

Three generations of Simpsons have made
SIMPSON
EDDYSTONE PRINTS
Founded 1842

Ask your dealer for
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Silver Greys
The celebrated old "Simpson" Prints
made only in Eddystone.

Be stylish. Wear a Simpson-Eddy-
stone Silver Grey. Rich designs; cloth
of splendid quality, and color that never
fades. Some designs in a new silk
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If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints
write us his name. We'll help him supply you.
Desires substituted and imitations.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

LUMMUS Cotton Ginning Machinery

Most Complete, Simple, Efficient and Durable Systems, both One and Two Story.

Important 1908 Improvements

We are the LARGEST INDEPENDENT COMPANY and offer special inducements to Farmers Union Associations.

Get our prices, before spending a dollar of your money for any other make of Machinery.

A postal will bring descriptive printed matter or our salesmen.

F. H. Lummus Sons Co.,
Factories & Main Office, Columbus, Ga

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

Confronts The Farmers' Union—Review of the Order's Work and Requisites for the Future.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 21, 1908.

Editor Co-Operator: The cotton growers are now being confronted with a condition and not a theory. We have been talking Unionism, 15-cent cotton, etc., for many months, but we are now facing the crucial period, and our faith will be proven by our works.

The commercial sleuth-hounds are camping on our trail, and at every turn we hear the stereotyped remark that "the farmer has no right to sell his cotton." The banker has a right to refuse to pay his depositors if he chooses to do so—as he did during the made-to-order "panic"—the investors in stocks and bonds have a right to hold the same for higher prices, or to speculate in them as they see fit and proper. The banks have a right to ship depositors' money out of the country to Eastern speculators to be used to depress values in farm products by manipulation of markets, but the farmer who, by his toil, creates the wealth which has made this commonwealth great and its people prosperous, has no right to shake his gory locks at the shlecks of fortune and demand a fair price for the product of his labor.

The Farmers' Union, notwithstanding the many obstacles placed in its path of progress, has become and is

a potent factor in the civic, financial and economic welfare of the Southern people. If any one doubts the true greatness of the organization, he can easily convince himself of its importance by lending an ear for a few moments to what its critics have to say. There are those who have been blinded by avarice and greed and, therefore, through this convention we urge the State officials of each State by an unholly desire to prosper at the expense of his neighbor and the community generally, that all they can Instruct all organizers to make that one feature of their lectures until all communities are supplied with ware-

It to destroy business enterprises and houses. "We recommend the following plan for adoption by the convention:

"First. All warehouses in a State should be incorporated under one charter, with the amount of the stockholders in the local warehouses, and thereby increase the capitalization to \$100,000,000.

"Second. Said corporation shall have the power to issue bonds and other forms of credit, and to issue cotton certificates in suitable denominations based on cotton as collateral security, and backed by the credit of the corporation. Said certificates to be issued and placed in circulation in times of necessity, such as the present.

"Third. Said corporation to issue uniform negotiable cotton warehouse receipts for all warehouses under its jurisdiction, and negotiate loans on same either with local or foreign banks.

"Fourth. Said corporation shall once create and maintain a Central Selling Agency for the sale of all cotton placed in the warehouses under its jurisdiction, or those warehouses becoming affiliated with it on agreed terms, and all distressed cotton should be sold through this agency. It shall keep a correct record of each bale of cotton so as to prevent any speculation in cotton by various warehouses, and prevent cotton being sold and reported as being on hand, thereby being counted twice.

"Fifth. It shall provide for a system of co-operative insurance so that cotton can be insured at actual cost to the holder.

"Sixth. Said corporation shall extend and equip the warehouse system at cost to the membership of men when who have fought so valiantly, the world has been taught a lesson, a lesson that will be remembered for many days.

I firmly believe that if there had been no Farmers' Union and no cotton warehouses, that cotton would have gone down to 6 or 7 cents per pound. There was practically no demand for cotton, and if it had been offered freely and placed on the market, a slump of 4 or 5 cents a pound would have been inevitable. It is true that some cotton was forced on the market during this period all over the South, but not enough to materially influence the price. The warehouse has proved to be a bulwark of safety. I was glad to see a lengthy article in The Co-Operator last week, dealing with this question. I naturally feel a pride in the warehouse movement in Texas, as most of the houses were built during my administration as President of the Texas State Union, and I sincerely hope that the movement will continue until every cotton market will have a warehouse of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the community.

The minutes of the National meeting of The Farmers' Union at Memphis, Tenn., at which more than one thousand delegates assembled, representing every cotton growing county in the South, have just come to me through the mail, and these minutes

HAPPY HOMES

During these long winter evenings by your own fireside, why not enjoy life by listening to the delightful music of

DUPLEX

PHONOGRAPH

The greatest musical invention of the age.

No other like it. No other equal to it in size, beauty or tone.

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It is the only

NEW ROSE BABY RAMBLER

A dwarf, compact form of the famous "Orange Baby Rambl'r Rose, growing about 18 inches. It is covered with a profusion of crimson flowers throughout the season. It is never out of bloom. Perfectly hardy. The color is brighter than the "Crimson Rambl'r." Price, 15c each; 2 year plants, 50c each.

WHAT YOU CAN BUY FOR FIFTY CENTS

10 everblooming Roses, no two alike	50c
10 fragrant Geraniums, ten kinds	50c
12 Sweet-scented Gladiolus, twelve kinds	50c
12 Sun-savvy Coleus, fine for beds	50c
10 grand Geraniums, double and single	50c
12 choice Assorted Plants, for pots or bedding	50c
8 Sweet Begonias, flowered and striped	50c
15 mammoth Flowering Verbenas, 15 kinds	50c
15 Giant Imperial Pansies, rich colors	50c
10 Basket and Vase Plants, vines and foliage	50c
10 Sweet Peas, various varieties	50c
15 Gladiolus, orchid flowers	50c
12 Tuberous, dwarf, Pearl and sweet-scented	50c
Any 5 of the above Collections for \$2.00 postpaid, or the entire 13 Sets for \$4.00. Get your friends to club with you and get yours FREE. SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.	

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

Englishman—The sun never sets on England's possessions.

Irish Girl—No, indeed. The good Lord is afraid to trust her in the dark!

GOOD SEED
BRINGS
GOOD CROPS

Our Seeds are not only tested so that we know they will grow, but they are True to Name. Northern grown and big yielders. Everything for field and garden. A big page catalog No. 18 tells all about our TESTED SEEDS.

How to spray fruit-trees; also our line of Sprinklers, Pumps, Poultry Supplies, Special Bordeaux Mixtures, Disparrene, Arsenate of Lead, etc. It is sent free, and if you like it, we will send it to you.

MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO.,
110 So. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Billion Dollar Grass

The greatest grass of the century. Same grows everywhere and yields from 12 to 15 tons of hay, and lots of pasture besides per acre.

CLOVERS

Largest growers of Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy & Grass Seed in America.

Salzer's Catalog

It's the most originalised book published, and is gladly mailed to inquiring purchasers free; or remit 10c and get lots of remarkable farm seed samples, worth a little farm to get a start with.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

SEEDS

Catalogue and Price list for 1908 now ready. If you want good fresh seed, write for it, it is free.

David Hardie Co., Dallas, Texas

TREES THAT GROW

Apple, Peach, Plums 10c, Cherries, 15c, 20c, good bearers, Concord Grapes, 25c per plant, Forest Tree Seed, 15c per plant, 1,000 up. We pay the freight.

GERMAN NURSERIES

GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Box 72, Beatrice, Neb.

TREES AT LOW PRICES

True to name. Free from disease. 20 Grafted Apple-trees for \$1.00. 25 hundred Peach-trees for \$1.00. 25c due bill and catalog free. Fairbury Nurseries Box P, Fairbury, Nebraska.

USE OUR MONEY
A SNAP
FOR LIVE
AGENTS

Establish a pleasant, profitable and lasting business of your own. Be your own boss. We start you in the portrait business when you are not prepared to do it. We are practical men having worked up a system of our own. We are here to help you. What we can do, Free Outfit. Our 245 page book explains everything. Free for 10 days. Consolidated Portrait Co., 200-187 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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Metropolitan
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Dallas and Houston, Texas.

A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION

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

900 TO \$1200 PER ANNUM.

Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, secures civil service examination for its students. It prepares them in a short time and at small expense to pass clerical or stenographic examination. Prompt employment \$900 to \$1200 per year, with rapid promotion. For particulars, fill in.

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old rule in our fathers and mothers' lifetime, and raise plenty of home supplies and feed stuff, instead of following the plow all the year in a cotton patch, and our wives and children handling the hoes and dragging the sacks all year.

Let's quit this raising so much cotton, and raise plenty at home, educate our children, and quit this mortgage and credit business. Stay away from town as much as possible; keep our boys away from town and always have something at home to make our boys industrious and Farmers' Union men.

I love to read the letters in The Co-Operator. I read The Co-Operator and would not be without it.

R. E. BENNINGFIELD,
Forward, Texas.

SISTERLY, WISE COUNSEL.

Editor Co-Operator: Sisters, let's help our husbands stay out of debt. We can do without that new dress or new hat, or a bottle of perfume, for awhile, anyway; so let's eat cornbread and home-made meat until we are independent.

I am a member of Shiloh Local. We have twenty-five good, strong Union men and women.

I certainly agree with Bro. J. M. Mays of San Angelo, Texas, on secrecy. I don't think we ought to publish any business in just every paper.

Come on now, all of you sisters and brothers, and let's patch our old clothes and wear them until we get the minimum price.

Brother Pyle, please do not let us miss a single copy of The Co-Operator, for it is the grandest paper printed.

With best wishes to Co-Operator and its many readers,

MRS. LILLIE CONNER,
Franklin, Texas.

IF YOU KNEW

The merits of the Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble, \$1 bottle two months treatment, sold by Druggist or by mail. Send for testimonials. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2928 Olive Street, St. Louis.

TRUE IN OKLAHOMA.

Editor Co-Operator: We are but few in number, but we feel that we are in the fight and Unionism is our armor. We mean to stand by its principles and advocate its cause to the end.

We hope we will have a race here before this crop is made and be prepared to store our cotton.

We have Union gins all over this country and the farmers patronize them.

Some time ago we read a letter in The Co-Operator from A. N. Pritchard. I have a cousin by that name, I have not heard from for 12 years, who lived at Porte, Ark., and if through Co-Operator this reaches him I would be glad to hear from him.

W. W. ADKISON,
President.

YALE, OKLA.

WELL ORGANIZED.

Editor Co-Operator: We are well organized and in the fight. We have a good warehouse at Greenwood with about 1200 bales of cotton in it. We aim for it to stay right there "Johnny on the speck" until we get 15 cents.

Your good people of Texas may think you are all by yourselves, but you just come over and see.

I want to say hurrah for the good women and young ladies that have been saying so many good things in Co-Operator. Some don't think women ought to join us, but I want to say they are sadly mistaken.

There is no end to the good they can do. I just can't hardly keep from giving the names of some that I think have already done lots of good, but as I am not a married man some will say I am not competent to judge, so I will not say too much.

With best wishes for Co-Operator, I am yours,

J. C. SIDES.

SISTER V. B. TIDWELL.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst, our beloved sister, V. B. Tidwell, on Dec. 27, 1907.

Resolved, That in the death of sister, the recent storm and we are not able to repair at this time.

We do as a small contribution from our brethren throughout the State to help us in time of need. Send all contributions to W. C. Knutson, president, or Warehouse Co's Bank of Mercury, Texas.

W. C. KNUTSON,
President.

Richland Springs, Tex.

CO-OPERATOR THE HOPE IN KENTUCKY.

Editor Co-Operator: You will find postage money order for seven descriptions to your paper, as we call it here, the guide to Unionism. Am doing all I can for your paper and The Farmers Union.

I heartily agree with the brother farmers when it comes to raising our living at home. Let's fall back on the No. 144. We were organized with

I am a member of Sheridan Local

NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR AND FARM JOURNAL

Diversification is All Right But Cotton is the Money Crop

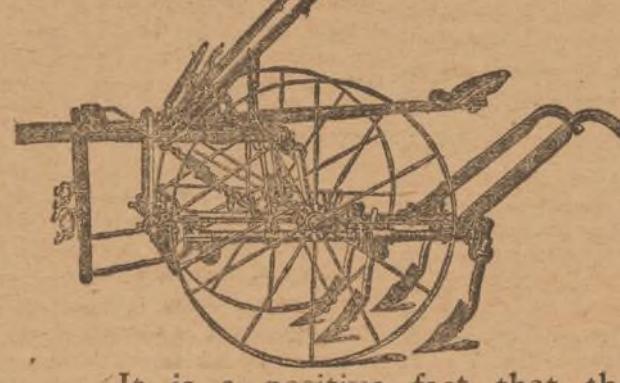
And "Standard" Cultivators and Planters are crop getters.

All Standard Cultivator Frames are constructed to secure greatest rigidity with least "trappiness." Greatest strength with least weight. We do not believe 50 or 60 unnecessary pounds put into a cultivator helps the team pull it all day.

It may be truthfully said that one of the first things to be considered when selecting a cultivator is the question of simplicity. An implement of many useless parts is not simple and is not durable; and if not durable, it is expensive and therefore undesirable.

Examine closely the cut. Each part has a distinctive and necessary part to perform; there is not one useless piece.

To determine which is the best, set down in your mind that which you know you don't want in a cultivator—and likewise that what you do want, then you can easily determine which is the best for you.

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).

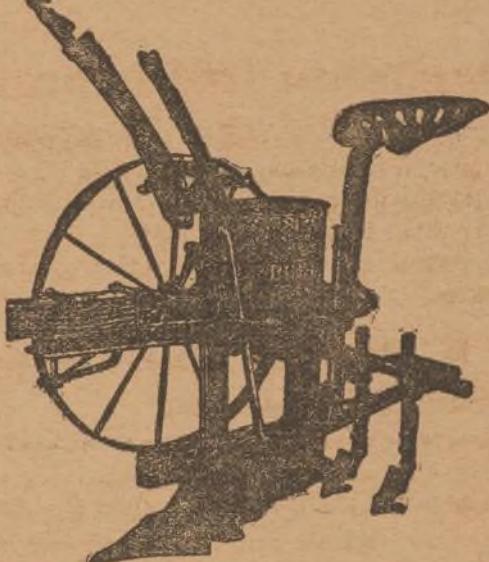
Remember that every "drop" missed by a planter

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.

PERFECTION EARLY COTTON

The product of ten years selection and care offered to planters for first time. A big boll 36 per cent lint. Silky, strong fiber. Almost straight. Average planting 12 bolls on 8 acres; began to open in July; all open by Sept. 25. One acre planted June 3, after crop of cabbage, yielded 1024 pounds lint. All open October 29th. Have secured seed from originator. Price \$2.50 per bu.

MCKAY SEED COMPANY
Headquarters for Long Staples
JACKSON MISS

people of Bosque County, to wake them up to their Union duties.

We are still holding the most of our cotton in the warehouse. A good many non-union men are holding also.

He is a man and Albert McCauley, a man, of old Webster County, Mississippi, my old home, this is E. Z. Jones talking. Hurrah for The Farmers' Union! We are taking the day in the Lone Star State of Texas. We have more members and more warehouses than any other State in these United States.

I love to read the letters from my old State, old Mississippi. So come on, boys and ladies, with your good letters to The Co-Operator.

Success to the editor.

E. Z. JONES,
Mosheim, Texas.
President.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Editor Co-Operator: I think your paper is the best farm paper in the world.

We have over fifty members and have a warehouse in Houston; most of the farmers are holding their cotton for the minimum price.

We must live at home this year and stay out of debt; that is what I'm going to try to do.

T. T. DANDY,
Woodland, Miss.

LITTLE UNION GIRL.

Editor Co-Operator: Usery Local is progressing nicely. I am not a member, but my papa is a strong Union man. He attends his Local regularly. The Union is holding its cotton for 15 cents.

With best wishes to the Co-Operator and its many readers.

MARY PRATT,
Lockhart, La.

THE GREATEST PAPER.

Editor Co-Operator: I love the Union and have belonged to it nearly three years. I trust every Union man will be able to hold his cotton for the minimum price in this, the new year, 1908. Now ladies, do your best, your very best, to help your husbands hold their cotton this year. We will have a hard fight, but the victory shall be ours.

MRS MARY FORTENBERRY.

WANT SECRECY.

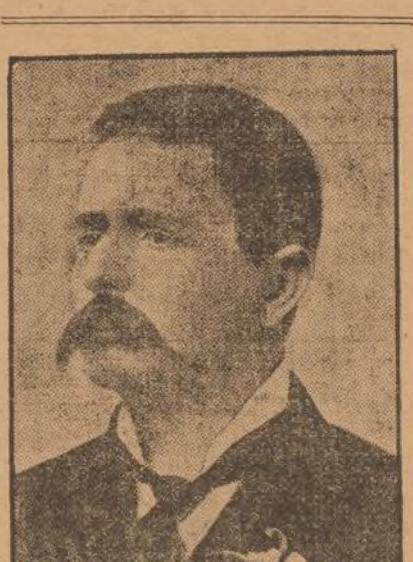
To the Co-Operator: Eolian Local Union in regular session voted unanimously for the secret plan The Co-Operator proposes.

Hit them a little harder Mr. O. P. Pyle.

We hold a little cotton yet that no one can get for less than 15 cents. W. F. MORGAN, Gatesville, Tex.

BEES BEES
Do you keep bees? If you don't you should, for there is nothing that will pay you better according to the amount invested; that is, if you will use improved hives and supplies. Write us to-day for our 64-page catalogue telling all about bee supplies and how to keep bees. Address:

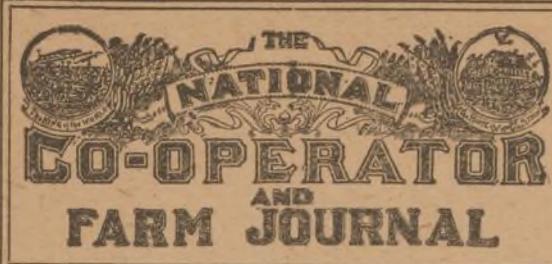
W. F. MORGAN, Gatesville, Tex.



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

So many of our people have written for us to buy vehicles and harnesses, and we have decided to have a large engraved picture made on appropriate paper, 13x25. 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 that 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, Texas.



**THE
NATIONAL
CO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL**

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, 1908,
at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, under the
Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.



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

ALLIED PRINTING
TRADES UNION COUNCIL
DALLAS, TEXAS

FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

This schedule of prices was agreed upon at the National Convention of the Farmers' Union held at Little Rock, September 3, 1907, and all members are expected to maintain them during the year 1907-1908. The key to success in this organization is Controlled Marketing. Don't dump your crop on the market the month you harvest it. Help to make these prices standard by refusing to sell for less. Organize and stay organized!

Cotton, middling, per lb.....\$ 15
Wheat, No. N. red, per bu..... 100
Corn, No. 2, per bu..... 35
Cotton seed, per ton..... 2000
Do not sell for less.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

Let us be careful.

Put ourselves in shape where we can demand minimum indeed and in truth.

It is ever onward and upward, and anyone who gets in the way must be sent to the rear.

No man can afford to make up his mind too hastily. When he does this, he is generally sorry for it.

Read the letter headed "Alliance Wheelhorse" that appears elsewhere in this issue of Co-Operator. It is full of thought and gives many lessons learned from experience.

Cotton grading should be taught in all schools where it is possible to be taught. All State Agricultural schools should teach it. We do not know what we have after we have produced it.

From far-away Washington The Co-Operator gets cheering reports of the good work being done, and, also, the good work The Co-Operator is doing for the cause there. Truly, this is a great National organization.

No great structure can be built without a little trouble now and then on the way. If there were no obstacles to encounter the victory would not be worth the getting. Let us keep up the work, for this, a business organization.

Set steady in the boat. There's two sides to every question. A sensible man will not make up his mind till both sides are heard; a fool will rush in where an angle would fear to tread. Let us be careful always to know what we are doing.

State Business Agent A. H. O'Keefe of the Texas State Union, was over from Fort Worth one day last week. He is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for the building of warehouses on short notice. Write him when you get ready to build.

Have you given that mortgage yet? If not, manage some way not to do it. There is a way around it. No man can be the free and independent American citizen he should be

and give a mortgage on his crop from year to year. Let us quit it.

The theory of controlled marketing has come to stay. If we should fail in our efforts now and then, it should not discourage us. We will only profit by the mistakes and not make them again. We are wiser now than we were a few months ago.

A brother asks us the question whether or not it is proper to elect people to office in an organization who do not know what they have after they have produced it. We would say that it surely would be a good thing if the officials were posted on these matters.

Instead of sittin' down and sittin', we should be gettin' up and gettin'. There is much work to be done. He who professes to be a Farmers' Union man and will not work at it, makes only a noise and a profession. He is only the shadow without the substance.

Let us get ready for the great fight which must come this year. If we lie idly by, we may get into serious trouble. The Texas Executive Committee should formulate a plan now for the proper marketing of our next crop. After the crop is on us it will be too late. They should get busy.

Don't forget that it is a warehouse and not politics you want in your community. If politics and politicians would have saved us we would have been in the New Jerusalem of financial prosperity long ago. The politicians however, will not save us. They will save themselves. Oh, the pie counter.

Panics will not always be with us. If it had not been for the made-to-order panic, we certainly would have succeeded in establishing our minimum price long ago. As it was, we kept the price from going down, down, down, so low that we have a night-mare when we contemplate it. We have saved the day and saved to the South millions of dollars.

National President Chas. S. Barrett of Georgia, was in Dallas in company with National Committeeman W. S. Miller, of Texas, one day last week. They were on their way home from the Kansas State Union meeting at Hutchison. Both of them say that the work is progressing both in the field and in the organization. The organization is growing and influence every day.

The American Society of Equity seems to be in a bad way and is threatened with absolute dissolution. It seems that it is all caused by an official paper; the officials could not and cannot agree among themselves. Now, let all the eligible members join The Farmers' Union where we have no official paper to wreck us. The National Union at Little Rock last September, by a unanimous vote, declared against an official paper. They have always been a failure and a source of trouble, and always will be.

We judge a tree by its fruits. This is scriptural and therefore it is the very essence of truth and good sense. If a man points out to you a peach or an apple tree in your orchard and tells you the tree is worthless; that it will not bear good fruit nor much of a yield, but if year by year that tree goes on budding and blooming in season and at the right time bringing forth rich, luscious peaches or mellow delicious apples, as the case may be, you will wisely judge the tree by its fruits and not by what this man has told you, or listen to similar tales from other people. In other words, be just to the tree and judge it by what it shows for itself, not by what people say.

Did you ever see a well drilled, well disciplined military company go through the drill? The movements were all in perfect rhythm and cadence and the men moved like machines, every one doing the same thing exactly at the same time. On another part of the field a company of raw recruits were being taught the elementary principles of the drill. They were as awkward as hogs on ice. Every man was acting for himself, no harmony, no concert of movement. This is exactly the way it is in any organization. There must be unity of action, harmony of sentiment, oneness of purpose, otherwise confusion and failure result. The Farmers' Union, when it becomes like the well drilled company, each member understanding the principles of the Order; each member keeping in mind the obligations he has solemnly taken, and each one living strictly and entirely up to these principles and obligations, we will win everything we undertake to do. Can we not do this?

Some Union members sometimes complain over the questions of dues to their Locals, to the State and to the National Union. The

latter is uniform, for all the States, but dues vary in the States. In Washington the initiation fee is \$5 and the same amount for annual dues to the Locals, and some of the Tennessee and Kentucky Locals charge from \$2 to \$4 per month in the busy season. These people are Unionists from love of the cause and have the spirit that insures success. Strange, is it not, that here in the South, where the only agricultural monopoly of all the world is raised, that Union members are in so many instances reluctant about their dues, and stranger still, is it, that any Southern farmer, knowing as each one does know, that The Farmers' Union will enable them to get a just and paying price for their cotton, will stay out of it. It is pitifully small to profit by the effort of others and yet refuse them help, when by helping you could make those efforts so much more certain and profitable.

WANTED IN KENTUCKY.

Paducah, Ky., Feb. 18, 1908.

Dear Bro. Pyle: Kentucky is coming to the front. I am working day and night in this great work. I want you to do me a favor. You have promised me that when you got time you would come to Kentucky and make several speeches. We need you now and you are the man we need. Please write me that you will come and I will make the dates. We need you. Fraternally,

R. L. BARNETT.

Yes, I will try to go to Kentucky for a few days. My business is demanding, it seems, all of my time, and it is hard for me to get away. I have been in most of the Southern States working for this great organization, but have never yet been in Kentucky. My friendship for you, Bro. Barnett, will cause me to go to your assistance if possible. Fraternally,

O. P. PYLE.

A LITTLE CHILD WRITES.

Liberty Hill, Tex., Feb. 20, 1908.
Editor Co-Operator:

I love to read The Co-Operator. I think we should all do our part. We know you are doing yours. Mama is holding her cotton for 15 cents. My dear papa died Jan. 11, 1908. Our home is so lonesome. I have to work in the field and do not think it is a disgrace.

Your friend,

MARY LINDER.

Brave little girl; brave mother. Father gone, but the mother so imbued with the spirit of Unionism that she holds firm to our announced principles, even if privations be her lot. Against such devotion as this, nothing can prevail. No, I do not think, Mary, that your working in the field is a disgrace to you; it is, rather, a star in your crown; but the system which forces our little girls and our women into the cotton fields is a disgrace. What a marvelous monopoly we have in the South in our cotton crop. We clothe the world, and yet, our women and our little girls, thousands of them, are forced into the fields to produce this crop. And, the more they produce, under our system of distribution, the less is realized for it, that is, a small crop will sell for more than a large one will. Co-Operator editor hopes to see the day when conditions will be so just that not a lady in all this Southland will be forced to work in the cotton fields. I sincerely hope, Miss Mary, that you will not have to do such work long.

EDITOR.

THE COTTON ASSOCIATION.

The National meeting of the Cotton Association was held in Dallas last week. It was not largely attended, which was a great disappointment to all, and it came near going to pieces entirely. There had developed a radical and a conservative element in the organization. Some of them wanted to do away with all kinds of exchanges and have no information concerning the speculative market whatever, while the other element, led by President Harvie Jordan, were in favor of what they call legitimate exchanges, whatever they may be. Jordan had declared that he would not accept the place again, but, when it came to the election of president, it was soon seen that unless Jordan could be prevailed on to accept the place the organization would go to pieces entirely.

Indeed, Walter Clark, of Mississippi, who was nominated for the presidency, declared that it was his opinion that the best thing to do was to disorganize until such a time when the people would rally to the organization and appreciate its efforts. He was made vice-president without opposition. The Co-Operator is not a knocker and has never been, but it does seem to us that the boys should have taken the advice of Bro. Clark and disbanded. If The Farmers' Union is traveling the right road, there is no special use for the Cotton Association. Every member of the Cotton Association who is illigible should join The Farmers'

Union, and help us perfect the plans and complete the work so well begun. The Association can not permanently exist with its mixed membership. The only way for the farmers and the business men to stay together is for them to stay apart, in separate organizations. The Farmers' Union is on the right road, has a large and constantly growing membership. There is no use for both organizations to try to do the same work. Let the Cotton Association, if it is to live and be a factor for good, be made up of business men only, who believe in the principle of controlled marketing and are willing to give of their time and their means to help bring about this happy condition.

A FALSE PROPHET.

In the Sunday issue of the Houston (Texas) Chronicle of Nov. 10, 1907, an individual signing himself T. C. Randall, and writing from Temple, Texas, emptied himself of about 850 words, and as Hamlet said, "Words, words, words." It may seem a little late to be referring to what a man had to say over three months ago, but we have had the article all these months just waiting to see how false a prophet this would prove Mr. Randall to be. We knew when we read his screed that he was either utterly ignorant of what he was writing about, or else self-interest prompted him to urge the propositions he set forth, and we are inclined to believe now that both were important factors in his proceeding.

This "wise guy," animadverting upon the farmers because they did not sell their cotton, said: "The farmers, with a certain fortune within their grasp, refused a price which assured them a golden return for their toil and stored the product of their farms for a minimum value of 15 cents per pound," and he further charges the farmers, because they were holding their cotton, with "entering upon a campaign of the wildest kind of gambling in actual cotton." And again, he says, declaring 15 cents for middling cotton to be a prohibitive price, "it was easy to forecast the ultimate result and the bursting of The Farmers' Union bubble, was a foregone conclusion."

It is evident that in this prediction of the bursting of The Farmers' Union "bubble" as our Theodore Price is pleased to term it, "the wish was father to the thought."

Is it true that the farmers who have held to the cotton have "obtained a certain fortune within their grasp" when it is a fact that cotton has gradually advanced during the past two months? Would they, could they have realized "a certain fortune" if they had turned their cotton loose during the times Mr. Randall wrote (the first third of November) when the entire country was in the throes of the panic and money was tied up everywhere and every interest dead? Would not the market have been almost instantly glutted and prices have dropped down to 3 and 4 cents a pound? A man with brains enough to get in out of the rain must know such would have been the case.

And the proposition that because a farmer holds his cotton to get the price he thinks it is worth, he is a gambler, would be absurd, supinely ridiculous, if it were not assinine. A farmer's cotton is the yield of his land, the return for his toil and is his own, and can a man not do what he pleases with his own? May he not ask whatever price he pleases for it? May he not refuse to sell at all, at any price? Whom does he wrong when he exercises these rights?

Whom would the farmers have benefited by selling their cotton at any time during the fall and December of last year? Neither themselves nor the general public. Money was tight and the market would have been glutted in half the time it would have been under other circumstances, and only prices less than cost of production could have been obtained. Is it to the interest of the public at large, to the spinner himself, for prices of cotton to recede below cost of production?

Mr. Randall says 15 cents was an exorbitant and prohibitive price to ask for middling cotton. How does Mr. Randall know this? The records show that cotton was selling at 13 9-16 cents on October 7, 1907, when the conspiracy was launched to keep the farmer from getting his own prices for his cotton. This was practically at the end of a crop of 13,600,000 bales, according to Government figures, and the beginning of the marketing of a crop, at outside figures, less than 12,000,000 bales. Then why should 15 cents be deemed a prohibitive price for middling cotton, the cost of production considered?

The fact is, The Farmers' Union by holding cotton has saved the day. It has proven itself to be a bulwark of safety in the direst danger.

Has "The Farmers' Union bubble" burst? Not by a large majority. It is the healthiest "bubble" that ever sparkled and is iridescent in the sunlight of hope, of courage and of success. Go on holding your cotton, boys, and let the heathen rage.

GOOD ROADS.

Co-Operator submitted some remarks last week in the article on the first page, on the country's transportation facilities in its riverways and railroads.

The basis of all transportation facilities is good country roads. Rivers nor even railroads can pass in front of every farmer's door, but country roads do, therefore to be available and really equal to the demands the public must make upon them, these country roads must be good roads—roads that are possible every day in the year, no matter what the character of weather and just as passable in bad as in good weather.

It is a fact that France has the best and most complete road system of any of the Nations of earth, but they have cost money. Indeed, France has spent upon the principal highways, that is the "National routes," comprising 23,656 miles in length, more than \$300,000,000, or an average of \$12,681 per mile. There are also roads in France constructed and maintained by local authorities, but they are very inferior to the "National routes."

Why are these French highways so superior to the roads in other countries is a natural question. Consul-General Skinner in his official report to the United States Government, says it is "due to the fact that the construction and maintenance of the principal roads is carried on under the supervision of a corps of experts in road-construction, who find in their profession opportunities for advancement and distinction such as could not and does not exist under a local road administration. French roads are good, not because of any superiority of road making material, nor because the French people possess any special talent for road building, but because the initiative in matters pertaining to the public highways is taken by highly-trained engineers and administrators, under the direction of the National Government.

"The superiority of these roads over those constructed or maintained by the local authorities is very marked, but even the local roads are kept in good condition, so that the standard French road is one upon which in a rolling country a draft horse hauling a load of 3,300 pounds is expected to travel 20 miles per day. This fact alone will serve to indicate the difference between the roads in France and those of the United States, where the load hauled by one horse over the average level country road is 1,400 pounds, and the roads with 5 per cent. grades only 1,000 pounds."

You will see from the above figures how much a horse can haul on a first-class French road, 3,300 pounds, and go twenty miles a day, while the most he can draw on the best roads in this country is 1,400 pounds, less than one-half by 250 pounds. It will take very little calculation to show how much the first-class road will save in time, and therefore in money, to the farmer and how short a time it would take a mile of such road to pay for itself. It is not expected that the Federal Government in this country should build country roads—though it did build one that is historical—nor could you very readily make people believe it is the province of a State Government to do so, but is the duty of the several county governments to do so, and when they do so, how to do it should be the important and controlling question and the easy answer to that is to pursue the policy of the French Government in putting the work into the hands of skilled, expert road engineers.

Now nearly every State in the American Union—perhaps every one of them—has an agricultural college or university where the farmer boys and young men are given widespread opportunities to acquire a complete knowledge of scientific farming and other things pertaining to the farming business. Every one of these agricultural institutions should have a "School of Bridges and Roads" which is the basis of the French system. This French school is one of the finest technical colleges in the world, where engineers are trained for positions in the public road administrative system," says Consul-General Skinner.

The United States Agricultural Department has a "Bureau of Public Roads," but it has not been aided financially sufficiently for it to amount to much yet.

The public road question is one The Farmers' Union could well take into careful consideration. The farmers alone are affected by bad roads or good ones, as the case may be, and they are the people to study the question and take action. Beyond question bad roads cost the farmers of these United States untold millions of dollars every year. What good is a large crop and an excellent market if you can not get your products to market when it is rainy weather. Your telephone may announce to you that "cotton is 18 cents for middling today," or "No. 2 wheat is \$1.50," or "corn is \$1.00" when the mud on your road to town is up to the hubs of your wagons and you can not get your produce to the market town? The character of roads in a community, it is said, is a fair index to the enterprise of the people.

'TWILL HELP YOU

Woman's Relief

Cardul, the woman's remedy, has been known for many years as "Woman's Relief."

"Twill help you, if you are a sufferer from any of the ills peculiar to women, which can be reached by medicine. Why? Because it has done that for many thousands of sick women, as grateful letters from them, received every day, clearly describe.

For headache, backache, pressing-down pains,

nervousness, irritability, and other symptoms of general female weakness, Cardul has been found quick and safe relief.

Mrs. R. L. Denney, of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "I think Cardul is far ahead of anything for weak women. It does me more good than any medicine I have ever taken."

Sold everywhere. Try it.

FREE BOOK FOR LADIES
ory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Take CARDUL

Home Circle Department

MRS. RAYMOND'S EXPERIMENT.

The maid of all work had left without any warning, and Mrs. Raymond was confronted one morning with the perplexing problem of feeding five hungry mouths, besides keeping the rest of the domestic machinery in good running order.

Desperately she sought to bring order out of chaos by apportioning a certain amount of work to each child.

Elsie was to dust and keep the rooms in order and make the beds. Kitte was to clear off the table and do the dishes, and Dick was to bring in the kindlings, fill the kitchen coal-hod and shake the furnace.

A girl is not easily procured in the country, and the mother knew that this state of affairs might be of long duration; so she wisely promised each child 25 cents a week, provided they performed their duties well and regularly, without any nagging or reminding on her part.

"It is only an experiment, and I have my apprehension," she confided to a friend, after the regime had been in operation for about a week.

The friend smiled, but gave little encouragement. She had tried a similar plan, without remuneration, however,

and it had proved a dead hand, she said.

But Mrs. Raymond had considerable confidence in her paying scheme. If a teaspoon of butter in a baking dish at the end of the week Kitty's dishes and melt. Next add a layer of bread came to table sticky, or a day's dust crumbly, then one of grated cheese, was found collected upon the piano and upon this break the desired number and polished tables under Elsie's supervision, or if Dick forgot some morning to fill the coal hod, the non-appearance of the quarter of a dollar on Saturday night soon set things right again. And Mrs. Raymond informed her friend, after three months' trial, that her domestic machinery was running much more harmoniously and economically than it ever had done, and that a domestic in the family was no longer a necessity.

HEALTH HINTS.

It is foolish and unnecessary for most people to get housed up for the winter. The human animal can not hibernate.

Keep the mouth closed when out of doors or when going from one room to a room of colder temperature, breathing through the nose.

Ventilate your sleeping rooms, where you spend one-third of your lives. Too many people poison themselves with the noxious exhalations of the night hours.

Don't try to prevent colds and illness by cuddling. Create a vigorous, healthy body by proper eating, proper exercise, proper clothing, proper bathing, and by proper medication if ill.

Under-woolens should be as heavy as needed for warmth, but of loose texture and loose fitting. Such garments are warmer than tight-woven ones which are impervious to moisture.

The skin is the great regulator of bodily warmth. If kept clean and active it contracts on exposure to cold and keeps the warmth in. If allowed to become clogged with dirt or excretions its regulation function is lost and it radiates heat as does any solid body. For this reason daily cool baths

throughout the winter are advisable for all except the very feeble or aged.

The true philosophy of curing the cold-catching tendency is to educate the body to bear all inevitable exposures without harm. Begin by making the feet warm, and the whole body into a natural circulation and glow every day, twice a day, if possible.

FOR THE GROWING GIRL.

When the sheer white dresses of the growing girl are found to be much too short when taken out in the spring, they may be lengthened with very little material so as to be an improvement over the original design. If no lace was used originally on the frock, turn a very small hem at the bottom, make a hem of the required width and lengthen the skirt of another piece, and join with insertion. For the dress that is lace trimmed, when the lace can not be matched, hemstitch a narrow hem in the bottom of the skirt; take another piece of material, put a wide hem in the bottom and hemstitch a narrow hem in the top. Join the two narrow hems by catchstitching through the openings made by the hemstitching. The effect is very pretty, and the victory is ours.

Let us stand heart to heart and clasping hands, united, all united, now and united forever.

Success to the Union and may long live The Co-Operator.

C. T. LADSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Atlanta Constitution.

News announcement is made elsewhere of the appointment of Mr. C. T. Ladson by President Charles S. Barrett to the position of general counsel to The National Farmers Union.

Mr. Ladson has for some months been freely consulted by the officers of The Farmers Union in such legal matters as have arisen pertaining to the welfare of the organization, the broadening scope of which has been such as to justify the selection of a permanent official to direct such work as usually devolves upon the general counsel of a great organization. Mr. Ladson's familiarity with the work of The Farmers Union, growing out of his association with its officers, in giving attention to such legal features as have been submitted to him, renders the appointment as one which was to have been taken as a matter of course, after the organization had decided that it was wise to create a permanent position of this kind.

Again let me ask all Union brethren to consider the question of secrecy in our work as being one of great importance. This question has been introduced and discussed several times in our Local, and we consider it one of vital importance.

Oak Hill Local was one among the first to be organized in the State, and for some time we moved very slowly, but finally we got together and built a hall of our own.

We have about thirty-five male members. We have initiated twice this number, but since other Locals were organized near us, several got demits and moved to a more convenient Local. We have fifteen lady members, which we are very proud to state.

Let us all attend our Local meetings regularly and be loyal to the cause, and the victory is ours.

Let us stand heart to heart and clasping hands, united, all united, now and united forever.

Success to the Union and may long live The Co-Operator.

WILLIAM BURT.

Wilton, Ark.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional tendency in this trouble. Mrs. E. J. Summers, Box W, Notre Dame, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions.

Send no money, but write her today if you want to know more about it. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

GROWING IN INDIANA.

Editor Co-Operator: The

Editor National Co-Operator: The

Editor Farmers' Education Local, Co-

Editor Co-Operator: The

Editor Farmers' Education Local, Co-

Poultry Department

SOFT SHELLED EGGS.

The poultry raiser no doubt wonders what causes the presence of so many soft-shelled eggs at this time of the year. Some of the eggs are entirely without shells while on others the shells are so thin and frail that they break very easily. With this trouble generally goes the habit of eating eggs by the hens. Broken eggs tempt the hens to partake, and when they once get a taste it does not take them long to acquire the habit of breaking the shell and eating both shell and contents whenever they desire.

Where the habit is acquired without first an egg or two being broken, the blame can correctly be laid to a lack

of lime in the bird's ration. Laying hens require lime and other material in the formation of egg shells, and if these materials are not supplied the appetite will cause the hen to seek them in the egg shell.

The birds should have plenty of lime where it is easily obtained, whether they are addicted to the habit of egg-eating or laying soft-shelled eggs or not. This will go a long way toward preventing either of these troubles. In addition to this they should have an abundance of grit, especially the sharp grits, such as broken or crushed oyster shell. This material can be obtained for a cent a pound or less of the local dealer, and a dime's worth will last the laying birds a long time.

BUILDING UP SIZE AND VIGOR.

I have had White Leghorns for years. I selected this kind because of their beauty and utility, combined with noble carriage and other desirable traits. I long ago determined to try to produce a larger fowl than the standard type of the Leghorn family. This I succeeded in doing by constantly and carefully selecting eggs for hatching from my very best specimen birds only, and also by always breeding for points. After a short course of experimenting on the above line, I began to obtain the desired results. My fowls increased materially in size, while at the same time my constant selection of the best laying strains among my flocks kept showing a steady increase in egg production that was most gratifying. Now after these years of patient work I find that I have a strain that is unexcelled in the desired points of increased size of body and laying qualities. Of course I do not claim that all my eggs hatch out perfect chicks, but that the general average shows a decided gain, fixed in the direction of size of body and prolific laying qualities.

You requested me to give a statement of my method of care and feed, etc. I have my ranges in my apple orchard, where there is plenty of good room and shade in hot weather. I keep the houses perfectly clean, and feed only good sound grains and fresh, sweet mill stuffs, thereby securing the highest quality and flavor both of eggs and poultry for table use. I also find that by using only such grains as above stated, my eggs are far stronger in vitality and high hatching percentage than eggs produced by equally good hens fed all manner of rations, some good, some sour and mouldy, such as is too often supplied to laying fowls; this is a point that I am sure deserves attention of poultry raisers. I keep a supply of all kinds of grit always before my flocks, and fresh, clean water is not neglected; green bone is fed regularly and moderately in winter. Instead of using straw for scratching purposes I provide clean, sharp sand, which I find preferable to straw from a sanitary point of view.

POULTRY

Rhode Island Red Eggs
SINCE COMB
I make a specialty of Rhode Island Reds and raise only the best. Farm raised, stout, healthy birds.
EGGS \$2 per dozen
GOOD HATCH GUARANTEED
WILL C. Allen, Lometa, Tex.

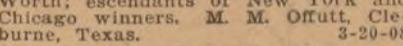
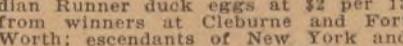
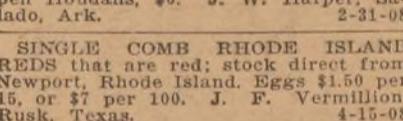
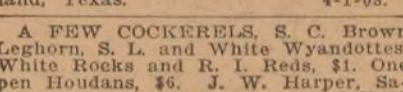
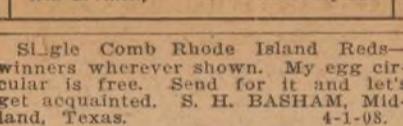
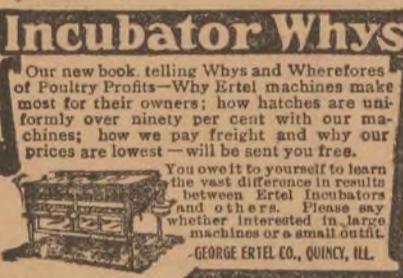
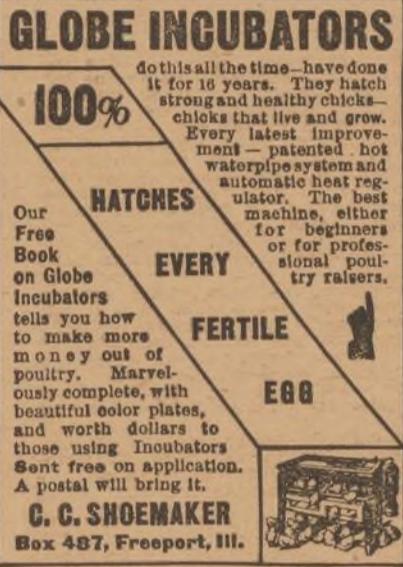
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS that are red; stock direct from Newport, Rhode Island. Eggs \$1.50 per dozen, or \$7 per 100. J. F. Vermillion, 4-15-08, Rusk, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs, from best strains in America. Winners wherever shown. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. Indian River duck eggs at \$2 per dozen. Winners at Fort Worth; descendants of New York and Chicago winners. M. M. Ottum, Cleburne, Texas. 3-20-08

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Black Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Pekin ducks. Write for prices. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Texarkana, Texas.

R. I. REDS (the kind that win in Texas), eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Eggs from pen containing prize winners only \$3.00 for 15. Dr. Dickason, Lampasas, Tex. TF



\$5,000 Reward

will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether or chloroform or their derivatives in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies.

This reward is offered because certain unscrupulous persons make false statements about these remedies. It is understood that this reward applies only to goods purchased in the open market, which have not been tampered with.

Dr. Miles' remedies cure by their strengthening and invigorating effect upon the nervous system, and not by weakening the nerves.

"I consider that there are no better remedies put forth than Dr. Miles' Nervine, Anti-Pain Pills, and Nerve and Liver Pills. We have used them for years, and recommend them to many others. My wife is using the Nervine and consider it the best medicine in the world. A lady friend of mine, who was almost a total nervous wreck, through my most solicitous care, has received a bottle of the Nervine with wonderful results. WM. CROME, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. If falls, he will return your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

EQUALIZE SCHOOL TAXES.

Editor Co-Operator: To maintain the public schools we must pay taxes, but it is in my opinion very unjust when there are thousands and thousands of people to bear the burden of all the masses.

I do not mean that we should stop paying taxes, but I do think that every man that has a child to go to school should pay a school tax. What we pay school tax that would enable us want is better schools and longer to have at least one high school in terms. Which calls for more money, every precinct, which is sadly needed. Now, the farmers are taxed to the full. I would be glad for some of the limit of their ability, still there is an sisters or brothers to express their ever increasing demand on them for opinions on this subject and let us the school fund. It doesn't make any see if something cannot be done. Our Local was organized February 7, 1907. We now have fifty-five members or the school is cut short. Then bers, twenty of them being ladies.

With best wishes for The Farmers Union and Co-Operator I will close. I enjoy the letters in Co-Operator so much.

EMILY SERRES.
Fairbanks, Tex.

FIGHT ON FOR VICTORY.

Editor Co-Operator: Midway Local Union passed resolutions recommending that the minimum price for farm products be fixed by The National Union, and be kept strictly secret.

Our Union believes in Unionism strictly. We believe that there is too much of Union business going out in print for the world to see and know what we are doing.

Our Farmers Union has a ware-

house containing between 600 and 700 bales of cotton and there is quite a number of the farmers that have their cotton stored in private warehouses.

Whereas, Death has called from our mids, Dr. G. W. Gooch on January 29th, 1908.

Resolved, That Ellison Ridge Local Union extends its sympathy to his bereaved family and that we have lost a true Union man and officer.

He stood out boldly for the principles of Unionism.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, one sent to his family and one to The National Co-Operator.

J. M. GILCHRIST.
For Committee.

Thorndale, Tex.

Some booze fighters begin it by battling with the grip.

We Have A Home That You Can Own

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

LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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

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

With diversified farming the time is more fully and profitably utilized and land values are sure to double in value during the same period. Therefore, those who invest in land to-day are not speculating on the possibilities of land rising in price. Good cheap land areas are gradually narrowing down and the time to purchase is now. There are a number of tracts of land in the country that offer advantages to investors, renters and young farmers seeking land holdings.

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

There has never been in the United States a greater movement in cheap lands than the present season. Railroads everywhere report crowds of landseekers, which has made it necessary to not only add extra cars, but in many instances to run extra trains. There is no question about the advisability of buying cheap land. Even if you do not want to move upon it at once you should by all means investigate the matter with a view to buying simply to get the benefit of the advance in land values.

Every reader knows personally of dozens of instances where people have made big money buying cheap lands. See what you could have made if you had bought land right around your own home twenty years ago. There are just as big opportunities to-day. Land will advance more the next few years than in the last twenty because cheap lands are getting scarce and there will never be but one crop of land.

We have had many letters asking for advice in the matter of location, where to buy, how to buy, terms, etc. Feeling that our readers would be interested in the matter, we have carefully investigated the whole subject, prices, soils, crops, rainfall, prospects of advance, etc. There is new land in localities where a single crop will pay all except the first payment on the land. There is land which can be bought to-day at from \$8 to \$12 per acre which is sure to advance rapidly. Hundreds of thousands of acres have advanced \$2 to \$5 per acre during the past twelve months. It is still advancing. There is land which is as fer-

tile as any land in America on which only a small first payment need be made in the beginning, with very easy terms on the balance. There is good land which can be secured at very low figures adjoining a quarter of government land. The quarter owned by some land company can be bought now by small payment down and then in two, three, five or more years you can move onto this quarter and some member of your family can homestead the adjoining government quarter. There are lands which can be farmed the very first season and large crops raised.

There are good fertile lands which can be bought on small payment down and small annual payments until paid for. This enables hired men or other salaried men, young men not married, etc., to buy a quarter and get it paid for before moving onto it.

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

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

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

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

A GREAT COUNTRY.

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

SOIL.

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

WATER.

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

CROPS.

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

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

RAINFALL.

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

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

CLIMATE.

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

SAND STORMS.

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

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

Editor, National Co-Operator & Farm Journal,

11 & 12 Gaston Building,

Dallas, Texas.

TO AWAKEN INTEREST.

Open Meetings with Discussions of Live Topics and Drawing Out the Young to Effort.

The National Co-Operator: Mesquite Local Union, Greer County, Oklahoma, is about four years old and is alive and has been since its organization. It being the wish of the Local that we cast our mite with the writers of The Co-Operator, I will tell how we manage the Local and its affairs.

We see the need of secrecy at the present by the past. If our Union had been as secret as other classes of business, especially the spinners we would have fared better.

Getting back to the point, if we use the tactics of secrecy as it should be, no one would know our minimum price on any goods we had to sell. If this had been kept a secret last year at this time or many days before we would have got our price for our Union. If we get a speaker from some other community or State, he is bound to be Local at some other point, but the human family wants something called new as a big gun. So they most always say, "we want to get a big speaker from somewhere for such and such an occasion."

I think the thing to do in our grand organization is to take the young men and our boys of our neighborhood and make orators, writers and leaders of them. If your neighborhood does not take hold of the young, it is a certain fact, if it is in them and is not brought out, they will drift to some other locality where the fathers and older heads will encourage them to make the start to say their first speech or write their first piece for liberty's grand cause. The young must be trained to lead the battle after the older ones pass the reins of the noble cause over to them. So, brother Unionist, teach and train the young in the way they should go.

By the open meeting we get the outsider interested for his interest and the welfare of his children and the consequence is we make in some new applications to ballot on in our next meeting.

Success to The Co-Operator and its many readers.

L. P. TYLER,
President.

L. A. CORNELL,
Secretary.

Looney, Okla.

The Union is strongest and largest where the Co-Operator is read most.

A NEW COTTON GRADING SCHOOL FOR DALLAS, TEXAS.

We are pleased to announce to the Cotton Growers of the South that the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas, Texas, has opened a new department, and will from now on teach the grading of cotton in a scientific and thorough manner. The past few years has demonstrated beyond any question the necessity of the Cotton Growers, and especially the men engaged in our cotton warehouses, being able to judge and grade cotton accurately. In fact, our business colleges have received a great many inquiries in regard to such a department, and we take pleasure in stating to our subscribers and readers that Messrs. W. W. Darby and A. Ragland, who are the proprietors of the college, are men of standing and will give a thorough course in this department.

Any of our readers who are interested in knowing the terms and would like to have any other information in regard to this department should write the Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, Texas, direct and they will give the full particulars.

IS FARMING A BUSINESS.

Editor Co-Operator: As we often hear the words used, "the business men," it sounds to me like farming is not a business. Now I'm one farmer that believes it is a business because we follow it for a living.

If any man wants to succeed in any business he must be attentive to it. Don't we, as farmers, lose too much time from our business in going to town, when we could stay at home? If we have nothing to do on the farm we could be fixing up our places.

Brother farmers, you who are guilty of going to town lounging around on the streets, keeping your teams standing fighting flies all day, don't you think it would pay you to stay at home and help your wife build her's nests, if you haven't anything else to do that would pay better? I used to live in town and know that some men go to town at least once a week and buy some things they could do without.

To one and all, I say, stay at home this year, only when we have to go off and make farming our business and sure to raise plenty of corn and everything we need on our places and try to get out of debt.

I belong to Salt Fork Union. We are little in number, but have big ways and we are going to have corn and hog, and plenty of feed for our horses. Then we will need but little money.

Stick to your Locals, attend all meetings and let all of us try to make this a good year of the Union.

A. D. HUTTON.

Rising Star, Tex.

The best growers prefer horse manure for potato ground fertilizer.

ALLIANCE WHEELHORSE.

Tells of Trials of The Old Order and Glorifies the Union and What It Stands For.

Editor Co-Operator: In 1886 I joined the Alliance and I stayed with the boys until our flag went down in defeat. I lost considerable money and much time. When the Union was organized, I hesitated for I had lost all confidence in the stickability of the farmer.

We have a question for discussion, part taking one side and part the other, and then the fun begins; and right there is where the educational part of the Union comes in. By these discussions we bring out points that are instructive and perhaps we had never thought of before.

To get the outsiders to take an interest we have an open meeting about once a month, have music, songs, any kind of entertainment with some good speeches if we can get speakers; if not we use Local talent; and we deem this one of the best features of our Union. If we get a speaker from some other community or State, he is bound to be Local at some other point, but the human family wants something called new as a big gun. So they most always say, "we want to get a big speaker from somewhere for such and such an occasion."

I think the thing to do in our grand organization is to take the young men and our boys of our neighborhood and make orators, writers and leaders of them. If your neighborhood does not take hold of the young, it is a certain fact, if it is in them and is not brought out, they will drift to some other locality where the fathers and older heads will encourage them to make the start to say their first speech or write their first piece for liberty's grand cause. The young must be trained to lead the battle after the older ones pass the reins of the noble cause over to them. So, brother Unionist, teach and train the young in the way they should go.

By the open meeting we get the outsider interested for his interest and the welfare of his children and the consequence is we make in some new applications to ballot on in our next meeting.

Success to The Co-Operator and its many readers.

J. A. McDONALD.

Floresville, Tex.

INDORSE SECRECY AND SLIDING SCALE.

Editor Co-Operator: Lone Star Local Union of McCulloch county at its last meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we endorse the resolutions adopted by Oak Grove Local Union of Houston County, Texas, as to secrecy and sliding scale.

Resolved, That we endorse the bank proposition adopted by Jordan Springs Local of Brown County, Texas, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished The Co-Operator for publication.

J. T. MATHIS.

President.

N. A. KIMBROUGH.

Secretary.

Rochelle, Tex.

SISTER MATTIE GAYLE.

On the ninth day of February, 1908, our sister, Mrs. Mattie Gayle died.

She was an honored member of Mill Springs Local Union and was well thought of by those who knew her.

She leaves a devoted husband and one child, and many relatives.

This Local Union extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

J. C. PARK.

Secretary.

Mineola, Tex.

HOLDING COTTON.

Editor Co-Operator: We have a warehouse in our county and the most of the Union men have their cotton in it and can just say for myself that I am going to let mine stay there for the price set. I will eat bread alone before I will take it out, and I think that all of the rest are of the same notion.

We have a strong Local and we meet regularly. I love the name of the Union and ever expect to defend its cause and I will say hold your cotton, boys, and stay out of debt, and we will come out all right.

W. S. CARR.

Ain, Ark.

FAVOR SECRECY.

Editor Co-Operator: Calico Mount Local Union in regular session passed a resolution recommending secret prices for Union products in futures, the prices to be made known to none except those Union members who are in possession of the password, and we urgently request all Locals to adopt this movement.

J. W. DANIEL.
Secretary.

Paris, Ark.

DOING VERY WELL.

Editor Co-Operator: New Prospect Local Union is still alike and we are taking in new members nearly every meeting.

Our next County Union will meet with our Local and I hope it will revive us up.

I only made five bales of cotton last year and it would have taken it all to pay my debts at the present prices, so I put it in the Union warehouse and then carried my receipt to the man I owed and told him I would turn it over to him with the understanding my cotton was 15 cents cotton for us to drop a whole lot of these plans and put our heads together and see if we can't perfect our warehouse system? Take up the Memphis plan; discuss it in your Locals. I am opposed to the second and eleventh sections in this plan. The financing of the cotton crop is an individual matter, and if you will pardon me for referring to myself, I will prove it. In 1903 we had 80 acres in cotton, made two bales; in 1904, 80 acres in cotton and made 2 1/2 bales. Boll weevils galore. I lost in the two years, \$300 spot cash and a pair of mules. Then we began to diversify our farming. We raise corn, hogs, some cattle, chickens, eggs, vegetables etc., for home use and then what cotton we can; result, we are out of debt, have 8 bales of cotton at home, hold the receipts for seven bales in the Stockdale warehouse for which we advanced over \$200 and have money in the bank, and so far as we are individually concerned the money panic has not given us any trouble. If we sell our cotton it is our business, the same if we don't. In fact it is nobody's business what we do with it. Now, haven't I proved my position, brethren? You may preach banking, manufacturing, insurance, and all the isms in the world, unless we can get our people to quit running to town, trading on credit, paying two prices for what they live on; living out of paper bags, consuming their crops before they are made, the Union will be a

success to The Co-Operator and think it a good Union paper.

W. F. VESTAL.

Strong, Ark.

A GOOD LOCAL.

Editor Co-Operator: We are still alive at Moore's Chapel Union and have some good meetings and take in a new member every once in awhile. I believe we have some as true Union folks here as anywhere, but we need more workers in our Local.

Too many say "I can't do that, and I can't do this," when we never have tried to do or say anything, but we keep everything too much in the papers, so the world knows our aims too well.

Long live our noble leaders and may God give us the victory.

MRS. M. A. HARGER.

Chapman, Riley, Ark.

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