

Southern
Mercury

United With

The
National
Co-Operator
and
Farm
Journal

THE
NATIONAL
GO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL

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Number 21.

Farmers
Union
Password

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The
National
Co-Operator
and
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MANY REASONS FOR THANKS.

Union Growing Stronger—Not Secrecy
Enough—Live More at Home
To Make Success Sure.

Editor Co-Operator: I have been an interested reader of your columns for two years and will continue my subscription as long as I live and the paper is edited on its present principles. I love to read the encouraging letters from brethren and sisters from the different States, all of them containing something encouraging that should cause all Union members to gather Union inspiration and put our shoulders to the Union machinery and push and pull together.

We have much to be thankful for—thankful that The Farmers' Union is stronger to-day than it was before the panic was brought on.

Brother Pyle, all of us, from the National Union down to the Locals, have been talking too much, making a "blowing horn" of our plans and thereby giving our opponents all chances to flank our efforts to gain a complete victory.

If we had kept our minimum prices to ourselves, with our 11,000,000 bale cotton crop for 1907, I believe that the 15-cent mark would have been obtained long ago and many of our brethren would have received a better price than they did. But, thank God, there is more than 2,000,000 bales in warehouses yet that will take 15 cents to get out. And we all should love and work for the Union more than ever, for the F. E. and C. U. of A. kept cotton up during the panic, while the bottom fell out of stocks, bonds and nearly everything else.

I am glad to see that there is getting to be a general determination among the Locals to keep our business to ourselves.

I see there are many of the brethren in favor of building factories, but let us be careful and "go slow" building them, until we get clear of debts that fully one-half of our brethren will have to make for another year or two. I think, and know, the best thing for us to do just now is to steer clear of making any debts that can possibly be avoided, and look to our cribs and smokehouses, and see to it that we make corn and meat to fill them and not neglect sirup, fruits and vegetables for home use; and then fill our barns with hay and forage for our stock, and after we have made ample arrangements for all these necessities, then make all the cotton we can, which will then be our surplus, or money crop; and in place of building factories let's build warehouses to store our cotton, and sell in bulk and not on the streets, every man for himself. Until we make home self-sustaining, we may go to our Locals twice per month, have big talks on Unionism, and pass resolutions until the end of time, and we will be no nearer to victory than we are to-day, if we fail to make our living at home. And when we do this, none can take our fort by causing money panics, or any other panic, for we have our living at home, and a living, too, that kings and monarchs may well envy.

Just here let me give an illustration on Unionism and co-operation that I clip from our old school reader that has been laid aside for years but which gives a simple lesson that the most ignorant can readily understand: "An old man who had seven sons, and who was in possession of much wealth, and who was on his deathbed, knowing that those sons had been disputing about his property, called his sons to his bedside and gave them a bundle of seven sticks, securely bound with a cord, and offered a hundred dollars to the one who would break the bundle. Each son exerted all his strength to break it, but could not, and after several trials they all said it could not

be broken. "And yet," said the father, "nothing is easier," and taking the bundle unbound it and broke the sticks one at a time with ease. They all said that any one could break them that way. He then applied the lesson he intended to teach them, saying, "My sons, as it is with these sticks that lie here broken, so it is with you. As long as you are bound together by the cord of brotherly love and affection (co-operation), you will prosper and none can injure you." Is not this a fine illustration for ourselves?

If we will keep strife out of our ranks, follow the commands of our Order, and day by day bind ourselves closer together with the cord of brotherly love and co-operation, we are sure to win, and none can prevent it.

Yours for Unionism,
WADE POLK.

Oakvale, Miss.

INDORSES CO-OPERATOR.

Light Hilly Land Owners Should Mix
Wool Growing With Cotton Rais-
ing, Say Half Each.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a subscriber to your paper, appreciate it very much, and think if it was read more generally by all classes of farmers our Union would be solid from the Atlantic to the Pacific and we would all be wiser what to do, when and how. As it is not policy to give much publicity to our plans and propositions, the minutes of our meetings, State and National, should be printed in pamphlet form, sealed and sold to membership through Secretaries. Then each member could be informed and have a knowledge of the official proceedings.

I think we ought to be more zealous in our organization. We ought to talk less and do more of our own business, teach co-operation in every-day life, train the membership to do business for and with each other. Say not a word about the other fellow; do like he has and is still doing—attend diligently to our own business. Whenever Union men learn and begin working like bees, all going in and out at the same door, all working to the same end, one for the other, then Unionism will spread her wings and sail.

And, above all things, Mr. Editor, keep the office seeker and political demagogue out of office in our Unions. They are possessed of a germ that never dies; and when they get in, they use their tongue as a talking shuttle to weave their own cloth, and you may simply swear it's a failure. The want of confidence creates failure.

Mr. Editor, The Farmers' Union is not a selfish trust of the farmer, but the embodiment of such principles and policies as presage good to humanity, and it requires an ever-increasing thought and study to develop and maintain the utility of those principles.

There is nothing more important than lessening cotton acreage, but I think we as farmers should resort to some resource to supply that reduction. The hilly and broken portions of the cotton belt are in a strain all the time. Their lands are being worn and bleached, their families increasing, and they have to clear more land, plant a little more cotton every year in order to make both ends meet. It is impossible for us to compete with the rich and fertile plains and valleys in the growing of cotton.

So, Mr. Editor, we have something to do. Turn a new leaf. Change our tactics, if we can, from bad to better. So, Mr. Editor, suppose every farmer in broken and hilly portions of the cotton belt buys a few sheep. Of course, the more the better, at least one little ewe lamb. Put it in his calf lot and commence to grow a flock of sheep. Pursue this industry diligently for ten years, reducing our cotton crop in

Special Notice
TAKING THE ADVICE OF MANY FRIENDS, I HAVE DECIDED NOT TO TELL OF THE SEEMING TROUBLES IN THE FARMERS' UNION IN TEXAS IN THIS ISSUE OF THE CO-OPERATOR. IF A SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING CAN BE HAD, AND MY FRIENDS NOW THINK IT CAN, THERE WILL NEVER BE ANY GOOD REASON WHY THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED. THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE IS MISUNDERSTANDINGS, AND OUR PEOPLE WILL FIND IT OUT AND RECOGNIZE THIS FACT SOONER OR LATER. INTERESTED PARTIES HAVE CAUSED IT ALL, AND INNOCENT PEOPLE HAVE BEEN MADE TO BELIEVE REPORTS FOR WHICH THERE IS NO FOUNDATION IN FACT. MOUNTAINS HAVE BEEN MADE OUT OF MOLE-HILLS. TRUSTING THAT ALL MAY BE WELL, I AM,
FRATERNALLY,
O. P. PYLE.

proportion to the increase of our sheep; instead of growing ten bales of cotton, grow five, and five of wool. Then stop to see what the conditions are and what has been accomplished. See our rich valleys and plains crowded with labor. See our brothers in cotton straining every nerve to plant every cotton seed possible. See their warehouses filled and piled up with cotton, some of it possibly two or three years old. See their brothers in wool, with bleating and ever-increasing flocks; report which follows closely the preliminary report published in Bulletin No. 214, 15, No. 326 of the Surveyors' bulletin series and will be sent free of charge to those who are sufficiently interested to apply for it.

The region covered by this report was surveyed and subdivided into townships and sections more than fifty years ago. The customary wooden posts and witness trees that marked the corners established by these old surveys have long since rotted away or have been replaced by later ones established by local surveyors; and many of the resulting lines, based on needle and compass observations, varied several degrees from true meridians and parallels. Nearly all the published maps of Arkansas are, however, based on them, and they are sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes.

The topographers of the United States Geological Survey made a reconnaissance of the field in 1888, the result of their work being topographic sheets of several 30-minute rectangular areas on a scale of one-half inch to the mile. When, however, the Arkansas Geological Survey undertook to interpret the geology of the coal field the existing maps were found to be inadequate, and topographic surveys were therefore made by the State officials in connection with their geological work. These surveys resulted in the preparation of a topographic map on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, covering the whole of the coal field. The State survey was, however, discontinued before this map was completed and it has never been published, though the engraving of the plates by the United States Geological Survey was nearly finished. In many respects it is the most complete map of the Arkansas coal field that has ever been prepared, and a small edition was printed and used in the field work on which Mr. Collier's report is based. The map that accompanies the present report is, however, based on the United States Geological Survey sheets of the region, with the addition of township and section lines, the contours being omitted in order that publication might be hastened.

The commercial development of the field has been rapid, and mining operations within it have shown that the geological structure is more complex and the known areas of workable coal are more limited than the results of earlier surveys would indicate. For these reasons a demand has arisen for more definite information concerning the extent and geological structure of the coal beds, and to satisfy this demand a detailed reconnaissance of the

Editor Co-Operator: I have been reading The Co-Operator for the last six months. We are young in the Union here. We were organized last June with seven members in Sims Local. We have now thirty-nine male and seventeen lady members.

We have a live Local and good Union men here. I was a delegate to the County Union that met at Hickory Grove Local recently.

We had a large crowd and a bountiful dinner, and if the tobacco trust and the grain traders think they have got us all, if they will come to one of our County Unions they will see that they are mistaken.

We had three line speakers with us—Brother Carter, from Mississippi, made us a good speech in the afternoon and Bro. R. L. Barnett at night, and we transacted a lot of business. We indorsed keeping our business to ourselves and the minimum price a secret.

We all are glad to see the stand the brotherhood has taken on the cotton question. We have no cotton here, but we have a fight on tobacco to a finish. We have what is known as the Tobacco Raisers' Association here, and we have pricing and storage houses at Kevil, and we are going to build corn bins and wheat elevators at Kevil, and when we get our houses built we will get in the fort then. We will defy the trust and fight to a finish, for we have the hog and hominy, and we will see how long they will last then.

Stand by the Union, boys.
R. J. MOSS.
Woodville, Ky.

THE ARKANSAS COAL FIELD.
Detailed Report By U. S. Geologists,
Data Being Obtained From Recent Reconnaissances.

The United States Geological Survey announces the publication of a detailed report on the Arkansas coal field, prepared by Mr. Arthur J. Collier and including chapters on the fossils of the rock formations by Messrs. David White and G. H. Girty. This report which follows closely the preliminary report published in Bulletin No. 214, 15, No. 326 of the Surveyors' bulletin series and will be sent free of charge to those who are sufficiently interested to apply for it.

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field was made from March 1 to August 1, 1906.

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If we talk about reducing the cotton acreage the big landlord puts a stop to his renting planting any corn, some men having to move to get away from the cotton.

Well, well, farmers, suppose we hold our corn? Remember, while we were breeding the world, and the first man that is oppressed for bread is the farmer; also for meat, milk and butter. These things are too high when the farmer has to buy them, and that is good, for they ought never to be higher than a man's wife can reach in his smokehouse and with his barn full of corn. What does corn produce that we can't eat? It makes bread, meat, milk, butter, chickens and eggs. Yet there are more farmer salways out of these necessities than any other class of people. So suppose we hold corn, as well as cotton, for better prices? We can't waste it.

Then Mr. Landlord will have to reduce his cotton to raise corn to run him, and I'll assure you us farmers will have a better living and get something for our corn when we sell, and it will sure have to sell, and that quickly. If a Farmers' Union man wants to buy corn, sell it to him for the Union price. By this men will join us, faster and stick better. Let me hear from you Union brothers on this subject. The world may substitute cotton, but they can't substitute bread.

Away with the mortgage habit!
PETER CURRY,
Lecturer.
Mountain Peak, Tex.

WAITING FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

Editor Co-Operator: I have been reading your paper for some time and I love it. I think every Union man ought to take it.

We, Tate Local, of Logan County, Arkansas, are weak in numbers. We can't count on but thirteen, but we are strong in the faith.

The spinners will give 15 cents for cotton before I plant any more.
A. J. B. HORINE.
Fate, Ark.

RICHEST COUNTY IN TEXAS.

This is Collin County—Yet Last Summer Forty-three Women in One Locality Hoed Cotton.

Editor Co-Operator: Graybill Union, of which I am a charter member, has paid up for the last quarter for forty members. Desert Union was organized in October and now has over thirty members. More

land Union was organized in November, 1907, and now has over thirty members, so you see Unionism in these parts is growing some. There is some Union cotton here waiting for the night of our Local meetings? So come to your Local meetings and get busy when you get there.

I agree with the brethren who want the Union to keep their business to themselves.

Brother Union men let us urge all Union men to work for ourselves.

Attend your Local and help push the work of co-operation to a finish. We promised to aid the cause. How can we aid the cause and stay at home the night of our Local meetings? So come to your Local meetings and get busy when you get there.

I in going through the county in July last counted the women and little girls that were hoeing cotton in the July sun. I counted forty-three women and girls hard at work. These women, girls, men, boys, mules and cultivators represented the wealth of the county. Some of the mules look like they had not had enough of corn; why was this? Because the farmers had not studied profitable marketing of their produce, but thank God we are beginning to assert our rights and having asserted our rights dare to maintain them.

A word to the non-union farmers: Brother farmers come into the Union and help us battle for the right. Let us continue to work for truth and justice.

of the cotton patches and place them in the home where they belong and take our girls and little boys out of the fields and put them in school where they ought to be.

God bless the editor and the many readers of Co-Operator. Yours to help bring the farmers to the final success.
M. C. CAYLOR.
Anna, Texas.

DOING THE RIGHT THING.

Editor Co-Operator: I take The Co-Operator and wish every Union man and woman would subscribe for it.

New Hope Local has forty-four members of good standing. We have some lady members and we are proud of them. We find they help the cause along.

A goodly number of our Locals are holding their cotton in the warehouse for the 15 cents price. We find the warehouse the place to keep our cotton in good order.

We are letting the outside world know too much about our business. We cannot succeed if we continue to do as we have been doing on that line.

Lets plant more to live on this year than we have ever planted in the past and leave off King Cotton for a surplus crop, and next fall we can say, "Hurrah for Drew County, Arkansas, she can hold her cotton for the Union price" and so can all others that may raise a living at home.

Let's turn our backs on the mortgage and credit systems and say, "we know you not."

With best wishes to the editor and the Union, I am,
J. E. BARBER,
Secretary.
Wilmer, Ark.

STRONG ROUND BALE PLEA.

To The Co-Operator: I see you have some good advice to the Union in the saving to the farmer by the adoption of the gin compressed bale of cotton. I wish to give some more facts as to why we should quit the old-style way.

First, it is not the proper way that cotton should be put up, for it gives the parties through whose hands it passes the chance to steal some from each bale, namely, the weigher at our cotton yards who gets one bale for the weighing of every six hundred bales which equals twenty-thousand in a 12,000,000 bale crop.

And then it goes on to the compress where they can steal enough to pay all expenses and that amounts to one hundred thousand or more bales and the old-time street buyer took equity as much in samples, which is called the city crop all of which the farmer has sold to the buyer at a reduction in points to cover the loss to the buyer.

If we will compress our cotton at the gins we will use of our low grade cotton, six thousand bales, that will be off the market and besides we will save \$7,000,000 (seven million dollars) and our cotton will be in shape the South will have saved \$13,300,000, to build warehouses with, which will give ample room to store all of the cotton raised by the South. That is what we need; not mills nor spindles, for when we go into such things as that we will have to get some expert to run it for us and if history repeats itself the expert would get the benefits and the farmer the experience.

We, as Union men don't want anything but to cut out the leaks wherever they may be that are wasting so much of our life blood and if we will attend to the things of that nature that are here among us, we will soon have won what we are clamoring for.

I see that Polk County Union is talking of putting in a compress. I am sorry my of our brethren did not trust. I say to you, Polk County men, weigh well your actions before you go too far, for there are some of you that know me.

Hoping that all Unions will consider this and if it should meet with their favor it is time that they were getting to work so as to be prepared for this year's crop.

As ever, your brother,
W. B. DeWALT.
Reagan, Tex.

HAS WORKED IN FARM AND MILL.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a farmer's girl, but don't belong to the Union. Papa is a Union man from head to foot.

Greenwood Local Union has thirty-five members and all are strongly devoted to the good work.

Although I am not a member of the Union I certainly do approve of the farmers getting their price for their produce. I work in the field and am not ashamed to own it, and I know how much hard work it takes to clean a grassy cotton patch.

I believe in the farmers raising most of their living at home. And I do love to see lots of home-made meat in the smokehouse.

Papa is holding his cotton for 15 cents and I don't think that is a bit too much.

The warehouse at Gonzales has about three thousand bales stored away and I believe it will not be long before it will bring the desired amount.

Although a farm girl I have worked in the cotton mill at Gonzales for about two years. I like the farm much better. The farmers have more liberty than any other class of people.

Wishing Co-Operator, its editor, and its many readers success, I am yours fraternally,
ANNIE BELL STATON.
Gonzales, Tex.

SISTER IDA BRIDGES.

The Farmers' Union of New Prospect Local has been made sad by the death of our sister, Ida Bridges, whom God called to her heavenly home on February 7, 1908.

She leaves a husband and five children and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

New Prospect Local has lost a true member, one that was always ready to hold out a helping hand toward her Local.

LEE OLA MUSICK,
Grapeland, Texas. For Committee.



Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites... Not ordinary calicoes that get slimy and fade...

long to the Union and I am glad for The Farmers' Union and I hope it will lead the way... I have been thinking of joining the Union...

NORTH DAKOTA. Wonder why the papers of the East and South aren't telling the public what nice weather N. D. is having this winter...

this waste. If we could establish a stable price for cotton and a dollar a bushel for wheat with all other products in proportion...

A LETTER THAT TALKS. Editor Co-Operator: I belong to the Flat Creek Local Union and think it a grand thing...

39¢ A GALLON FOR READY MIXED PAINT. Have you heard of our latest and greatest offer in Ready Mixed Paint?

LUMMUS Cotton Ginning Machinery. Most Complete, Simple, Efficient and Durable Systems, both One and Two Story. Important 1908 Improvements.

LIVERPOOL'S WAREHOUSES. Are Superb and Most Numerous, Except Round Bales, American Cotton is Miserably Put Up.

Liverpool, England, Feb. 4, 1908. Editor Co-Operator: Believing it may be of some interest to the members of the Union...

FULL OF UNIONISM. Editor Co-Operator: I read so many good letters in Co-Operator that it fills me brim full of Unionism...

RIDER AGENTS WANTED. We ship on approval without cash deposit, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL...

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

INDORSES SECRECY. Editor Co-Operator: I am in receipt of a copy of your paper which was handed me by Bro. Hendrick of Texas and after reading the many good letters I was delighted.

This city and port has wonderful facilities for warehousing cotton. In fact they can warehouse quite a number of agricultural products.

Don't know whether I had better say it or not, but here goes: As I understand The Farmers Union of the South strikes hard at trusts.

If we pass resolutions we should stand by them and carry them out to a letter. There are a great majority of the farming class today who have never woken up and therefore don't realize the need of farmers' organizations.

I know it is hard to refuse baby tongues when they ask papa to buy things for them, but it is better for them to do without some things for a little while than to have to do without always.

FARMERS There Are Good Reasons Why you should discriminate against Convict and non-union made Harness and Saddlery.

WORKS FOR CO-OPERATOR. Bro. Pyle: I will get you a nice club at our Local. I am not a Farmers' Union member, but I believe in it and I have two brothers who believe in it.

The warehouses here are quite different to those of Texas. When we wish to increase we add to the warehouse, making either more or larger compartments.

When a trust fights a trust, things will be interesting, but I fail to see where the consuming public derive any benefit from it.

So brothers if you have a brother that is not taking the Co-Operator, when you read yours pass it to him that he may know what is being done that it may encourage him to be more loyal to this noble cause.

Wishing success to The Co-Operator and its many readers. W. J. STUBBS. Marietta, Tex.

COIL-SPRING FENCE. Made of High Carbon coil wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices.

THIS 20 Year GUARANTEED WATCH for \$3.75. CHAIN AND CHARM FREE. High-grade Gessner Standard American Heavy Jeweled Watch.

All first Hens of cotton are put on skids which rest on the floor. Each floor is sufficiently strong for the cotton to be stored to the loft.

Why did I write this? When I was a boy a few years ago "back East" I liked to knock a hole in a hornet's nest just to see a commotion.

Now, brother farmers, I want to express my appreciation to you who make us 15 cent cotton quicker than anything else we can do.

Editor Co-Operator: I am a girl of fifteen years of age. I am not a Union girl, but my father is a member and I have heard him talking about the Union a good deal.

OUR FARMERS UNION MARKET. Receives every kind of Farm Produce. Best prices, square deal and prompt returns guaranteed.

WE WANT FREE INFLUENTIAL BUSINESS MEN in every county of every State in the United States to represent a high-class business proposition.

It is a feeling far from pleasurable to go to the docks and see the beautiful Egyptian cotton with bales as solid as blocks of wood and all in good shape.

The Farmers Union wants only a just and equitable price—a price which will build up the country and make it a delightful place in which to live.

Now, brother farmers, there are many other things that I could mention just like this that we pay out money for that I could show you, but I just merely mention this one for an illustration.

W. L. STIFFLEMIERE. Elgin, Tex. Ten members in a Local who read the Co-Operator every week will keep the Local alive and working.

Golden Eagle Buggy Co. Uncle Sam is our Only Salesman. Write for our money saving catalog of Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness.

Hoes, Chops and Cultivates Ten Acres Cotton Per Day. Harris Cotton Chopper and Cultivator Co., Greenville, South Carolina. FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The process of storing cotton in the upper part of buildings is not so slow as might seem. The rope is let down looped around the bales and drawn up to the proper floor.

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Why do I write this? When I was a boy a few years ago "back East" I liked to knock a hole in a hornet's nest just to see a commotion.

Now, brother farmers, I want to express my appreciation to you who make us 15 cent cotton quicker than anything else we can do.

Editor Co-Operator: I am not a Union girl, but my father is a member and I have heard him talking about the Union a good deal.

COIL-SPRING FENCE. Made of High Carbon coil wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices.

It is a feeling far from pleasurable to go to the docks and see the beautiful Egyptian cotton with bales as solid as blocks of wood and all in good shape.

The Farmers Union wants only a just and equitable price—a price which will build up the country and make it a delightful place in which to live.

Now, brother farmers, there are many other things that I could mention just like this that we pay out money for that I could show you, but I just merely mention this one for an illustration.

W. L. STIFFLEMIERE. Elgin, Tex. Ten members in a Local who read the Co-Operator every week will keep the Local alive and working.

COIL-SPRING FENCE. Made of High Carbon coil wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices.

NEW ROSE BABY RAMBLER

A dwarf, compact form of the famous "Orion Rambler" Rose, growing about 2 to 3 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 brighter than the "Orion Rambler." Price, 15c each; 2 year plants, 50c each.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY FOR FIFTY CENTS

- 10 everblooming Roses, no two alike
10 fragrant Garden Fias, ten kinds
12 large flowering Chrysanthemums, twelve kinds
12 Sunset leaved Coleus, fine for beds
10 great Geraniums, double and single
12 choice Assorted Plants, for pots or bedding
8 choice Begonias, flowering and ornamental
12 mammoth flowering Verbenas, 18 kinds
15 Giant Imperial Pansies, rich colors
10 Basket and Vase Plants, vines and foliage
12 choice Cannas, eight varieties
12 Tuberoses, Dwarf, Pearl and sweet-scented
13 Sets 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.

SEEDS

\$1.50 Worth to Test Only 10 Cents

- BEEF, Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best
CABBAGE, Winter Header, sure header, fine
CELERY, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good
CUCUMBER, Family Favorite, favorite sort
LITTOE, Leberg, heads early, tender
MUSK MELON, Luscious Gem, best green
WATERMELON, Bell's Early, extra fine
This 10 cts. returned on first 25c. order.

SIBERIAN TIMBER.

Russia Grants Concession to Australians to Ship Timber From Siberia to Melbourne.

The Forestry Department of the Agricultural Department of the United States issues the following bulletin to show the necessity of conserving our timber supplies that are copiously becoming depleted:

"An Australian corporation has just received a concession from the Russian Government to take out thirty million feet of timber a year from a forest in Siberia, nine hundred miles from Vladivostok, to be delivered in Melbourne, Australia, approximately eight thousand miles away, and nearly three times the distance from New York to San Francisco.

"It is likely that no lumbering operation of recent years more strongly illustrates the pinch in the timber supply in all parts of the world. In the news of the concession, told in an American lumber journal, is the suggestion of the difficulty that all countries may have to encounter in getting the wood which they need in the future. Every year timber cruisers are going further and further afield and cutting trees which, in former times of abundance, they passed because of the inaccessibility of the forest.

"In taking out the Siberian timber the Melbourne lumbermen will have to ship the entire year's cut in July, August, September and October, for during the remainder of the year there is no open water at the point of shipment. What makes this unusual feature of transporting bulky logs 8,000 miles quite feasible is that such unmanufactured stock is admitted free, while there is a heavy duty on all manufactured wood brought into Australia, the duty on lumber, for instance being nearly \$5.00 a thousand board feet. At Melbourne, a new mill is being erected to manufacture these logs into dressed stock, such as flooring, ceiling and other products, as well as into lumber.

"These Siberian operations differ from the lumbering methods in the United States, in that in this country it is possible and customary to have new mills conveniently near the place of production, though, with the continually decreasing supply, the larger mills often find it profitable to haul their timber by trans and railroads many miles away from their saws. Forest experts in this country say that the hope of the United States for a steady supply of timber lies in the application of forestry to all timberlands, private and public, and the careful study of the economical and better utilization of product. Even so, a severe shortage is expected in twenty to twenty-five years must be expected."

See your neighbor farmer and ask him to attend your next Local meeting. If he is not a member show him the importance of uniting at once. Don't wait for a lecturer or organizer to do this work, which you can do more effectively and economically. Hand him a Co-Operator.

FAVORS COTTON MILLS. I am certainly in favor of having one or more co-operative mills in each state and will do all I can to help in this great cause. I am sure it is the quickest and surest way to success. W. H. BUFORD, Briggsville, Ark.

THE BEST OF ALL. Whereas, On the 6th of February, 1908 God called from this life our neighbor, friend and sister, Mrs. Sallie Armstrong. Resolved, That Box Church Local has lost a devoted member, the community a good friend and neighbor and her children a loving mother. MRS. SALLIE MCCLELLAN, MRS. LIZZIE SHORTTRIDGE, MRS. FANNIE MCCLELLAN, Committee. WREN CLANCEY, Secretary. Groesbeck, Tex.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That we hold our cotton for 15 cents and if we fail to get it by planting time we are determined to reduce the acreage. We ask the merchants and bankers to co-operate with us. We will attend strictly to

our own business and let the other fellows alone, but will assist those who co-operate with us. We will be economical in everything, but willing to do our part in anything that is for the good of the Union. That the president of this Local appoint some person or persons to read some paper which will be both interesting and instructive to all at each meeting of the Lodge, when no especial business is to be attended to and that discussions and debates on same be taken part in by part or all members and thus carry out the educational as well as the co-operative intentions of our Farmers Union. LOWER MISSION VALLEY LOCAL, Victoria, Tex.

WANTS CHEAPER INSURANCE. Editor Co-Operator: Let us ever remember that we stand for Equity, Justice and The Golden Rule.

Behold the Hastings warehouse burning; insurance expired on the 11th and 12th the night burned; no question, we are up against the real thing. The devil is now fighting us with fire. Concert of action of all warehouses, no management of these warehouses is our hope one staple price for storage will create a strong incentive to all people.

I have just read an article in The Co-Operator on the front page, saying, "Build warehouses and use them." We have finished our warehouse at Rocky. Insurance is so high people will not store cotton. Good Union men's cotton is laying out in the mud; warehouses are a failure, if matters are not adjusted. We have got to federate all warehouses. Charter and incorporate ourselves into a mutual insurance company.

Warehouses burning; no insurance; no money to rebuild; men become discouraged. A better system we must have. If the warehouse system fails we are gone. If our State and National leaders will, with their fertile brains and Christian hearts come to our assistance the victory is ours.

Federate all warehouses; charter, incorporate all into one mutual insurance company; one National, staple, storage price, on a cash basis; \$1.25 per bale, no more no less, for one month or twelve months. This storage money (\$1.25) is a sinking fund to defray all expenses of manager and to meet all losses by fire and to rebuild at once, all warehouses destroyed by fire, tornado, or from any cause. Yours for business, J. D. SMITH, Rocky, Okla.

(Editorial Note: The State officials should see that the warehouses and the cotton stored therein, should be insured at the very lowest price possible. If the proper care is taken cheap insurance can be had. Of course if the warehouses of a State were federated as the brother suggests, the general manager would see to it that this cheap insurance is placed on the warehouse and the cotton therein. It is certainly a bad state of affairs where the insurance is so high and people will let their cotton lie in the mud. There is something wrong, badly wrong, and the matter should be looked into.—Editor.)

IF YOU KNOW The merits of the Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. \$1 bottle two months treatment, sold by Druggist or by mail. Send for testimonials, Dr. E. W. Hall, 2326 Olive Street, St. Louis.

BRO. W. H. WOODALL. On February 20, 1908, death called from our midst our brother, W. H. Woodall, this death was a sad blow to this community. He leaves a wife and three children besides a number of other relatives and friends. Cane Creek Local Union places on record its appreciation of his untiring service for this grand Order and express our sorrow and extend our sympathy to the bereaved family. J. R. GREEN, W. J. TAYLOR, J. E. GREEN, Committee. Strong, Ark.

SISTER SALLIE ARMSTRONG. Whereas, On the 6th of February, 1908 God called from this life our neighbor, friend and sister, Mrs. Sallie Armstrong. Resolved, That Box Church Local has lost a devoted member, the community a good friend and neighbor and her children a loving mother. MRS. SALLIE MCCLELLAN, MRS. LIZZIE SHORTTRIDGE, MRS. FANNIE MCCLELLAN, Committee. WREN CLANCEY, Secretary. Groesbeck, Tex.

SECRET RITUAL. National Co-Operator: Pana Maria Local would like for you to publish this resolution through your paper. That we, the undersigned special

committee on the new National ritual to be secret, the same so that it not be used in our Locals. A. H. URTANCZYK, L. T. LYSSY, V. S. KOVOLIK, Committee. Pana Maria, Tex.

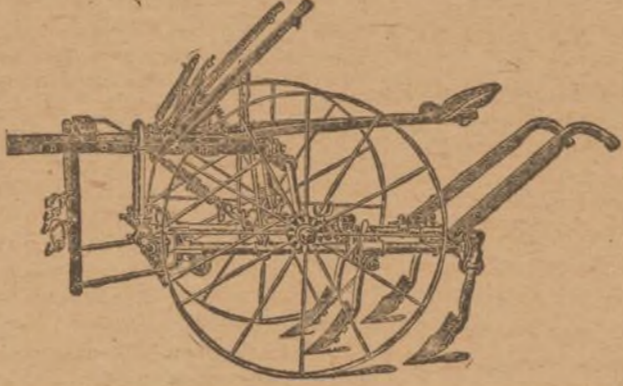
THE BIGGEST BALE. Editor Co-Operator: Our Local has fifty members. We only have one lady member, but will get several more next meeting. Some are doing all in their power against us, but we are trusting to Providence and our endurance for victory and we shall not be disappointed. We have no warehouse here yet, but hope to build one in the near future. There is one at Converse about ten miles from here, and I have the biggest bale of cotton in it. I think it stays there till it wears off to a common sized bale, or we will get fifteen cents for it. I take Co-Operator and don't see how I could do without it. I think if every member of The Farmers Union would take it we would have better meetings, and if all the nonunion men would take it we would have more success. I am Yours fraternally, G. P. MILLER, Pelican, La.

BRO. J. E. LOGAN. Whereas death has called from us Bro. J. E. Logan, on Feb. 19, 1908. Resolved, That Nixon Local Union mourns the death of our brother. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Booneville Democrat, and a copy to The Co-Operator, for publication. J. F. PORTER, R. F. AUSTIN, JOHN FINLEY, Committee. Booneville, Ark.

KEEP OUR SECRETS. Editor Co-Operator: Just as long

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

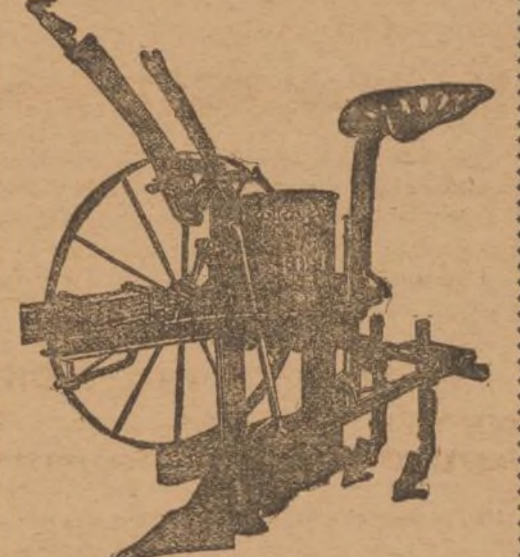
Drop corn more evenly, cover more evenly, and so make a more uniform stand than can be made by any other. Standard Planters make a more uniform distribution of cotton seed, saving labor in chopping time, and make a good stand sure (season permitting).

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. TYLER Sneed Wholesale Nurseries TEXAS

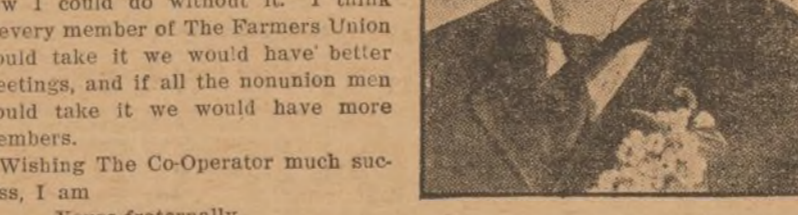
as we let the world know what we are going, or intending to do, just so long can they cut us out. Well, Bro. Pyle, just keep on hitting them broad-sided Hicks, for I do enjoy reading them. Let all of the membership resolve to adhere to the order of our leaders and I am sure there will be great good done. Hurrah for The Co-Operator. S. S. HOLLAND, Sapa, Miss.

Editor Co-Operator: I take The Co-Operator, think it is all right. We are in the swim. We have forty-five members and all favor secrecy. What is the use of doing business secretly and then telling or publishing it to non-union people? Just as well call open door meetings and be done with it. I wish every body knew just what we were doing, but I want them to be Union men. If non-union people ask what we are doing, tell them to come and join The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union and they will soon find out. Wishing Co-Operator success. J. R. ATKINSON, Bergman, Ark.

Editor Co-Operator: We are getting along finely, considering being in the dark. We keep on passing resolutions and doing the best we can, putting cotton in warehouses. We are willing to live economically, eat dirt and go half naked to get out of debt. J. E. GLENN, Rusk, Tex.

SISTER ANN THOMAS. Sister Ann Thomas died February 12, 1908. Primrose Local Union has lost a faithful member, the community one of its ornaments, always ready to lend a helping hand, a true and faithful companion, a kind and affectionate mother and sister, a true and zealous Christian. MRS. M. MASSAN, Morrill, Texas. For Committee.

ADOPTED SECRECY PLAN. Editor Co-Operator: Buena Vista Local Union, in regular session unanimously adopted a resolution to keep



Newt Gresham. Founder of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America.

So many of our people have written for portraits of the late Newt Gresham, the founder of "The Farmers' Union," that we have decided to have a large engraved picture made on appropriate paper, 19x25. This picture can be framed and hung up in your lodge room or residence. They are sold, postage paid, for 25 cents each, the money to be used for the benefit of the family of our deceased brother and founder, who gave his life to this great organization might live. Every member of the Order should have one. The name of the founder of this great organization will be cherished in the memory of the farmers of this country as long as time shall last. The great good he did for humanity while giving his own life to the cause, can never be estimated. He did all mortal can do. He gave his life for the cause that those who are to follow might be industrially free. Send all orders to O. P. Pyle, Dallas, Tex. Editor Co-Operator: Just as long

PERFECTION EARLY COTTON

The product of ten years selection and care offered to planters for first time. A big haul—36 per cent lint. Silky, strong fiber. Almost storm-proof. April 12th, planted 12 bales on 3 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 bushel. MCKAY SEED COMPANY Jackson Miss. Headquarters for Long Staples

INDORSES TEXAS PLAN. Editor Co-Operator: The following resolutions were adopted by Sands Chapel Local at its recent meeting: Believing that The Farmers' Union should keep their business a secret. W. H. HARTMAN, Secretary. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

its business secret from the world, also to keep Union prices secret for the prices of all farm products. J. J. STANDBERRY, Secretary. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

IN FAVOR OF SECRECY. Editor Co-Operator: I take The Co-Operator, think it is all right. We are in the swim. We have forty-five members and all favor secrecy. What is the use of doing business secretly and then telling or publishing it to non-union people? Just as well call open door meetings and be done with it. I wish every body knew just what we were doing, but I want them to be Union men. If non-union people ask what we are doing, tell them to come and join The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union and they will soon find out. Wishing Co-Operator success. J. R. ATKINSON, Bergman, Ark.

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SALZER'S SEEDS advertisement featuring various seed varieties like Barley, Oats, and Speltz, with detailed descriptions and prices.

TREES AT LOW PRICES advertisement for various tree species available for purchase.

USE OUR MONEY FOR LIVE AGENTS advertisement for insurance or financial services.

BEAR'S PECAN NURSERIES advertisement for pecan trees and other nursery products.

Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE advertisement for business education in Dallas and Houston.

Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE advertisement featuring a building illustration and details about the school.

Advertisement for a school or educational institution with details about enrollment and fees.

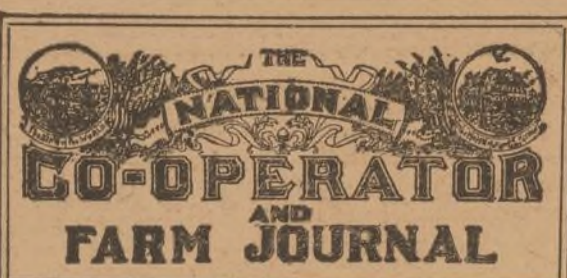
Advertisement for a school or educational institution with details about enrollment and fees.

"32 Cent Cotton" advertisement for improved long staple cotton seeds.

ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE SEED advertisement for cantaloupe seeds.

15c COTTON! INSURE YOUR CROP!! advertisement for cotton seeds and insurance.

BEEES BEES advertisement for beekeeping supplies and information.



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

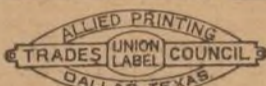
O. P. PYLE
President and Editor.

GEO. B. LATHAM
General Manager.

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



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



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

If every man in this world really knew what he wants, we would soon have a just system. Too many of us know nothing about what we want.

The many nice letters The Co-Operator is receiving these days is an inspiration. It does us good to know that our efforts are appreciated.

A traitor in the camp is always sure to be found. A tell-tale has always been and always will be a traitor to any cause. Let's cut them out.

No, we must not be discouraged because we fail to do what we would like to do all in a day. The world was not made in a day.

It is a fact that we can not properly hold products which we do not own. Let us own our crops when they are gathered.

How many of us can grade our own cotton? Had we not better get busy and learn something about our business?

Is your smokehouse in your back-yard or in Chicago, or Kansas City? Is your corn crop up in Kansas this year, or growing (or to be grown) on your own land?

Peanuts grow and produce well on light friable lands, and they will fetch a good price a bushel almost any time. The vines make good hay. The children love the roasted nuts. The hogs get fat on what are left in the field; and, taken all together, it is no little peanut business to raise them, and they help keep up the price of cotton.

Who are you raising cotton for this year? For yourself, Bettie and the children, or for the cotton spinner? You want to make up your mind right away, for the spinner is pursuing his usual course—contracting to deliver cloths next fall and next spring, spun and woven from the crop you are to grow this year. Suppose you fool him this year, and really own yourself the cotton you grow.

DRUGS IN FOOD.

The Federal Government, after a repeated effort, lasting more than a quarter of a cen-

tury, has finally enacted a pure food law, rather crude and ineffectual, it is true, but a beginning that will yet end well. Nearly all the States have pure food laws, some of them excellent enactments—especially Minnesota. Texas has a makeshift, a sort of apology, carrying with it no appropriation for its enforcement; but this stagger will straighten up after a few efforts and we will eventually get a good pure food law. Apropos of this question, we clip from our esteemed afternoon contemporary, The Dallas Times Herald, the remarks made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Federal Department of Agriculture:

"The time is coming both in our country and all European countries when the use of any chemical preservative whatsoever in foods will be dispensed with. Drugs are for sickness, and food for health. There is no excuse for putting drugs of any kind in food.

"Some of the preservatives are put into foods to take away the germs of fermentation. Take away the fermentation germs, and you take away the red flag of warning. Fermentation is a signal of nature that the fruit or other food is not fit to eat. Certain preservatives destroy these fermentation germs and the substance does not ferment, but the poisonous quality of the food which develops in nearly all foods at about the time of fermentation is left."

"There is no excuse for putting drugs of any kind in food." This being true, what ought to be done with the man or company of men, or corporation that does it? We know it is done. We know that a majority of the manufacturers of canned or bottled food products of every variety—in fact of all characters of manufactured food products, no matter how put up, use various kinds of so-called preservatives, that are drugs pure and simple, some of them violent poisons—formaldehyde, sulphuric and nitric acids, for instance—and all of them seriously injurious to health. Borax and the divers borates made therefrom, formalin, sulphites, salicylic acid and the salicylates, aniline dyes (coal-tar products), formaldehyde, sulphuric and nitric and citric acids—all these iniquities, are freely used by food manufacturers.

It is bad enough when pumpkin is palmed off on us for tomato catsup; when ground nut hulls is mixed with spices; when white earth is put into cream-of-tartar and into sugar, and forty other similar swindles, not injurious to health, are resorted to to swell profits, but when it comes to mixing poisons with our food, it is

time for the free-born, honest and honorable American citizen to do something. In the early days in the history of San Antonio, Texas, before the Civil War, an old gentleman of that city always wore a silk hat, and coiled up in that old hat was a grass rope, and that grass rope did more for the preservation of order and peace in that community than any other factor. Now we have passed that age; still Jack Ketch with his rope and trap is ready to obey the behests of the courts, and the prison doors never fail to swing outward when the proper order comes.

But what a fearful commentary it is that laws must be enacted to save the lives and health of the people from the poisoned food products of unscrupulous manufacturers. How many baby graves have these human hyenas filled! How many homes have they filled with sorrow and made desolate! Yet these manufacturers unblushingly go to Congress and to State Legislatures, and oppose with argument and with money, the passage of pure food laws! O times, O customs! How long before the turning will come?

When you eat your hot biscuit for breakfast, do you know what proportion of lard, hog fat, tallow and cotton seed oil, each, enters into the shortening in that biscuit? Do you know how much ammonia or alum enters into the composition of the baking powder? Or the baking soda, if they are buttermilk biscuit? When you put sirup on that biscuit, what is the proportion of blackstrap and glucose in the compound?

PHENOMENAL ADVANTAGES.

There is an old Greek adage that "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." This adage seems to be eminently applicable to the European spinners this year.

Without raw cotton, their spindles must rust and when their spindles are rusting in idleness they are losing money. But if this were all—if they were merely losing some money during a period of self-enforced idleness, they might afford to do this, but that is not all. Perceiving that these spinners have entered into a conspiracy to force them to sell their cotton at figures they, the spinners themselves, name and dictate, the producers of cotton have become thoroughly impressed with the selfishness of the Spinner, indignant at his injustice and fully determined to provide a way to be inde-

pendent of the spinner entirely. When this results, and it will in a very reasonably short time, the spinner will find himself "hoisted by his own petard."

There will be plenty of cotton raised, but Mr. European Spinner will learn to his sorrow and his loss (and there you break his heart) that no gentleman from across the pond need apply. He will find out also that his puerile threat of buying up Southern cotton lands to raise his own raw material, will prove to be a mirage, a jack-o-lantern, leading him into the slough of despond.

His folly has been and is yet, his unwillingness to pay the cotton producer a fair and remunerative price for his product, a reasonable interest on his investment over and above the cost of production. In his arrogance the spinner of Europe has been so insolent as to say the cotton raiser didn't know how to raise cotton, that the only people in the South who worked were the negroes, and many other equally impertinent and offensive remarks of like character these gentry made after their return home from the Atlanta conference last October.

These spinners would do well to read and ponder the following lines we clipped recently from a daily newspaper, some remarks made by a Northern retired capitalist:

"I have about concluded that Texas has it in her grasp to control the commerce of the world so far as cotton fabrics are concerned. I am only surprised that she has not taken advantage of her opportunities long ago. She ought not to let a single pound of raw cotton go beyond her borders. Her advantages in this respect are phenomenal. On her rich soils, with the improved implements and advanced methods of intensive cultivation, the cotton could be raised at the doors of the factories, while the operatives could be fed on the luxuries of the near-by farms, gardens, orchards and dairies. The factory owners, under the advantages which this country and climate furnish, could afford to pay good living wages to operatives, which would enable them to become large consumers of both the factory and farm products."

There is meat in these remarks—good, hard common-sense, and what applies to Texas in these remarks applies to the other cotton growing States. This is exactly what the South ought to do—manufacture its own great staple product, cotton—the product that clothes the world and that the South has the monopoly in, over all the earth, in the matter of production.

Europe may smile if she so pleases, and point to India, to Egypt, and to Southern Russia, but what of that? The State of Texas alone will produce a good crop year more cotton than all the foreign countries combined. Besides the foreign-grown cotton has to be mixed with American cotton. Our home mills imported last year more than \$1,600,000 worth of Egyptian cotton, mixing it with our own cotton for certain fabrics. For fully seventy-five years England has been exploiting the countries of the earth to find cotton lands, but in vain, to amount to anything. Another thing the spinner may be contemplating, as he revolves his slow-moving British brain, or his fantastic French intellect, or his beer-brightened German understanding, and that is that no foreign mill will ever operate on American soil.

Yes, we think this retired Northern capitalist makes a wise suggestion. The Farmers' Union is not prepared now, nor is it preparing to go into the cotton mill business on its own account; but it can give hearty encouragement to all home capital seeking investment along this line, and not a few Union members will be able to give substantial encouragement by becoming stockholders.

That is it exactly. The spinner snaps his fingers at the cotton producer, saying he is not needed in their business, and we can go to work and eliminate him from our business.

NEGLECTED THINGS.

Do you know that cowpeas will fetch, almost any time, \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel? You know the land is never too poor to grow cowpeas, and it is a very strange condition of affairs, from weather or otherwise, when the crop is not a good one. Then, think of Irish potatoes, rarely ever under \$1 a bushel; sweet potatoes, the same; oats at remunerative prices always, and seed oats up to top figures. You never saw the day you could not sell corn at good figures of profit. In fact, corn is the staple crop of this entire land from the Canada line to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—the staple crop, or rather index of the country's prosperity. There has never been a prosperous year in the history of all the land when the corn crop, generally, was a short one. It is the natural feed for livestock and for man's breadstuff, in this country. It is as sure of sale as cotton, as mules, as hogs and each of these products is as good as gold itself.

Now, these things considered—and they are facts—why does not each farmer raise enough of these products for his own live stock, for his family, for his hired help, when he has any, and a good surplus for sale, to bring in your cash you need for clothes and the articles of necessity you cannot raise, to pay doctor's bills and buy medicine in cases of sickness? It is surely good, hard, common sense for you to do so. You cannot deny this? Then why do you not do what you admit you ought to do?

Every wife can better help in making the living by remaining at the house, attending to routine household affairs and giving time, attention and care to raising poultry and eggs and butter, and fattening a pig or two on the refuse of table and kitchen not given to the poultry, than she can chopping cotton and dragging a cotton sack. These items may all seem small and insignificant, but they amount to a vast deal in a year's time, and they will more than pay all expenses, thereby making the cotton crop—or whatever the money crop may be—an exclusively money crop, the profit crop wherefrom you secure your profits to be laid away for the proverbial winter's day, for the nest egg for old age; to be invested in more land; or, if you are a renter, to buy a home for the family, to enlarge and beautify the home; to educate the children; to secure the things other than necessities that add grace and charm to life. An abundance of all these things will make you independent and help you—make it possible for you—to hold your money crop until you get the fixed Union price, having a lever to force the interests that need your products in their business to come to you and deal with you on your own terms, not on theirs.

You need not be uneasy about overstocking the market. This country imports lots of these things you can raise on your farms, and they would not be imported if they were not needed. Let's look at a few prices of articles that can be raised on the farms of this country, taken from the Government's official monthly summary for December, 1907, of weekly wholesale prices in the markets.

Wool, washed, 24 to 38 cents, Feb. 7, 1908. (Is there any reason why you should not raise a few sheep?) Unwashed, 26 to 30 cents. Wheat, No. 2, red winter, \$1.01 1-4 to \$1.02 1-2. Corn, No. 2, 69 cents. Oats, No. 2, 55 1-2 cents. Lard, prime, 7 1-2 to 7.90 cents. Pork (mess) 7 to 7 1-4 cents. We imported \$29,014 worth of eggs in 1907, consequently do not be uneasy about raising too many eggs. We imported \$228,807 worth of hay in 1907. We imported \$44,685,972 worth of hides and skins, other than fur skins, in 1907. Do you take care of your beef hides as you ought to do? We imported \$215,868 worth of butter last year, and \$5,957,972 worth of cheese. In 1907 we imported \$810,540 worth of molasses. How many of you can raise ribbon, amber or sorghum cane for sirup? Don't you know you can sell every gallon you raise at a good price? Last year we imported of beans and dried peas \$792,741 worth; of onions, \$1,018,064 worth; of potatoes, \$207,760. These are a goodly lot of imports of things you can raise, especially in dollars and cents, are they not? It is true we export a whole lot of these same things, more than we import, and we mention these facts to you and give you the foregoing figures that you may know there is no danger of your over-doing the thing and raising more of the products referred to than the market can assimilate. These articles named are all staple and are always in demand, therefore the prudent, wise farmer, it seems to us, ought every year to raise a good surplus of them to put money in his pocket to meet the necessary cash demands upon him, from time to time.

Warehouses are a necessity. We must have them for housing our cotton or other products and holding it for the minimum Union prices, but what will they avail if we are forced by necessity to sell? If we live out of paper sacks, instead of out of our own smokehouses, corn cribs and pantries, warehouses will not benefit us. We must live at home—not in town. We must get our handy cash for immediate needs from other fields than our cotton fields (or other money crop fields). We must be in position to force the other fellow to buy, and not, at his mercy, be forced by him to sell. The truck patches will put us in this position; so let's all "get fixed," and "fixed good."

PRICE OF COTTON.

It will be remembered that Co-Operator called attention to the fact, a few weeks ago, that early in September, 1907, a conspiracy was formed by the cotton spinners of Europe and this country, aided and abetted—in fact, engineered principally—by their coadjutors in this country, North and South, headed by Theodore Price, to reduce the price of cotton of the 1907 crop, to a cutthroat, starvation price.

We have before us the "Monthly Summary

of Commerce and Finance of the United States" for December, 1907, issued by the "Bureau of Statistics" of the "Department of Commerce and Labor." In this summary are given the "wholesale weekly prices of leading articles in United States markets," in which we find the prices of cotton at the end of each week beginning at August 10, 1906, to Feb. 7, 1908, at New Orleans and New York. Of the crop grown in 1906, more than 13,000,000 according to the United States Agricultural Bureau, middling cotton was, Feb. 8, 1907, 10.60 cents, and the crop grown in 1907 was, on Feb. 7, 1908, the corresponding week, 11 3-4 cents for middling, a difference of 1 3-20 cents, not near enough, considering the difference in the size of the two crops, the 1907 crop being not less than 2,000,000 bales under that of 1906, and not less than 2,000,000 bales less than the needs of spinners to meet the requirements of the world for cotton goods. Let's go back a little and see what prices were at the beginning of the two seasons, that of 1906-1907 and 1907-1908. On August 10, 1906, with a more than 13,000,000-bale crop staring the market in the face, the price of middling in New York was 10.60 cents. On August 9, 1907, the corresponding date, middling in New York was 13.40 cents, with a crop of less than 11,000,000 bales to supply the needs of the world, a difference of 2.80 cents, and that was a more reasonable parity than that existing now.

But right here begins to develop a tale. Middling cotton run along from August 9, 1907, to the following September 6, ranging in prices as follows: 13.40 (Aug. 9), 13.25, 13.35, 13.55 and 13.50 (Sept. 6), these being the weak-end prices. Suddenly, in just a week, middling dropped in New York to 12.80, going on down a little lower each week to 10.70 Nov. 15. Then it started up a little, being 11.20 the next week, Nov. 22, and went on up to 12.10 Dec. 6, when it dropped again to as low as 10.75 Dec. 27. After this, it went up to as high as 12.25 Jan. 17, 1908, dropping below 12 after this, the last Government figures being Feb. 7, at 11.70.

Statistics and rows of figures may in themselves be dry and uninteresting reading matter, but the tales they tell and the lessons they teach are important and useful. Is there any man living who can give a cogent or even plausible reason why, if middling cotton was selling at the end of the week ending Feb. 8, 1907, for 11.10 cents, and the crop was 13,500,000 bales, why middling cotton at the end of the corresponding week, Feb. 7, 1908, is selling for only 11.70 cents, but .60 (six-tenths) of a cent more, when the crop is 2,000,000 bales less than it was the year before? Can there be any honest, just, fair justification for this difference in prices, even attempted? Do these facts not substantiate the charge made by gentlemen situated to know whereof they speak, that the spinners formed a conspiracy to depress the price of the 1907 crop of cotton to figures whereby they could reap all the profits of the short crop, and the producers not even the cost of production?

What can we do about it? There is but one thing we of The Farmers' Union can do at present and that is to hold on to the remnant of the cotton we have, and we will yet get our price. A mill in New England announced a day or two ago that it would cut down time 20 per cent. This is only a part of the conspiracy. This mill will lose nothing by its cut. It is in the pool with the other conspirators and will get its pro rata of the rake-off, even if it did not work a day. Just go on holding your cotton, and you will get your price.

But in the mean time, don't you think it would be a wise thing to contemplate the fact that these United States having an absolute monopoly of the cotton production of the world, will look on indifferently and see the producers of that monopoly, the very class whose products give the country the balance of trade between imports and exports—look on indifferently and let foreign mill men, the manufacturers of our raw cotton, dictate the price of that raw material and form conspiracies to deprive its citizens of their just rights, take from them, bodily, their own property. Is this country a free and independent Nation, or is it at the mercy of European countries? Why should not English, German, Austrian, French and Italian statesman (or politicians) dictate the policies of this country and direct its destinies, with as much reason and justice, as for the spinners of those countries to say just what the producers of American cotton shall take for the output of their lands, the result of their toil?

Again, we say to our Farmers' Union friends, hold your cotton until the last moment, and then still hold it. Do not believe all these Associated Press dispatches and special telegrams you may see in the newspapers about mills closing down, strikes, large acreage plantings, and forty dozen other falsehoods that are being resorted to every day to induce you to turn your cotton loose.

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—only 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

Home Circle Department

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE.

I wish that every mother could impress upon her children the importance of cold water, plenty of it, and especially a drink in the morning to prepare the stomach for the day, and a last one at night to sweeten the mouth. Children's stockings should be changed often as the perspiration absorbed by the thick hose produce a cold and disagreeable feeling, and if the feet are not comfortable, the whole body seems out of order.

Wet mittens have been the cause of many colds, and every child should have at least two pairs so they can be exchanged as often as wet, and cold, bare hands are the cause of many unexplained colds.

In every way children's clothing should be adjusted as comfortably as possible, for not only great discomfort, but actual injury is caused by ill-fitting garments worn by a growing child.

Children should be early taught never to borrow a handkerchief or napkin of another child at school, as the other child may be suffering with sore eyes or some other disease that is easily transmitted. If a child is suffering with a cold in the head or any catarrhal trouble, they should never be allowed to throw their handkerchiefs around carelessly, nor should they be put in with the general wash. The best and easiest way to clean all soiled handkerchiefs is to put them to soak over night in warm suds to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added as the borax purifies and extracts disease germs, as well as completely removes all stains and a little borax should be added to the rinse water after washing the small articles through clean, warm suds, as it whitens the fabric and gives them just the right degree of stiffness.

Poorly ventilated sleeping rooms are great breeders and feeders of disease, and the bed should always be placed, so that fresh air can come in from a door or window and one feels all the better in the morning for breathing this fresh, pure air.

LAUNDRY NOTES.

Javelle Water For Removal of Stains—One of the best chemical reagents to be used in the laundry and for cleaning purposes generally, is javelle water. It can be very easily made at home, if the following directions are carefully followed, and is not in the least expensive.

Dissolve one pound of washing soda in an agate kettle or stone jar, in a quart of boiling water. Dissolve one half pound of chlorid of lime in two quarts of cold water. When the dissolved portion has settled, carefully pour the clear liquid into the dissolved soda. Bottle and keep in a cool, dark place.

Stains which bother in the laundry are of three kinds i. e. those caused by vegetable growth those from actual chemical compounds and those caused by a deposit of small solid particles.

Mildew is perhaps the stain which puzzles the housekeeper the most. It is the most common type caused by vegetable growth. When this stain is examined under the microscope one can see a network of tiny tendrils which cannot be seen without the aid of the microscope. On the ends of some of these tendrils can be seen small cup-shaped organs which hold small seeds or spores which scatter over the cloth and start new plants. This is the way the mildew stains spread all through the garment. These little tendrils will if given time find their way through many layers of the material.

Oxygen will destroy the mildew plant but it will thrive in a damp warm place. To remove mildew from a garment first give it a thorough airing and then place in boiling water. After it has been placed in boiling water the character of the stain is changed and it is now a chemical compound that is easily transmitted. If a child is suffering with a cold in the head or any catarrhal trouble, they should never be allowed to throw their handkerchiefs around carelessly, nor should they be put in with the general wash. The best and easiest way to clean all soiled handkerchiefs is to put them to soak over night in warm suds to which a tablespoonful of borax has been added as the borax purifies and extracts disease germs, as well as completely removes all stains and a little borax should be added to the rinse water after washing the small articles through clean, warm suds, as it whitens the fabric and gives them just the right degree of stiffness.

In most all processes of bleaching an acid is formed which will weaken the fibers of the cloth and if very strong will destroy them unless quickly neutralized by an alkali. Ammonia or washing soda solution are the best to use for this purpose.

There is reason to believe that a distinguished alienist of the West is riding to a very heavy fall. He has a theory and he sought to give it a practical test during the holiday shopping season. He is at the head of an insane asylum and at the height of the season he sent a batch of his women patients down into the department store district. It was bargain day. It is reported that mingling in the crowds in these big stores the patients were swallowed up among thousands of women bent on the same mission. The patients bought goods with keen regard to appearance and value just as thousands of other women not yet patients were buying all about them. Laughing, chatting, haggling with the saleswomen, they soon spent all their time and money, and the recorder of the episode naively notes that the saleswoman apparently discovered nothing unusual in the patient's demeanor. Of course they didn't. And in that fact is smashed to smithereens the doctor's theory that shopping will aid in curing insane women. For when those patients from an insane

asylum reached the bargain counters there was nothing unusual in their conduct and appearance, simply because they were swallowed up among a lot of other insane women temporarily removed from the tender care of their husbands or other guardians, and not yet violent enough to be placed in padded cells.

Let every man, when he goes to town, carry something to sell to buy what he wants and not be so much dependent on the merchant. Success to The Co-Operator. M. S. HOLLIS, Waverly Tex.

Editor Co-Operator: I overheard some cotton buyers talking about the cotton that is laying out in the yards and they said that as the farmers had failed to protect their cotton from the weather, they would get it at their figures; they said the farmers who had cotton laying out in the weather would sell it before they would let it damage. When the spring weather comes in, I believe as long as cotton lays out in the weather the price will not go much higher. Why farmers will raise cotton and lay it out in the weather to the mercy of everything, almost, I don't understand. No wonder they are called hayseeds and said to be too green to burn when turned over to Satan. The only remedy I see is to ask the good Lord to have mercy on all such and pray that the next generation of farmers will have Union heads with brains in them. JOE KINNEY, Boyce, Tex.

Editor Co-Operator: Chestnut Grove Local has a membership of sixty, all true and faithful workers, and we are getting along finely. We have some cotton in the warehouse at Pontotoc, and I say let us get 15 cents or let it stay there until the bands come off. Boys, now is the time to push the work; for if we fall we are almost gone. But we must not fall. Let us all stand together for one and the same great cause and together fail if that should be our fate. Raise our bread, meat, molasses, potatoes, turpids, and all vegetables at home, and wear our same old coat, and board with brother Do-With-Out, and do not go to the store for everything and by so doing we can keep out of debt and live at home. Success to The Co-Operator, the best paper I ever saw. J. A. RACKLEY, Secretary, Chestnut Grove, Miss.

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box, 4-8-8

Editor Co-Operator: My father takes your valuable paper and we think it the grandest paper printed. I have often thought of writing to your most excellent paper, but couldn't muster courage enough until reading a letter from Grace Russell Grant. I wish we had more girls like Grace; girls who are willing, if necessary, to sacrifice some of their fine dressing to help win the fight—a fight to the finish. I had rather wear my old hat and dresses another season, if necessary, than get them on a credit, and have people pointing at me and saying, "don't she dress fine; but, it's bought on time." I am a member of White Plain Local, and most of our members are holding for the minimum price, 15 cents. I trust the day is near at hand when we will get our price, and come out conquerors. Yours for economy, till we are independent. L. R. JOHNSON, Pelger, S. C.

STANDING PAT. Glass Local Union numbers fifty, some as good Union men and women as the sun ever shone on. We have a Union gin at Rector, and a warehouse almost full of cotton, being held for the minimum price. We also have two other Union gins in this part of the country. We are trying to attend strictly to our own business and induce the non union farmers to join our grand and noble order. Brother farmers, I believe if we would raise more to eat at home, such as potatoes, beans, turpids, chickens and hame, and not have our corn crib and smoke house in St. Louis, or some other city, we would do much better than we are at present. But this is an educational affair, and we farmers need education, and we are learning very fast. Sometimes I feel like we do certainly have to pay more to learn than any other class of people under the sun. A. B. GLASS, Rector, Ark.

Editor Co-Operator: The people of Montgomery county are still standing to their guns in the fight for right. There are about 800 bales of cotton in the Willis warehouse, holding for the price, 15 cents. There are two warehouses in this county. If the people will live at home more and with the merchant less there will be fewer mortgages to sign, the paper by which a man leases his wife and children for them to work in the field for what little they can get to eat and wear. Brethren, how long has it been since very near every man would do this? He would put his wife and children in the wagon, hitch a pair of little old poor mules to the wagon and off to town they would go to sign the death warrant. Some people have got it in their heads that they can't exist 365 days without giving

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Women's Ailments.

I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand woman's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White Discharges, Uterine 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, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the cure, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why you suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and decide for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can be old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment, which speedily cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharges, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, and all the ailments of women. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you how they have been cured of all their ailments, and makes women well, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

Editor Co-Operator: We take The Co-Operator and think that it is a grand paper, and we read all of it. I see some good letters from our sisters. I am not a member of the Union, myself, but my husband is a member. I think that sister was just right about wearing silk. I will tell you all sisters, that I don't want my husband to buy anything on the credit. We wear our old clothes, and when the first patch wears out, I just put a larger one on it, for I want my husband to hold his cotton till he can get his price. We have got six bales in the warehouse in Wortham. I think, brothers and sisters, that we need a cotton factory in our country worse than anything else, and make our own clothes at home. My husband said that he would pay five dollars to put in a cotton factory. I tell you all, brothers and sisters, we all don't work for the Union like we should. We have been reading The Co-Operator for about twelve months, and I never have seen a scratch from this Freestone county. I tell you that it don't look like our farmers are working very much for the rebuilding of their country. I will close by saying success to The Co-Operator. MRS. IDA KOLB, Wortham, Tex.

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I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand woman's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White Discharges, Uterine 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, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the cure, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why you suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and decide for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can be old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment, which speedily cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharges, Painful or Irregular Menstruation, and all the ailments of women. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you how they have been cured of all their ailments, and makes women well, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 8, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

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Hat and Dye Works Largest Factory in the South-west. 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 with TRETHERING, 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-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 our cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement. Large or small ads appearing in this Classified Column will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type used. Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. 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.

FARMER'S UNION BROOMS made on a farm by a farmer. Every broom guaranteed and bears the Farmer's Union label. 15 cents a dozen. Write your merchant to handle them. If you can not get them through your dealer, have your Local Union order them at special prices. The Haskell Broom Factory, Geo. E. Courtney, prop., Haskell, Tex. 6-1-08

THE FARMER'S UNION HYMNAL contains a choice collection of Farmers' Union songs, compiled and published by the cause of Unionism wherever true. Price 10 cents per copy; \$1.10 per dozen, postpaid. Address A. C. Nece, Sunset, Tex. R. No. 6.

BROTHER, clear \$100 a day with a home-made canner. Write B. Cloninger, Floyd, Tex.

GIN WANTED—We want some Union man to come and either put up a new gin or buy out present owners. Plenty of cotton guaranteed to make it pay. For particulars write S. P. Golligly, Matador, Tex. 3-30-08

SYRUP. If you want pure evaporated ribbon cane syrup, made in Louisiana, write to A. H. Hargis, Ruby, La. 2-30-08

WANT to buy corn and alfalfa hay; quote me prices free of board of cars as cheap as can. Address W. A. Watts, Chester, Tex. 3-15-08

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

INVESTORS: Go into business for yourself. Entirely new system. 25¢ for greatest money maker of the age. Standard Chemical Co., Sidney, Ohio. 2-3-08

DUROC JERSEYS—For sale, thirty spring and summer born and fifty sows; sired by Ohio Chief, Jr., son of the World's Fair champion. Good color, bone and length. Price low for quality. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kans. 3-30-08

OKLAHOMA FARMS—The best in the United States. If you want to buy write J. D. Sanders, Louis, Okla. 2-30-08

BEST concrete block machine, only \$18.00 to unionists. Circle 5 free. Concrete tombstones shipped everywhere. Alfred M. Colwick, Manufacturer, Dallas, Texas.

"EMANCIPATION OF THE COTTON PLANTER" tells how accomplished. 25¢ progressive. Four cents extra for Louisiana Business Co., New Orleans. 2-19-08

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

FOR LUMBER in car lots to consumer for cash, ask for prices. Address Chronicle, Montgomery, Texas, member Farmers' Union. 2-30-08

To Whom It May Concern: The Greenway Local, No. 4, of Ram

495 Men's
Fine Black
Suits \$4.95
 Pair Striped Trousers, Dress Suspenders and Handkerchiefs FREE



We want 10,000 new customers for our new line of suits. Our Clothing Department, and in order that you may see how cheap we sell clothing, we are going to offer this lot of these fine suits at \$4.95 each. With every suit, we are going to give away absolutely FREE, a handsome pair of striped trousers, an elegant pair of silk handkerchiefs and a beautiful bow tie. This offer would cost you \$10.00 in any retail store in the world. We do this to advertise our suits and to show you how much money we can save you. This fine suit is made of good, well-bleached, fine quality material to the yard and is suitable for wear at any season of the year. The coat is cut in the latest three-button suit style, with outside breast pocket and two side pockets. It is cut 17 inches long, and slightly shaped to the figure, good broad shoulders and roomy sleeves.

The trousers and hangers are first-class. The body lining is of a good, strong Venetian cloth, which wears like iron. Buttonholes silk-stitched. Your suits measure cut in very latest style. The Free Trousers are good quality striped worsted—worth \$1.00 at retail. The Free bow tie is the popular bow style, made of quality silk and rather in stylish colors. Send us your order today for one of these handsome suits and Free Trousers, Free Suspenders and Free Necktie. Suits come in all sizes 34 to 44 breast measure, 30 to 34 waist measure, trousers 30 to 36 inseam. Also, Youth's size 28 to 32. We can also furnish this suit in a paper and silk mixture. If you do not care for plain black, order a suit today, or send for our New Spring Sample Book. It includes with great benefit to Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our New Club Suitings are the handiest you have ever seen, and at one-half the price you would have to pay in store terms. We send this book free to any address. Don't delay. Write today to: THE HOUSE, 1009 Hickory Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE SOUTH'S BARRICADE.
 Line of Warehouses with Co-Operation Organization and Diversification Will Win.
 Atlanta Constitution.
 President Charles S. Barrett, of the National Farmers' Union, has said the first and last words with reference to the splendid economic and industrial handicap which cotton gives the people of the South; one with which we

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 Here is something for you
 Get a beautiful leather metal set
WATCH FOB
 Every member of the Farmers Union should have one. They are substantial, durable, and pretty. Just when you have been looking for.



Send 75 cents
 By return mail and we will mail you one.
 Address
The National Co-Operator
 Gaston Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

sometimes fear the farmer is not thoroughly familiar.
 Mr. Barrett, himself a farmer of large practical experience, is the directing head of an army of approximately 2,000,000 tillers of the soil, situated in each one of the Southern and several of the Western States. This army is larger than the forces which contended for vital principles on their side during the Civil War; it is more numerous than the Russian or the Japanese forces that fought for mastery and tremendous issues on the Manchurian plains.

It fights its battles without powder and shot; its conquests are bloodless. But the aims and ends for which, under intelligent leadership, it is persistently striving, are as momentous, in their way, as those which drove the participants in the wars above mentioned to the arbitrament of arms.

For these men are the defenders of the barricade which the monopoly of cotton production stretches, protectively around the entire South. Co-operation, organization and crop diversification are their weapons—their rifle fire, and their light and heavy artillery. Upon their fidelity and loyalty depends, very largely, the question as to whether the South shall enjoy high or low-priced cotton; which means, essentially, whether it shall enjoy adversity or prosperity.

In his recent address to the members of The Farmers' Union, President Barrett reviews the progress of the past, stresses the necessity for complete co-operation in the future, and goes to the very core of the South's industrial defense in the following language:

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

President Barrett has outlined the only possible method for removing, forever, the remaining weak spot in the line of fortifications that the cotton-tribute of civilization places about the prosperity of this section. Providence has given us an asset which levies tribute, in fat or lean years, upon all the world. It has reinforced that asset with a marvelous fertility and versatility of soil which should make each farm the producer of the necessities of life for itself and the Southern cities.

There is no reason why the Southern farmer immovably back of this barricade, should not live and grow and wax prosperous without regard to the granaries or the packing houses of the West. A sensible and restricted yield of cotton will bring the world's gold to pay his other expenses and the bills for Southern development.

He can make this barricade lastingly effective, he can defy financial and industrial storms by the simple process of limiting his cotton production, and its imperative co-ordination—crop diversification.

Will he do it?

WHAT IS VULCANITE?

A great many farmers and builders are asking what "Vulcanite" is. Vulcanite is a mineral rubber compound, and has been used for over sixty years in the manufacture of ready roofing. It is the most durable material ever discovered for the purpose and makes a roofing that has never been equalled. It is particularly adapted to farm buildings of all kinds; is more lasting than shingles or tin; much cheaper in first cost and costs next to nothing to maintain, as it does not require annual painting.

Vulcanite is not affected by rain, snow, sun or frost—weather does not injure it in any way, and it makes a handsome appearance on the building.

For further particulars, write to the Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., 626 S. Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for free samples and their roof book. Kindly mention this paper and the book will be sent free also.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

To The National Co-Operator and its many readers: I wish to talk to you some more about The Farmers Union in the Northwest.

Every day brings to us new ideas about what The Farmers Union can and will do for the farmer.

I have initiated somewhere about 400 men into The Farmers Union in the last thirty days in this country. All good, substantial men; men who represent from \$1,000 to \$5,000 of wealth. These men are all enthusiastic for The Farmers' Union.

The farmers are all ready to do something and when The Farmers' Union principles are put before them

clearly they are ready to take hold. The farmers are ready to come to the front all over these United States and when they all get to shaking hands from Ocean to Ocean or from the Atlantic to the Pacific something is going to happen.

The daily newspapers have come to notice The Farmers Union in this country. Go into the city of Spokane where there is a population of 107,000 people and the question is asked, what do you think of this new organization?

The farmers in this country are very prosperous; greatest wheat country in the world. Wheat production runs from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. If a farmer doesn't clean up a thousand dollars clear money in one season here he thinks he has made an absolute failure. It is not an uncommon thing for a farmer to get a check for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. This, I know, sounds big to Texas and Oklahoma farmers.

Watch us. We expect to have a State organization in Washington by the next National Convention.

Yours for The Farmers Union in the United States.
 A. A. ELMORE.
 Wausburg, Wash.

FAVORS UN ON SALES AGENTS.
 Dallas, Tex., Feb. 20, 1908.
 Mr. Editor,
 Dear Sir and Brother: No doubt you will be surprised when you note that I am in Dallas again. You remember that I have always been an advocate of buying direct from the manufacturers and save the middleman's profit to the people. You will remember that I visited the different factories in the North and East as Business Agent of The Farmers Union for the purpose of supplying our wants; and I partially succeeded.

When I severed my connection with this department, September 22, 1906, I had arranged to make contracts with manufacturers to sell direct to our membership, vehicles, farming implements, mowers, binder twine, salt, flour, and many other things too numerous to mention, as cheap as any merchant could buy the same quantity of stuff.

I have been in touch with these factories all the time since I left the department. They still offer me the same deals and I have concluded to come back to Dallas and organize a department for the people, selling direct from the factories to the people.

I have perfected a deal with some of the best factories in the United States to sell direct, buggies, wagons, improved Buckeye Mowers and binder twine and any kind of harness and many other things.

May God help each of us to be men and women equal to this great task. May our names be praised in all the coming history throughout the ages, with the hope that every enduring evidence may be born in the annals of history of our loyalty to our ancestry throughout the coming generations.

I am your obedient servant in this great conflict for human justice.
 R. L. BARNETT,
 State Organizer.
 Paducah, Ken.

UNION IN NEW MEXICO.
 Editor Co-Operator: I live in Quay county, New Mexico. I come here this month one year ago, only two houses at that time were visible from my place. Now I can stand on my windmill and on a clear day can see 400 houses visible to the naked eye, some one on nearly every 160 acres. Plows can be seen running in every direction. I must say that we have an energetic people here, all striving to get them a home, something that many of them could never before say—"Home Sweet Home."

There is no such thing here as a renter. All are "landlords."

There are lots of Union people here. Those who have never become members seem anxious to get a chance to join the Union. I have organized two Unions this month. One of them I organized in my blacksmith shop with sixteen members. This Union was named "Blair" in honor of the visitor and organizer. The other one I organized in a "dug-out." Including ladies, they number twenty-two. This Union was named "Llano," meaning plain.

I will organize another Union in a few days. I will say there is room here for live organizers.

While we have no cotton to hold for 15 cents, we can buy co-operatively and make a great saving and I say stay with your cotton till 15 cents is received for it. We will have cotton to hold next fall as some cotton made three-fourths of a bale per acre last year on sod.

I want to say to all the readers of Co-Operator that I have adopted a rule as Organizer to send The Co-Operator three months to each charter member, this to be paid out of my own pocket. I have two reasons for doing this. First, whenever you find a Union reading Farmers' Union literature you find a live Union, and nothing beats Co-Operator.

Second, if you can get one to read Co-Operator three months he will continue to read it at his own expense, consequently all members are live working members. So you see at once this is good Union policy, and I am not working altogether for what I get out of it. I enclose twenty names to which send Co-Operator.

Wishing all a prosperous New Year I am yours for the Union cause.
 F. M. BLAIR,
 Organizer of New Mexico.
 Grady, N. M.

ADDRESS.
 To The Members of The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kentucky Division.

Dear Brethren:

The fact of having to move my family to Kentucky so that I could do more effective work, and that I have also found it necessary to move my headquarters from Bardwell, Kentucky, to Paducah, to keep more fully in touch with the exceedingly rapid growth of our organization, has delayed some of our correspondence. I trust that you will excuse this unavoidable delay, as I am working almost night and day to get everything up as quickly as possible.

Our cause is just, our work has been great and our final and ultimate victory will establish for us, and our posterity, a system of business that will live eternal as the hills. To accomplish this great work we must be patient and possess undaunted courage. The time has come when the sound-minded, sober, thinking men are called for. Dear brother, are you one of that number? If not, I sincerely call upon you, now, to get busy and put your shoulder to the wheel, for if there ever was a time in the history of our glorious country that your help was needed, it is now. And I would warn you to keep your own counsels, for there is danger ahead.

If you do not, the riff-raff bloodhounds of greed would move, if it were possible, heaven and earth to destroy our grand and noble organization, that is bringing millions of dollars to our homes. This is the millennium of financial conditions to the farming and laboring people of the age, if we stand boldly and stubbornly for our rights. This is, in short, the greatest war that has ever been known at any age of the world, and we shall fight or die. Brother, which side are you on? We need no guns, no powder, no shot, but energy, education and determination, with our brotherhood locked arm in arm, will surely sweep from the face of the high seas of commerce, the brigands that have so long chased us and robbed us.

May God help each of us to be men and women equal to this great task. May our names be praised in all the coming history throughout the ages, with the hope that every enduring evidence may be born in the annals of history of our loyalty to our ancestry throughout the coming generations.

I am your obedient servant in this great conflict for human justice.
 R. L. BARNETT,
 State Organizer.
 Paducah, Ken.

AWAKE IN FLORIDA.
 Editor Co-Operator: The Union is progressing nicely down here. Providence Local is quite a large one. It has eight lady members and forty male members. There are a lot of progressive Locals in the county and some of the boys are holding their cotton for the minimum price, 15 cents.

My father and mother belong to the Union and they say it is a good thing and I think it is. I think if the farmers will only stand together the Lord will crown with victory His tolling people in the near future.

I don't belong to the Union because I am not old enough. But I like to read The Co-Operator and I think it is the best paper I ever read. Wishing the paper and the Union people prosperity.
 LETTIE DYKES.
 Inwood, Fla.

FAVORS SECRECY.
 Editor Co-Operator: The Co-Operator is the best paper in the world. I am in favor of keeping all business that is done in the Union a secret. If we are going to publish everything, we had as well have our meetings in the streets.
 R. M. GILLIHAN.
 Brighton, Tenn.

WORKING FOR CO-OPERATOR.
 Editor Co-Operator: Hill Top Local has now thirty members. We are doing good for our country. I have just sent a club of ten for

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 our history. We have again increased our facilities for the coming year and will be better prepared than ever to care for our rapidly increasing trade, and if you will place your orders with us and influence your friends to do so we will promise better service than ever before. We handle nothing but the very highest quality of seeds and plants grown under expert supervision, giving highest germinating strength.

Our New Spring Catalogue, containing 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 if it yields 10 per cent more than the old worn-out 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 seedmen offer.

Our Greenhouse and other plants are fully described. We have splendid facilities for growing our own plants in large quantities and make a specialty of Roses. We guarantee them true to name, and being grown in the South have splendid vitality and give better satisfaction than weakly plants grown in Northern 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 Catalog, as this advertisement may not appear again. If you received our book last year, do not write for it again, as our new Catalogue will be sent you this year.

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

Farmers' Local Union took action on keeping "the minimum price" a secret for 1908. It was carried by a unanimous vote.

Your brother,
 NEAL HENDRON,
 Dyersburg, Tenn. Secretary.

PURSUING THE RIGHT COURSE.
 Editor Co-Operator: Fairview Local is only in its infancy and needs careful nursing.

We are now having a literary program to open our meetings with, after which, we proceed in the usual way. Our leader thought it would be a good plan to get the people interested and it bids fair to be a success.

We need more Union news. Only a few take The Co-Operator, but since there are only a few of us we need not be discouraged about it. We are pleased with your paper and find it fills a pressing need.

Most of our people are as good Union folks as they know how to be. I, for one, am interested in the cause but am yet groping in darkness. We need more light.
 Yours for Unionism,
 MRS. J. S. HALL.
 Clarendon, Tex.

(Every Local Union where The Co-Operator circulates freely, and its read, is a live, active, flourishing Local. The Co-Operator teaches Unionism, pure and simple. The letters it gives from every section where the flag of our Order flies, gives information of the progress of our cause. The editorials and first page articles, the original matter in the paper, breathe the true spirit of Unionism and if their counsel be heeded the man or woman heading, cannot go wrong in their Unionism. Just read Co-Operator, remember and keep your obligations solemnly given and the Union will win a grand and decisive victory.—Editor.)

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