cotton, friends, and demanding the 15 cents for middling. As Napoleon at Waterloo prayed that night or Grouchy might come, so are the spinners, the citizens of foreign lands, praying that the Union may weaken, or the acreage report may come, that they may fill their pockets with money, rightfully belonging to the cotton producers, the citizens of our own country.

Let them blow and bluster about cotton production in other countries. It is a myth, an absurdity. If not, let them look to other countries for their cotton. Their bluff to buy Southern lands and raise their own cotton is only a bluff, and right now we go them a thousand better, for whenever they have the impertinence to attempt this, your Uncle Samuel will call their hand. From this day forward the lands of this Nation are for the homes and the farms of its own people. The right of a foreign citizen to own land and cultivate it in this country, carries with it the right to hoist the flag of his Nation over his property, to invoke its protection if he desires, which was done on the Mississippi River by an English sugar planter during the Civil War. A humiliating sight was this, and a shame to liberty-loving people.

Just go on, friends, building warehouses to cover your cotton of this crop, and raise your living at home, so that you need not sell if you do not desire, until you get the fixed price. Do this, and victory is ours, as sure as ever a victory was won.

Kokomo Woman Gives A Fortune



Home of Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Kokomo, Ind.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has spent \$125,000.00 in giving medical treatment to afflicted women. Sometime ago we announced in the columns of this paper that she would send free treatment to every woman who suffered from female diseases or piles. More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for awhile longer, at least. This is the simple, mild and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed. It is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucor-

rhoea, or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacement or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing. Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50-cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician. Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, 5494 Miller Building, Kokomo, Ind.

Don't turn back on what you have begun, provided the beginning was justifiable. Whatever you attempt, do not "fall down" on it. Even in trifles persistence is a good trait to cultivate.

There are girls who never can write "finished" after anything. They have quantities of uncompleted pieces of fancy work hanging around; a book is never read through; in school one study after another is taken up, only to be abandoned when half mastered. Even in pleasures and amusements they never become skilled in any one sport. In seeking a business career it is the same. One thing after another is started with ardent enthusiasm, but soon there are whisperings of a missed vocation, interest lags and a change to something else is made. Nothing is so fatal to stability of character as leaving unfinished threads in life's web. Learn to hold on. Stick-to-it-iveness is what you need unless you are to reckon with a life full of half-finished tasks.

REDUCE BY DIVERSIFYING.

Editor Co-Operator: We didn't get our warehouse ready till very late in the season, but we have it almost full anyway. There are some who have already reduced to the minimum, while others could reduce half and then not raise enough to eat at home. If we will all raise enough to eat and some to spare with plenty of stock to consume the surplus, there would be no need of such resolution. Now lets all do this and that will reduce our cotton crop to a minimum. I am also a strong believer in us building our own manufacturing, thereby putting the finished product on the market instead of the raw material. I favor the round bale system, for I think it would be of great benefit to the producer in many ways. We should keep our intentions as to what we are going to do a secret. A man who is always telling what he intends to do, by the time he gets ready to do it has nothing to do, the other fellow has done it. My plan would be to have a central bureau of information. Let each warehouseman report to this bureau and get a report in return. This would, in my opinion, help make the weak places strong for they could see what was being done elsewhere.

Home Circle Department

VISIT YOUR SCHOOL.

A lady who had once been a teacher in country schools writes this on this question: A few weeks since in the Experience Department was a most practical and interesting article on the good old-time method of always having a visit or two from the teacher during each term. I believe in that. Having spent eleven years in the school room as teacher in rural districts I can truthfully say that when I became acquainted with the parents and could get them sufficiently interested to cooperate with me never had any trouble with the children. Second to the teacher's visits I would place this imperative duty: Visit your schools. Go when she arranges for special program and go between times. I knew of a teacher once who arranged a public day. Original articles on vegetables and fruits and every child prepared a fancy outside page for his essay decorating it with pictures of his subject from seed catalogues. These were tastefully arranged as an exhibit and the parents were invited to come and see them and hear the children read. Not one came and the children could not be aroused to the same interest in another original effort. This shows the difference of parents as to a child's school days—the happiest part of life. Let's have our sewing, cooking, business on the farm and encourage the little tots and the teacher with a visit.

we feel we should have offered counsel, which, if followed, would realize true happiness.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

- Two heaping teaspoonsful of sugar equal one heaping tablespoonful.
- One heaping tablespoonful equals one ounce.
- Two level coffee cupfuls powdered equal one pound.
- Two level coffee cupfuls granulated equal one pound.
- One pint (A coffee) equals twelve ounces.
- Two heaping cupfuls (A coffee) equal one pound.
- One pint granulated equals fourteen ounces.
- One quart broken loaf equals one pound.
- One quart of either equals four cupfuls.
- One quart powdered equals one pound seven ounces.
- Two salspoonsful of spice equal one coffee spoonful.
- A dash of pepper is one-quarter salspoonful.
- Two cupfuls unsifted flour equal one pound.
- Three and one-half cupfuls cornmeal equal one pound.
- One quart sifted flour equals one pound.
- One tablespoonful soft butter equals one ounce.
- Two teaspoonfuls packed soft butter equals one pound.
- Eight large or ten medium sized eggs equal one pound.
- A medium egg equals one ounce.
- Four heaping tablespoonfuls soft butter equal one cupful.
- One pint well-packed soft butter equals one pound.
- One white of egg equals one ounce.
- One yolk of egg equals one ounce.

GOOD COUNSEL.

Some time ago we came across a card of suggestions for the ennobling of our lives. They were admirable and striking, but the card, says the Irish Messenger, bore no name to reveal the authorship. They ran as follows:

1. Say nothing you would not like God to hear.
 2. Do nothing you would not like God to see.
 3. Write nothing you would not like God to read.
 4. Go to no place where you would not like God to find you.
 5. Read no book of which you would not like God to say: "Show it to Me."
 6. Never spend your time in a way that you would not like God to ask: "What are you doing now?"
- If to these golden counsels we add a word of warning: Never associate with dangerous company; never share their immoral or profane language—

A TEST OF CHARACTER.

Finishing what one has begun is one of the severest tests of character. Beginnings are not difficult. We do not gauge a person's ability by what he or she starts; the veriest weakling may commence as many enterprises as a skilled promoter. The real test is in having the grit to hold on until the task is ended. It is just here where so many fail. They cannot carry an undertaking to a conclusion. No matter how keen is the enthusiasm that is brought to the inception of their enterprises it soon wanes and before the first real difficulty it vanishes.

down to one-third of grain rent and one-half of the hay crop. But some of the land owners are determined to let their land lay idle before they will rent their land for less than two-fifths, but I believe the boys are in the fight to win. Wishing all Union farmers and readers of The Co-Operator success, I remain,

L. C. McBRIDE,
Organizer.

Plainville, Ind.
IT IS GOOD ENOUGH.

Editor Co-Operator: The National Co-Operator is good enough for us, and our Local has so decided we do not need any official organs. It would not be right to try to impair the influence of The Co-Operator after it has done so much for the cause.

Our Local has been shipping posts in car lots to Kansas and Oklahoma, thereby cutting out the lumber trusts profits. We can also furnish evaporated apples to our brethren in the South in lots of 200 pounds and upward. We do not raise cotton but we have the fruit buyers Union to contend with. They have been reaping the profit of our fruit for several years, until The Farmers' Union was organized here. They set the prices and there was no competition, but we have brought them to a halt. We would like to build up a trade with the Union exclusively, that is what we call co-operation. We would like to have the address of some ribbon cane grower who makes good sirup.

With best wishes for The Co-Operator, I am,
Fraternally,
GEORGE DEVERE.
Winslow, Ark.

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 to 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 the above interests you, for proof address
Mrs. M. Summers, Box R,
Notre Dame, Ind.

ALL THINGS ARE OURS.

Editor Co-Operator: This scribe was made a committee of one to say to the readers of your valuable paper that Holmes Local Union of Anderson county, Texas, most heartily indorses the idea of keeping our business strictly to ourselves, more especially the prices fixed by the Union, and if any one wants to know anything about our business let them come and join in with and help us get what we demand, which is just and honest, but it is going to take us all joined together in a close Union to get those demands. It is only when we want these bad enough that we will get them. All things are ours if we will only go over and possess them. But the victory is to the strong and courageous, not to the faint of heart. Now let us decide what we want and go after it and not stop until we get it. Let us not meddle with the other fellows business, but let us have a business of our own and attend to it strictly. Yours for the Union until the Heavens fall.

JOHN H. DELANY,
Palestine, Tex.

EYESIGHT IN DANGER

From Terrible Eczema—Baby's Head a Mass of Itching Rash and Sores.

DISEASE CURED BY CUTICURA.

"Our little girl was two months old when she got a rash on her face and within five days her face and head were all one sore. We used different remedies but it got worse instead of better and we thought she would turn blind and that her ears would fall off. She suffered terribly, and would scratch until the blood came. This went on until she was five months old, then I had her under our family doctor's care, but she continued to grow worse. When she was seven months old I started to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months our baby was a different girl. You could not see a sign of a sore and she was as fat as a new born baby. She has not had a sign of the eczema since. Mrs. H. F. Budke, LeSueur, Minn., Apr. 15 and May 2, 1907."

AT WORK IN INDIANA.

Editor Co-Operator: Receiving yours of recent date, will say I am encouraged to try another letter to The Co-Operator (which said paper I am truly proud to receive). I was out again last evening in the cause of the Union. I organized Chapel Local with nine members. It does seem that the most influential farmers are the hardest to get in the Union. They will in some localities dissuade those that become interested in the Union. It does seem to be to the discredit of the parent to stay at home and let his boys take the first step in trying to better their conditions. It is said that gray heads are to be honored, but it does seem to be a task to honor some of them. However our Local (Fair View) is having a harvest, as we have been able to get our neighbors interested to an extent that they are coming in very fast. Our brothers in the South end of the county are having quite a struggle as they have passed resolutions, putting farm rent

FOR A FREE PRESS.

Editor Co-Operator: Whereas, we believe our Postal laws now in force adequately provides for the protection of all mail matter and for the protection of the people against the circulating of anything immoral and as we do not approve of the concentration of executive power in any one person and whereas there has been a Bill introduced in Congress by one Mr. Penrose to empower the Postmaster General with the authority to exclude all mail matter from second class mail that he sees fit; Therefore, Be it resolved, that the F. E. and C. U. in regular session disapproves the measure of the said Penrose bill and that we brand it as a concocted designedly and misleading scheme tending to monarchy and that we hereby earnestly implore our Congressman from this

What glasses are to weak eyes, Cascarets are to weak bowels. Old people constantly need them, and the need is a natural one.

You old people—Cascarets are particularly for you. You who don't exercise as much as you used to. You who like the easy chair. You whose steps are slow, and whose muscles are less elastic. You must realize that your bowels have also become less active. They need this gentle help every day.

Don't regard Cascarets as physic. They stimulate the bowels just as some foods will do; just as exercise would do, if you took enough of it. They are not harsh, like salts and cathartics. The help which they give to weak bowels is just as natural and gentle as the spur of youth.

When eyes grow dim, you help them. Do the same with the bowels when age makes them less active. There is nothing more important. Costive bowels mean that decaying food is clogged there. And the ducts of the bowels suck its poisons into the blood. You can't feel well until this is corrected. But do it gently—not with a bowel irritant. And do it regularly—once Cascaret a day. Coax the weak bowels—don't drive them.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and Ten Cents per Box.

district to use all honorable means to defeat said Penrose bill and that we ask all citizens, both Union and non-Union, to join us in same.

W. H. RODGERS,
Bronte, Tex.

A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a little girl just 10 years old. I go to school. I am in the fourth grade. We all look forward for Friday to come in order to get the dear old Co-Operator; how we enjoy the many good letters. Papa is a Union man; and mama, sister and I help papa on the farm and think it no disgrace. We have some loyal true Union men here at Winsboro, but it seems like the Union is at a standstill, we need a good speaker to visit us and also need a warehouse at Winsboro. I want to urge all to hold cotton for 15 cents until we get it. Papa is holding his for 15 cents.

ETHEL I. COOPER,
Winsboro, Tex.

OPPOSES BANK DEPOSIT INSURANCE.

To The Co-Operator: Government guarantee to bank deposits is constitutionally wrong and class legislation of the worst form. A is an employe of the First State Bank of Austin, Texas. For his service, he is to get \$75 monthly. B is an employe of a big lumber firm in East Texas. He, too, gets \$75 per month. They save of their monthly wages \$25 each. A opens an account with the bank that he works for and deposits \$25 monthly to his credit. B draws \$50 monthly for the support of his family and leaves of his salary \$25 per month with the company for safe keeping, the bank and lumber company both have characters issued by the State of Texas, the same month of the year. Time moves on apace. The bank and lumber company both fail. Is it right to protect A and B go unprotected? Is there any justice in such methods. The State puts its strong arm around A and says: "You are the favorite of all my subjects. B and all his kind of laborers shall pay tribute to you and bow the knee in your stately presence." Is such law exact justice to all and special privilege to none? I believe that all office holders who take the oath of office should be required to give bond from constable in a precinct to the president of the United States including congressmen, governors and legislators. Make them give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in living up to the oath they take to support and defend the Constitution of the States and United States.

Fraternally submitted,
JAS. W. TAYLOR,
Lorena, Tex.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE.

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box, 25c. 4-3-3

TEACHING AGRICULTURE.

Unfigured regret has often been expressed over the tendency of young men and young women to abandon the healthful life upon the farm and enter upon the dangerous excitements incident to city life. The question is often asked, can this tendency be prevented, and the migration from the farm to the city checked? If the cause for the movement can be revealed it is possible that a remedy may be found. No attempt is here made to classify or enumerate the reasons for the removal from the country to town and reference will be made to only a sin-

Accurate observation is a part of the useful training every child gets that grows up in the country. What country boy has not hunted four-leaf clovers; stretched at full length on his stomach for an hour at a time to snare gophers; chased the woodchuck to its hole; tracked the rabbit through the fields and set the figure fours and other traps to catch prairie chickens and quails, besides learning to care for the farm animals, helping to successfully manage the household economics, and forming the habit of doing something? To the city boy this most natural education is lacking and must be artificially provided, if supplied at all.

The Kentucky Legislature is worse than a hung jury.

WALLACE REAL ESTATE CO., WALLACE, CALIFORNIA.

Wallace, California, has a Methodist Church, fine climate, and for growing oranges, apples, olives, figs, peaches, prunes, quinces, vegetables, oats, barley and wheat. Farms for sale or rent. Write to

WALLACE REAL ESTATE CO., Wallace, California.

5,000 ORGANIZERS wanted to organize the Negro Farmers' and Laborers' Educational Co-operative Union of America. The only Union that has the endorsement of the white executive committee of Texas and Booker T. Washington. For further information, write J. E. A. Banger, General Secretary, Linden, Tex.

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 THIRSTING, 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-five cents a bottle.

Business Announcements

Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

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

FOR SALE—Latest Improved Murray 4-stand cotton gin; for particulars address 1922 Annex Ave., Dallas, Tex.

Oakland Poland Chinas

Panic Prices for 30 days on pigs, open and bred gilts of best strains.

M. M. Offutt,
Cleburne, Texas

BRADLEY & YOUNG

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Practice in All Courts
ROOMS 205-206, 207
MOORE BLDG. Cor. 10th & Main
FT. WORTH TEX

BE A MAN—OUR BOOK IS FREE

If you are small, weak, undeveloped, suffer from errors of youth, Nervous Debility, Strabismus, Various, day or night, loss of, or "For Men Only," will explain how you can cure yourself quickly at home. Most wonderful treatment ever invented. Booklet sealed in plain envelope. No cash or other scheme. Address, Smith Inst. Co., 137 Betts Bldg., Dallas, Tex

Patents obtained on inventions

JOHN M. SPELLMAN

PATENT ATTORNEY
Dallas, Houston, Ft. Worth, Washington, D. C.
MAIN OFFICES
603-604 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas

DROPSY CURED

QUICK relief, removes all swelling in 3 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers; nothing fairer. For circular, testimonials and free treatment write, Dr. H. M. Green's Sons, Box G, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN O. McREYNOLDS, M. S., M. D.; DERO E. SEAY, M. D.

Drs. McReynolds & Seay,

Practice Confined to
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
OFFICES: 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219 TRUST BLDG DALLAS, TEXAS.

"Lest We Forget."

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.

White Bronzo

Monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them. Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis.

If in need of Monuments, Markers, Headstones, Posts, Grave Covers or Statuary, give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, prices, etc. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere.

MONUMENTAL BRONZO CO
115 Howard Ave. Bridgeport, Conn.

THE IMPROVED ROWDEN COTTON. To my Brother Farmers: I have two car loads of This Improved Rowden seed, grown by me, which I desire to sell direct to you. My cotton took the premium at both the Dallas and Abilene fairs. 1,400 pounds of seed cotton makes a 500-pound bale of lint, and yields heavy in the field. I will guarantee pure seed direct to you, sacked, at \$1.50 per bushel. JNO. A. WAITS, R. F. D. No. 1; Box 24, Willis Point, Texas.

Buttons Buttons Buttons!

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

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

Bly Gresham

Point, Texas

12-16 Tongueless Harrow
No Eveners
\$21.95

12-16 Harrow only
\$16.95



Steel Frame, Oscillating Scrapers 60c. Dust Proof Boxes and 1/2" Sprockets with Oil Holes on top.

Tongueless Disc Harrow
No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of tongue. Pivoted truck adjustable up or down. Wheels turn under tongue. Turns square corners—uniform depth. Can be attached to any of our Disk Harrows and many other makes. Send for full description and Big Free Catalogue, and tell us what you want when you write.

Hapgood Plow Co., 1057 Front Street, Alton, Ill.
The only plow factory in the world selling direct to the farmer at wholesale prices.

Poultry Department

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

A lady signing herself, Mrs. W. W. S., writing about these ducks says: "That the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about Indian Runner ducks has not been told has led me into this."

A few years since I decided that I would confine my energies in the poultry line to egg production, and to this end all fowls were disposed of and a nice flock of Leghorns were installed with necessary incubator and brooder equipment to make this branch of farming interesting from every point of view.

The venture was a success when looked at from a 25 years experience with pure bred fowls, and I was satisfied until I began to hear of the "Leghorns of the duck family." Having seen the rise and fall of so many over enthusiastic, over advertised poultry fads I was very skeptical. Not so with the "head of the house." He took the bait all the way under and became the worst crank of the lot, in order that I might say "I told you so." I grew quite diligent in caring for my chickens and after a year's hard battle, for the "survival of the fittest," the Leghorns must go. The fight was a fair one as both breeds are non-sitters. The duck eggs from being more uniformly fertile did best in the incubator, hatching a larger per cent of livable youngsters, and as the ducklings need to be brooded such a short time, not nearly so much brooder capacity was necessary for them as for chicks. The ducklings were ready for fries at nine weeks, while the Leghorns at that age were far from it.

When it came to marketing, the drakes and cockerels I was beaten again, as the drakes were eagerly sought for at an advance in price over any chickens, and my Leghorn cockerels were hard to sell against "Rock" or Wyandotte cockerels of the same age.

Last fall and early winter when the Leghorn pullets began to lay, those hateful ducks did the same, but to my joy they had to stop for December weather just as my chickens did.

I never gave up until the ducks began to lay January 20 and have never let up since.

The Leghorns, preen their feathers, cackle around and are the daintiest, prettiest things imaginable, but they forget to lay eggs.

When the duck man brings in six to ten eggs to my one, when I know too well that my fowls have the best house by far, and every want supplied, I can't stand it any longer. Last summer while I was fighting lice and gapes, as well as hawks, those impudent ducklings would actually seem to laugh at me and say "we don't have any such troubles," and on rainy days when my poor little chicks were cheap-

ing their lives out those "swimming" things grew like weeds and delighted in everything that made me and the chickens miserable.

I have been convinced against my will, have capitulated, and if you should visit Brookside now you would see me very humbly bearing the egg basket heaped up with the most beautiful "duck fruit" imaginable. This article may seem light and frivolous, but every word of it is true and it is written in this vein, not exactly to hide a broken heart, but to save as much of my self-respect as possible.

KEEP A TRYING.

There is nothing at times so discouraging as the poultry business to the beginner. There are many men who have dropped it on account of some trouble with their incubators or disease among their poultry, and had they kept on would have made a success. There is much money to be made out of poultry, if the poultry-man knows how to go about it, as eggs and poultry are always in demand.

A careless person will never make a success of this business as he will have failure after failure and also be losing money. There are many men who have made a success of the poultry business and are making money today. Of course they had many hard trials, but won out in the end.

Nothing can be gained by allowing different breeds to mix together. The poultry press and the regular farm papers have done much towards bringing about better conditions in the poultry world and if those who are now following the opposite direction would follow their teachings, they could not help but find it to their advantage. Talk for pure bred poultry to every one you meet. Keep ever at it, and we will have "better poultry and more of it."

There are two classes of poultry keepers: Those who breed for fancy, and those who breed for market, and neither of them has any need for the old mongrel fowl. This is as true as the gospel.

If the poultry house has cloth windows of liberal size, the much discussed question of ventilation is solved. Improper ventilation has killed multiplied thousands of chickens in this country. Better no ventilation than a system that brings on roup and other diseases of that kind.

The house with glass windows and an ordinary system of ventilation will always be damp in winter, the dampness coming from the exhalations from the lungs of the birds occupying the house. This dampness shows as frost on the walls in cold weather and is present as a vapor at all other times.

The house with glass windows and an ordinary system of ventilation will always be damp in winter, the dampness coming from the exhalations from the lungs of the birds occupying the house. This dampness shows as frost on the walls in cold weather and is present as a vapor at all other times.

cultivation as was obtained without cultivation in ungrazed pastures.

"More than six times as much roughage (actual feeding value) has been secured during the past two years from prickly pear as from sorghum.

"One fungus and one insect enemy of prickly pear of some importance are found, both of which may be controlled either by selection of stock or by methods of harvesting, or by both combined.

"The diseased condition known as dropping of joints is believed to be purely climatical. This, while costing a month's growth in the spring, is not looked upon with any apprehension. The yields given in this paper have been secured in spite of this injury."

WILL HELP IN THE WORK.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a country girl, 18 years of age. I have lived most of my life on the farm, but never have had to work in the field as some girls do. Girls, come on with your let-

TO THE GINNING TRADE

The Murray Company has, after vigorously contested litigation with the Continental Gin Company, finally established its rights, in the highest court to which the case can be carried under the Murray Patent No. 472,607 covering the MURRAY SYSTEM OF ELEVATORS, DISTRIBUTORS AND FEEDERS. The Continental Gin Company is under injunction forbidding them to make or use or sell to others to be used, the Murray Elevator Distributor and Feeder.

The Ray & Holmes Gin Co., of Kerens, Texas, who were using infringing machines bought from the Continental Gin Company were on March 7th, 1908, enjoined by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas from further using such machines. Suits will follow against all other users of these infringing machines, except where such users in the meantime come forward and arrange with The Murray Company to continue their use.

Purchasers are advised to assure themselves that seed cotton Elevators, Distributors and Feeders offered them are not infringements of our patents. The possibility of a lawsuit may be avoided by buying from the owner of the patents, and the legitimate and lawful manufacturers and sellers of these machines.

We manufacture complete gin outfits embracing all the latest improvements and sell same at lowest prices. Ask for our catalogue or one of our representatives to call on you.

The Murray Co., Dallas, Texas

From The VINEYARD

In Sunny California

DIRECT TO YOU

Best Wine On Earth

To thoroughly introduce Direct to the Consumer in any part of the United States, the Absolutely Pure Vintages of the famous Santa Rosa Wineries, in California, we have adopted a remarkable and unique method, giving you the opportunity for a limited time to try these famous wines, free of all cost. It is a well known fact among California wine men that most of the so-called "California Wines" sold throughout the east by the retail dealer, were either cheap imitations—"California" in name only—or else a highly adulterated mixture of a little real California wine and a great deal of some inexpensive substitute. The wineries shipped the pure product to the wholesaler—in barrels. The wholesaler shipped to the retail dealer in barrels and kegs, and the retail dealer sold to the public in his own bottles. Naturally, after all this handling (and oftentimes rank adulteration) the matchless quality and delicious flavor of the wine was seriously affected. It was on this account that we have adopted the plan of shipping direct from our "Winery to the Consumer."

Under Our New Selling Method Absolute Purity Is Guaranteed Read Our Offer Carefully. The Greatest Ever Made by Any House In America.

The Wine that has brought the roses back to many pallid cheeks and through its high Medicinal Qualities finds Friends all over the United States.

An Enormous Money Saving For You

By buying your wines and brandies direct from us, you cut out the usual big profits of the middleman, the wholesaler, retailer, etc. This in itself amounts to one-half in most cases considerable more. We can sell to you at the very lowest price because under this method we cut out the big salary and traveling expenses of salesmen. To you it means at least:

HALF PRICE AND LESS

Our grapes are grown carefully under perfect conditions in ideal, fertile vineyards—continual sunshine and warmth, maturing the famous, extra large and juicy grapes for which California is noted the world over. Our wineries are situated among the beautiful groves and vineyards where the air is fresh and pure and it is here that the grapes are pressed and made into the famous Santa Rosa Wines. Our new "Winery to Consumer" plan was inaugurated to insure the delivery of these excellent vintages direct to you—ABSOLUTELY PURE—free from any adulteration or tainted by careless handling. Under the National Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906—our guarantee is backed by the United States Government, a double safeguard for you.

Our Real Purpose

is to give every customer complete satisfaction—by delivering Wines and Brandies in their original perfect condition—better in quality, more delicious in flavor, and selling at prices far below—less than half usual prices charged by retail dealers. Under these conditions we intend to do the largest wine business in America.

To Prove the Excellence of Santa Rosa Wines and Our Methods, We Offer Our Popular Six-Bottle Box of

CALIFORNIA Wines and Brandy

FREE Under Our Rebate Offer, If You Mention This Paper

We have set aside 5,000 of these cases, containing one bottle each of five of our selected wines, and one bottle of the

Liberal Conditions of Our Free Offer

Our Popular Six Bottle Case Contains:

- 1 Bottle of California Port Wine
- 1 Bottle of Claret
- 1 Bottle of Superior Sherry
- 1 Bottle of Red Wine
- 1 Bottle of Brandy
- 1 Bottle of the famous CALIFORNIA APRICOT BRANDY

—all six bottles packed securely in a plain box and sent to you by express all charges prepaid. It would cost us a fortune to send these bottles—free to everyone who asked for one and to prevent unscrupulous persons, curiously satisfied and young boys and girls from sending for this offer, we are compelled to request that you send one dollar with your order as a deposit of good faith.

One Money Returned

One dollar does not nearly cover the cost of bottles, boxes, labor and the express charges which we prepaid, to say nothing of the five excellent wines and Apricot Brandy, but we will gladly stand the loss because we are sure that nearly all who receive these cases will become our regular customers. In each box of wine we will enclose a rebate slip which will be accepted the same as \$1.00 on any future order. We will also send you free of cost, with descriptions of the best wines and the prices—showing our excellent methods of combination, prepaid shipment to popular with our customers throughout the country.

REMEMBER to take advantage of this big offer "you must hurry. Write out an order like the "Sample Order" shown, mention this paper, and mail to-day with \$1.00 to insure prompt delivery. Address the

MANAGER Mail Order Dept. Santa Rosa Vineyard Co. P. O. Box 1337 Los Angeles, California

Write your name and address carefully

I do enjoy reading them. Sisters, secrecy in our business. Hoping to get lets raise a good garden and help hold the members reading Co-Operator, I cotton for 15 cents. I will close with the Union success. Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,
FLORENCE HARRIS.

Editor Co-Operator: We will have to begin at home if we would succeed. We must first clean up around our own door, is a business matter and our age who do have to work in the field! May the time come when none of the fair and beautiful young ladies of our great country will have to work in the field, to aid in making what the mortgage system as this is the only other fellow calls over production.— Editor.)

INDORSES SECRECY.

Editor Co-Operator: We are still in the ring for the Union cause. At our last regular meeting we discussed the secrecy proposition and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the members of Alazon Local do heartily indorse the secrecy proposition and the minimum prices on all farm products that was agreed upon at the Memphis Conference.

Resolved, That no person shall get these prices from us unless he be a member in good standing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to The Co-Operator for publication.

J. H. LANDRUM, Secretary, Alazon, Tex.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Editor Co-Operator: I am still working for the Union and The Co-Operator, the best organization and paper on earth. Every member ought to take The Co-Operator. Lets try to raise all of our living at home and a little to let the other fellow have. We are for

GRAIN RAISERS INDORSE COTTON RAISERS.

Editor Co-Operator: You are doing a great and noble work. I wish every laboring man in our broad land could read The Co-Operator, it would only be a short time until we could control the price of our products which we have a right to do. The Farmers' Union in Missouri is getting interesting, the most of us know that if we do not look after our own business, nobody will do it for us. We are grain raisers here, and I think our first movement should be to build grain warehouses. We are with our Southern brethren in their fight for 15 cent cotton. When we consider the price we pay for cotton goods we know 15 cents is cheap for it.

I would like to meet Bro. Lynd in debate. I think the flour mills in this country are robbing the people. Our mills are growing rich paying \$1.00 per bushel for wheat and selling flour at \$2.60 per hundred. There are a great many wrongs to be righted, but it is not our intention to cripple any

legitimate business. Our rights is all we want and that we will have. I am glad the Union-people are deciding to keep their business secret.

God bless you and all who are doing so much to lead the people aright.

Fraternally,
J. W. DENBROW, Crowder, Mo.

It Costs Nothing

To find out for a certainty whether or not your heart is affected. One person in four has a weak heart; it may be you. If so, you should know it now, and save serious consequences. If you have short breath, fluttering, palpitation, hungry spells, hot flushes; if you cannot lie on left side; if you have fainting or smothering spells, pain around heart, in side and arms, your heart is weak, and perhaps diseased. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure will relieve you. Try a bottle, and see how quickly your condition will improve.

"About a year ago I wrote to the Miles Medical Co., asking advice, as I was suffering with heart trouble, and had been for two years. I had pain in my heart, back and left side, and had not been able to draw a deep breath for two years. Any little exertion would cause palpitation, and I could not lie on my left side without suffering. They advised me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine, which I did with the result that I am in better health than I ever was before, having gained 14 pounds since I commenced taking it. I took about thirteen bottles of the two medicines, and haven't been bothered with my heart since." MR. LITER'S THOMAS, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

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

THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS

WITH SELF FEEDER

3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND

2 PROFITS IN HAY BAILING

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

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My White Plymouth Rocks—Pen No. 1, Special: Headed by "Dallas," first prize-winning cock at North Texas Show at Dallas, Tex., 1906; also silver cup winner for best shape and color with two first prize-winning pullets and four prize-winning hens. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS that are red to the bone, both single and rose comb. Direct descendants of Madison Square and Jamestown winners. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. R. L. Gray, Grand Saline, Tex., R. No. 2, 6-1-08.

BARED ROCKS and Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15; circular free. F. B. Cole & Bro., Loop 7, Newbern, Tenn., 3-29-08

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—winners wherever shown. My egg circular is free. Send for it and let's get acquainted. S. H. BASHAM, Midland, Texas, 4-1-08.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS that are red; stock direct from Newport, Rhode Island. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. J. F. Vermillion, Rusk, Texas, 4-15-08

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs, from best strains in America. Winners wherever shown. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. In-wherever shown. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 from winners at Cleburne and Fort Worth; descendants of New York and Chicago winners. M. M. Orlut, Cleburne, Texas, 3-20-08

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs \$1.50 for 15. \$7.50 100. W. T. Bowers, Honey Grove, Tex.

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R. I. REDS (the kind that win in Texas), eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Eggs from pen containing prize winners only \$2.00 for 15. Dr. Dickason, Lampasas, Tex. 7-15-08

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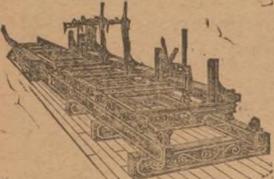
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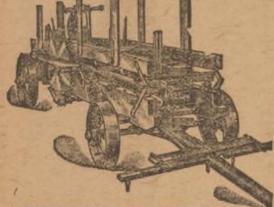
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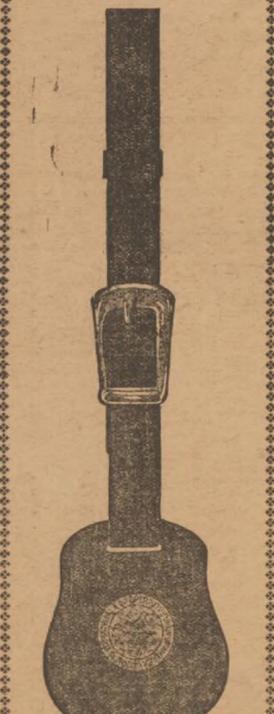
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For COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Of Any Description Write Continental Gin Co. Dallas, Texas.

TREES AS CROPS. READ CO-OPERATOR AND WORK.

Editor Co-Operator: We had a two day's session and had a great meeting.

Our next County Union meets at Cookville March the 27th and 28th.

We are not very strong in Titus County, but growing. We are going to change our way of farming. Instead of raising so much cotton, we will raise more corn, more potatoes, hay, hogs and, in fact, everything we eat except our sugar and coffee.

"It is as sure that forest land can be made to grow successive crops of trees under proper methods as that plow land can be made to grow successive crops of wheat," says the Secretary of Agriculture in the part of his annual report wherein he speaks of the national forests.

"This country, which once could boast of forest resources richer than any other nation in the world, has been cutting three times as much timber for a number of years as there is grown, and the consideration of timber as a crop to be carefully harvested has come at a time when many of the virgin forests are already depleted.

"Just as American farming has had to develop and is still developing methods adapted to the conditions of each region to make the best use of the agricultural lands, so must the forester learn by scientific study and practical trial to make the best use of our timberland. And the best use means, of course, not merely its best use for the growing of trees, but its best use with reference to all interests directly or indirectly affected by it.

"As time passes, it will doubtless appear that the principles which centuries of experience in older countries have placed at our command can be applied with increasing good results as we grow more familiar with our own special conditions. The issue is sharply between caring for our forests by applying a system of known efficiency, or suffering certain loss not only of the forests, but of usable water and soil as well, through the operation of causes as certain to act as the rivers to run to the sea."

"The Forest Service now has administration over more than 164,000,000 acres of land. This is slightly more than one-fifth of the country's total forested area; the remainder is in the hands of private owners. Nearly all the timberland of the unappropriated public domain is now in the national forests. This means that it is being protected against fire, theft and wasteful exploitation; that its power to grow wood and store water is being safeguarded for all time, and that, nevertheless, its present supply of useful material is open to immediate use whenever it is wanted. The report says:

"The timber in the national forests, which is the legacy of the growth of centuries, is now in the truest sense public property, administered for the benefit of the people—primarily for the benefit of the people of the West, since they are nearest at hand, but on the whole for the benefit of every part of the country, since the welfare of every section is interwoven with that of all others. The communities and settlers adjacent to the forests are safe from any fear of monopoly of one of the chief necessities of civilized man."

"The Secretary tells interestingly of how the government manages its timberlands as a trustee. It gives timber away through free-use permits in small quantities to the actual home-maker, who comes to develop the country, and in larger quantities to communities for public purposes. Its system of management is vastly different from that of a landlord. When large quantities of timber are harvested from the national forests, sales are made to the highest bidder, but under such restrictions as look to the maintenance of a lasting supply answering to the needs of the locality, to be had without favoritism and without extortionate demand based upon the necessity of the consumer."

Human nature draws on the future to the third and fourth generations.

to curtail purely gambling contracts and at the same time work no hindrance to legitimate transfers, and it is announced to be for the purpose of proceeding on sound principles that investigation is being made. President Roosevelt has declared himself to be decidedly in favor of eliminating stock gambling.

For several months the President has been in receipt from time to time of communications from various interested persons urging him to lend his influence to secure the enactment of national legislation prohibiting the use of telegraph or telephone wires and the United States mails for the transmission of quotations on stocks and food commodities for bucket shops.

The President submitted some of them to Secretary Strauss of the Department of Commerce and Labor with a request that Commissioner Smith make a general inquiry into the practicability of attempting to have such legislation enacted. The inquiry will be confined substantially to the feasibility of enacting such proposed laws to control the operation of bucket shops.

HE IS A DIVERSIFIER.

Editor Co-Operator: We believe in keeping our business secret. It is our business not the other fellows. I raise hogs, corn, sugar cane, and some of all to spare. I killed 21 hogs fat-tened on ground peas, sold 11 at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents. This is the way to kill our mortgages. I want all farmers who read this to try this plan, it will save you from hard times. Let us prepare for war in time of peace.

We people in Florida are going to build warehouses and put our cotton into them and keep it there for the minimum price. My wife and I have made many yards of cloth and we can do it again before we will give up this fight. We have decided never to give our cotton to Theodore H. Price again, we know what it is worth and we are going to have it.

God bless the great work you are doing. Fraternally, W. C. KELLEY.

Flamaton, Fla.

(Good for you Bro. Kelley. You are killing the mortgage just as your neighbor must kill it, if he kills it at all. If we will kill the mortgage system, then every thing else will be added unto us. Keep up the fight against the mortgage till there are none in your county who will sign away their liberty.—Editor.)

SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING.

Dear Editor: Please allow me space in your paper to speak a few words to my Southern Brothers. I wish to call the attention of the cotton growers to the most important point that confronts us, the decrease in acreage of at least 25 per cent, that will help the holders of cotton to get 15 cents for the last

THE PANIC AND HOW IT AFFECTED US.

We must have help and it is to you, our friends, to whom we apply. Our enemy is your enemy; they would like to see Co-Operation of all kinds fail. We do not seek gifts; we solicit in its stead your investment and your patronage. Naturally your question is, Will it pay me? Mr. Reed of the Co-Operative Journal, at Oakland, Calif., voluntarily said over his own signature, that he bought of and paid the Rio Grande Woolen Mills Co-Operative Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico, \$11.78 for TWO pairs of bed blankets that he had friends in the business in Frisco who could not sell him a pair like them for less than \$12.00—that answers your question whether it will pay you to either or both invest and patronise. If getting two pairs of pure new wool blankets in place of one pays, then it will pay you to join with us or, at least, give us your patronage. We know that you have had a struggle, but how do you suppose that we have got along in these panic times, with all the powers that be trying to keep us from letting the people know that should they—the people—co-operatively own the machines that make their clothing there would be a panic for them insofar as clothing goes? Well, we will not attempt to tell you, but, instead, we will ask you: Would you see Co-Operative Manufacturing fail for the sake of ONE, FIVE or even TEN dollars?

Not your action alone, but your action now, taken together with thousands of others, will mean its success or failure; so, to insure its entire success, we ask you to advance one dollar on a pair of blankets or on each suit of underwear that you are going to have next fall; this will enable us to put in the knitting machinery with which to make the underwear. Please send these orders now, with one dollar for each pair of blankets or suit. This one dollar and the order in hand will tide us over the tight place the panic has put us in. It will be paying that much on the things that you will have to have. It will save to you the amount that Mr. Reed has said he saved.

Conrades, this may not seem to you to be a serious matter. Of course, one dollar is not a large amount to you, but we can not put it to you in language strong enough to show how serious it is to us who have had to carry the burden alone. Remember, we do not ask for presents; we only ask that you advance a small sum on the things that you will be compelled to have a little later. The only thing that we do ask you to give is your confidence in our plans for the advancement of Co-Operation and in our statement that this one dollar will, by now being advanced on a suit of underwear or on a blanket, save you many times one dollar next fall, and perhaps save Co-Operative Manufacturing much embarrassment. It will certainly hasten the reward that our company has earned in offering to do for the Producer and Wage-Worker what no other company in the United States has offered. It will make of this one thing the success that the Union in National Convention has resolved to make of it. A quick action will bring quick results.

UNCLE JOHNEY H. BEARRUP, President Rio Grande Woolen Mills Co., Co-Operative, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

SEEDS SOLD ON HONOR

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

Our New Spring Catalogue, containing 128 finely illustrated pages, is now ready and will be sent free to every interested buyer of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Poultry Supplies. Just write us a postal card immediately when you see this advertisement, for it may not appear again. This catalogue is compiled with greatest care and contains the best varieties suited to the South and West. Many of our patrons who have been buying North and East tell us our varieties are much better suited to their localities and will in future give us their orders, thus giving them better results, besides helping home institutions. This Catalogue tells why farmers should plant our high-bred, acclimated Seed Corn. You know it only costs about 35c an acre to plant it, and it yields 10 per cent more than the old wornout varieties you are a big winner. It also tells about the Select Cotton Seed we are offering this year. It illustrates the length of our celebrated Sunflower Long Staple variety. Thousands of satisfied customers used it last year. You will learn from this catalogue all about our Alfalfa Seed, the greatest money producing crop ever introduced to Southern and Western farmers. Carload after carload of our seed have gone into the hands of satisfied customers, making our house headquarters because our seed has given best results. This Catalogue describes our specially Southern-grown Watermelon Seed, selected from hand-picked specimens of the highest type rather than from culls after the best melons have been sold. This makes our seed a little higher in price, but much better in quality than many seedsmen offer. Our Greenhouse and other plants are fully described. We have splendid facilities for growing our own plants in large quantities and make a specialty of Roses. We guarantee them true to name, and being grown in the South have splendid vitality and give better satisfaction than weakly plants grown in Northern hothouses. We received two Cash Premiums at the Dallas Chrysanthemum Show for the grand blooms grown by us. We invite special attention to our Poultry Supply Department. We won three grand prizes at the Dallas Fair on Poultry Supply Exhibit, Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders, for which we are Special Agents. We are the oldest Seed House in the Southwest. Established in 1873, giving us 35 Years of Successful Seed Selling. Write at once for this interesting Catalogue, as this advertisement may not appear again. If you received our book last year, do not write for it again, as our new Catalogue will be sent you this year.

THE ROBINSON SEED & PLANT CO., 2192 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

LIVE AT HOME.

Editor Co-Operator: We have a warehouse at Grandview with 600 bales of cotton in it, we are going to get the minimum price for it. Let us stick and keep on sticking for we are sure to win. Let us quit giving mortgages entirely, make a living at home and let the other fellows business alone. Fraternally, E. E. FRY.

Rock Tank, Tex.

DON'T WANT CENSORSHIP.

Editor Co-Operator: Senator Penrose has introduced a bill to provide for an absolute press censorship in the hands of the Postmaster General. The bill provides that sections 3993 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby amended by adding "And where any issue of any periodical has been declared non-mailable by the Post Office Department the periodical may be excluded from second class mail privileges at discretion of the Postmaster General."

All of our Local, County, State and National officials should protest. Not only our officials, but also all our members. Write to your Congressman and let him know that we will not stand for this.

We know that some of our papers were plain in denouncing the hellish scheme of the panic makers, but they must not sneak in and put our papers out of business. Look at the Federal Court decisions for the last 4 months. All squarely against organized labor. Woe to him who thinks he can take a wisp of class made laws and kill organized labor. Justice and Equity is what we want and what we are going to have. Let us all act at once. Wishing The Co-Operator much success. Fraternally, W. A. FRALY.

Carney, Okla.

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