

this condition I have noticed the small towns that depend mainly on the farmer for support have been growing smaller and smaller for several years, while the cities have been making rapid increase. Why is this? Men on the farm were not making any money. Labor in the cities was all organized and was receiving from \$1.75 to \$2 for day laborers and as high as \$8 a day for skilled laborers. This caused a rush to the cities from the country, which of course built up the cities. These wages will support the retail business of the cities and make business prosperous, while working at less than paying wages is reducing the size of the small towns and ruining the business. This condition naturally lessens the deposits of the country banks and consequently affects their business with the city banks. How long can this condition exist before the cities will feel its effect?

Another evidence that cotton is too low is that any community that branches out on any other line has more prosperous towns than those who depend altogether on cotton.

Now, gentlemen, to get a fair price for cotton does not require that you buy or pay for all the cotton in the South and hold it, but advance enough money to pay for some that must or will sell to pay pressing debts; this you get back soon. Then advance some to relieve other debts that does not want to be crowded on the market. Then advance a liberal amount of thought on what a fair price is and a like amount in devising a more businesslike method of baling and marketing cotton, and especially a good advancement of moral courage in encouraging the country banks to do all they can to hold up the price, and above all, pay your undivided attention to the cotton speculator and gambler, and let them know your business can no longer support them. Remember, the average cotton buyer is as much of an enemy financially to the country as the speculator of New York, altho he does not know it.

How many of you bankers who have been talking with these cotton men were led to believe and did believe a few months ago that cotton today would be 8 cents a pound? But where is it now? Middling cotton in Houston and Galveston is quoted at 11 3/4 cents, and is selling for 12 1/8 and over. I am reliably informed that 12 1/2 cents was offered last week for all the cotton in Texas if it could be delivered. Now, whether it goes to 15 cents—their price—or not, is not the question. The question is, the farmers are trying to cut out a wasteful method of baling and marketing that would save to Texas \$10 per bale or \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year, and to do so will add that much to your deposits. They are trying to cut out gambling in their products, a steady supply and demand market. It is perfectly possible, just and reasonable, and you as beneficiaries should encourage and assist them. Your moral support with a very little financial aid will accomplish the results; then, in a few years the south will have central reserved cities. She will have enough capital that England can deal thru southern banks for her cotton and if New

York wants to go on a panic we will be in shape to let her go. We will be in condition to do business at home. Some claim we must have factories to develop our resources. Factories necessarily must be built with idle capital, which we have not got, and cannot be produced by selling cotton for less than cost to produce it. Give us a fair price for cotton and we will improve our farms, educate our children, build factories, produce enough cotton for all the other factories and be the garden spot of the world.

Some suggest farmers are in a trust. I haven't enough respect for that idea to discuss it. The South emerged from the civil war, burned out, homes destroyed, farms laid waste, fathers and sons by the thousands had been killed and others wounded. The slaves had been turned free and desolation and ruin was everywhere. Fortunately, her soil and climate were adapted to raising cotton. The world needed it for clothing. The men and boys that were left, joined by the women and girls, went nobly to work to produce it, and as what business methods they originally had had been destroyed, and as they had the crop in soak for supplies, it was turned loose as soon as gathered at the buyers' price. This has been kept up thru all these years until we are taught to believe that it cannot and must not be changed. In the meantime the speculator and gambler saw a rich field of operation and have built up some of the most gigantic gambling institutions the world has ever known. If concerted business methods are used this condition can be readily changed and your business and mine will be made strong and substantial and our country prosperous. I fully believe we are going to do this. I believe the people are waking and when they do, and see the opportunities we have, I believe the men of the South or of Texas are smart enough, independent enough, have public spirit enough about them, coupled with their bravery, to demand their rights and have them.

I hope our leading financiers will give this matter their serious study and be prepared to assist the farmer in demanding a fair price for his cotton and not be switched off by a little bucket shop speculator.

In conclusion, I would beg you to ask yourselves this question, if not, why not?

W. B. YEARY.

NOTICE TO ORGANIZERS

Fort Worth, Tex., May 26, 1908

To the Organizers of Texas—

You are hereby requested to send in your commissions for re-issue.

The time has come when imposters are going over Texas in the name of the organizers, collecting money in the name of the Union.

Commissions will be re-issued, signed by the president, secretary and general organizer and the name of each organizer and lecturer's name will be kept standing in the Co-Operator so the people may know who the organizers are. This is imperative and should be done at once. Yours truly,

D. J. NEILL, President.

Scientific. Business and Ethical Unionism.

By Joe Edmondson.

This is the third article on the principles of the Farmers' Union and cotton futures gambling by Joe E. Edmondson, assistant state lecturer.

The mogul manipulators of the futures gambling exchanges, are thoroughly and effectively organized, with large sums of money at their command and can bull or bear the market at will. Mr. A is bull today and bear tomorrow. And we have been told that they were organized for the purpose of speculating upon futures only. But this is not the case. However, they do speculate upon futures, and make many thousands of dollars. But this is not the only way they make money. No; they are actually interested in spots as well, and it is to their interest to get the spot cotton from the farmers as cheaply as possible and sell to the spinner for as much as possible. And about the time the farmer gets his cotton ready for market, these gentlemen have made arrangements to buy, through a chain of spot buyers and having learned by experience as they have that the majority of the farmers were not inclined to sell very freely when the market was strong, but that they would sell more freely when the market was on the decline; then they would begin to bear the futures market, and when futures began to decline, the farmers would get scared and begin to dump, throwing their cotton on the market in great quantities, thus bearing the spot market down to a level of the futures and the lower the gamblers run futures the more they dump, or bear the spots. The gamblers will bear futures and the farmers will get scared and bear spots, by rapid selling. The lower they run futures, the more and faster the farmers sell spots.

But, if by the way, the farmers dump in such quantities that the speculator can't handle the cotton, all they have to do to stop the farmers from selling so fast is to run futures up 50 or 100 points, and the farmers will say, "Oh, may be it will go up," and he will stop selling so fast, and as a natural consequence spots begin to rise; and so fluctuations are violent, the gamblers running futures and the farmers running spots. And when the speculator gets the cotton in his possession, instead of dumping it off on the spinner, as the farmer did on him, he sells it to spinner as he needs it and thus holds the prices at a point that makes him much profit.

And, dear reader, the following will give you some idea how this futures machine is operated:

Please remember that the price-making bunch of this exchange is thoroughly organized, and when they get ready for a slump, they will bring on a wash or bogus sale. Mr. A and Mr. B will arrange and Mr. A's broker will offer 100,000 bales of futures for sale, and Mr. B instructs his broker to bid it in at 25 or 50 points off. The telegraph operator tickles his machine and it flashes over the country that futures

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes From the States

REPORTS OF STATE ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS

ADDRESS TO DUNKLIN COUNTY, MISSOURI.

To the brothers of the F. E. & C. U. of A. of Dunklin County, Greeting:

As the time is drawing near when our County Union will meet, let me impress upon everyone to put forth an earnest effort in getting all the members we can and try to have at least twenty-five hundred members in good standing by the 16 and 17 of July next, as that will be the time to elect delegates to the State Union which meets next August.

Our county organizer, Brother Green, is doing a good work and is preaching Unionism wherever he goes.

Let me call upon every president and secretary of each Local to be sure and have your delegates' credentials up in good order, showing the number of members in good standing, both male and female. I call upon all members of Dunklin county to work together and when we send our delegates to the State Union send them with full instructions to vote for some good man from the grand old county of Dunklin for President, also one for State Secretary, and let them both be farmers and Union men. We have the banner county of the state and I believe as good men as there are in the state. Don't get discouraged but let's die if need be fighting for our rights, our wives and children. Our cause is just, and it is only up to us to stand firm and it won't be long until victory will be perched upon the banner of Unionism. All occupations in this Southland of ours depend upon the farmer for support, from the merchant to the speculator; all are hooking and grabbing at the farmer and he has every mouth to fill. Do not get out of heart; there is a bright side to every cloud; every dog has his day and our day is not far in the future. We are gaining ground; we are coming to the front. Already we have two banks in operation and over 1900 cotton gins owned and controlled by the Union and over 1600 warehouses, and arrangements made to finance all distressed cotton raised this year. You see it's up to us, and if we will only di-

versify our crops, raise more corn, hay and hogs, beans, potatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, poultry of all kinds and use economy, frugality and industry we will soon get our heads above water. Then, and not until then, can we hope to accomplish the grand objects and aims of the grandest order on earth, the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America. So hoping to meet a full delegation in July next, I am

Fraternally yours,
A. L. Oakes,
Co. Pres.

LITTLE GIRL IS LOYAL

Editor Co-operator:

I do not belong to the Union, because I am not old enough to join. But papa and mamma and my two brothers belong to the Union and I will join when I get old enough.

I enjoy reading the Co-Operator, especially the little girls' letters. I think the Co-Operator should be in the home of every farmer in the land. What is better and more refreshing for the mind when you come home from your day's toil than to read this grand paper and eagerly devour the many grand truths contained in it?

Wishing the Union much success and hoping the Co-Operator will continue to thrive, I will close.

Laura Lindzy,
Ivan, Florida.

NEVER SURRENDER.

Editor Co-Operator:

As we have said nothing since our grand paper moved to its new home and changed management, we will try to let you know we are still in existence.

Oak Hill Local No. 81, of which we are a member, has a new link added to its chain of membership every few weeks. Let's all talk unionism and keep our recruiting officers continually at work and in the coming battle our army will prove to be the most powerful one ever marshaled for war. While the present conflict has continued longer possibly than many of us expected, our fight has not been without success and today our vast army of brave men is nearer the sum-

(Continued on page 4)

Times-Democrat's Crop Report

The following is the summary of the New Orleans Times-Democrat's report of the cotton crop to May 23:

The Times-Democrat herewith presents the first of its reports on the cotton crop of 1908. The consensus of correspondents' opinion seem to be as follows:

The acreage is practically unchanged as compared with last year. The change, if any, has been in the division of a trifling increase.

The stands have been impaired, and cultivation has been retarded by excessive rainfall over wide areas of the belts.

The supply of labor is, as a rule, better than it has been within the recent past.

Complaints of boll weevil come from certain districts to the westward of the Mississippi.

The outlook taken as a whole is fair, but the ultimate outcome will depend upon the character of the season from this time forth, and the date of frost will cut a great figure.

A good deal of alluvial land has been overflowed, and the result of replanting is to the last degree problematical.

Stephens County Union Notice

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

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

June 1, 1908.

SAM HAMPTON DATES

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

- Cambridge, Saturday, June 13th, 8 p. m.
- Jolly, Monday, June 15th, 2:30 p. m.
- Ikard, Monday, June 15th, 8 p. m.
- Petrolia, Tuesday, June 16th, 2:30 p. m.
- Mabel Dean, Tuesday, June 16th, 8 p. m.
- Thornberry, Wednesday, June 17th, 2:30 p. m.
- Charlie, Wednesday, June 17th, 8 p. m.
- Byers, Thursday, June 18th, 2:30 p. m.
- Hurnville, Thursday, June 18th, 8 p. m.

HORSES

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- Riverland, Friday, June 19th, 2:30 p. m.
 - Willow Springs, Friday, June 19th, 8 p. m.
 - Doss, Saturday, June 20th, 2:30 p. m.
 - Beaver, Saturday, June 20th, 8 p. m.
 - Bellevue, Monday, June 22d, 1 p. m.
 - Friendship, Monday, June 22d, 3 p. m.
 - Vashti, Tuesday, June 23d, 1 p. m.
 - Buffalo Springs, Tuesday, June 23d, 8 p. m.
 - Pleasant Valley, Wednesday, June 24th, 1 p. m.
 - Prospect, Wednesday, June 24th, 8 p. m.
 - Silver Hill, Thursday, June 25th, 1 p. m.
 - Shannon, Thursday, June 25th, 8 p. m.
 - Lodge Creek, Friday, June 26th, 1 p. m.
 - Joy, Friday, June 26th, 8 p. m.
 - Bluegrove, Saturday, June 27th, 1 p. m.
 - Halsell, Saturday, June 27th, 8 p. m.
- Sam Hampton is worth going to hear and see. He is a strong man with ideas, and can give you new thoughts and sensations. Give the date at your schoolhouse to your neighbors, and let the man and the cause have a hearing.

J. L. ARMSTRONG DATES

- Ander, June 13, 8 p. m.
- Kilgore, June 14, 2 p. m.
- Germantown, June 14, 8 p. m.
- Fannin, June 15, 2 p. m.
- Gollad, June 14, 8 p. m.
- Sarco, June 16, 2 p. m.
- Berclair, June 16, 8 p. m.
- Charco, June 17, 8 p. m.

ADDRESS WANTED.

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

DEAN BELL

GEO. BELL

BELL BRO'S MEN'S WEAR

When in Fort Worth see us for
**CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS
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mit of the mount of victory than it was even yesterday. Let's place on our banners the inscription, "Never Surrender," and continue to storm the breastworks of the obstinate foe and we can raise our flag, bearing "Victory," so high that every loyal worker in this Southland of ours can see it.

July 23, 24 and 25 our County Union will meet, and notwithstanding the principal fleece-producing districts of our county have been flooded and swept clean by the overflowing rivers which form its northern, southern and eastern boundaries, we expect one of the grandest meetings ever held in Little River county, Ark.

The first day will be devoted to the public, everybody, both Union and non-Union, who feel so inclined may attend and hear what may be said on that grand occasion.

The Farmers Union has received many unjust blows. If those who are striking these blows will lay aside all prejudice and then present all possible objections to the Union, they will be convinced that its benefits outweigh the valid objections offered to it and that the entire movement of the Union has been one of the most powerful agencies of modern times to advance the cause of the farming class. Organization has been the order of the day for some time past. All classes of professional men are organized, and why not we, the great wealth-producing class, be organized for our own protection? Listen! The wealth producers of this country, and yet the most dependent of all classes, when we should be the most independent. Concerted action has brought scientific investigation, and great things are being done by these combinations. It was in such an atmosphere as this that the F. E. & C. U. of A. had its birth and its marvelous growth, in spite of its opposition. But remember the beautiful words,

"One ship sails east while another sails west,
Driven by the same winds that blow;
It is the set of the sail and not of the gale
That tells them the way to go."

So let's continue to keep our sails set and breast the waves and stem the tides, never giving over to any political call, and thus the victory will be won.

Wishing success to the Co-Operator and its many readers, I am,
Fraternally,
Wm. Burt.
Wilton, Ark.

LETTER FROM VICE-PRES. LANE.

Re-published by Request.

Editor Co-Operator:

In your issue of April 30 I see an article copied from the New Orleans Picayune, and answered by Brother McConkey. I am not inclined to notice the reference to myself as having "been almost entirely ignored by the other state officers;" but must say in justice to them, this is not apparent, to me at least, considering the number of times President Neill has called me to headquarters to take his place when absent; the amount of work I've been asked to do on the field, and the calls from the field, more than I can fill.

With reference to division in the Farmers Union on politics or the warehouse system, to one well acquainted with the declared principles of the Union, this would appear impossible.

The article in the Picayune gave me information I did not have on the political views of several of the state officials.

Brother McConkey has well answered the reference to the warehouse question. Long years of sad experience tell the farmer he is at the mercy of the buyer, and the remedy is to build warehouses, store the cotton, protect it, grade it there and sell as needed direct to the spinner. Otherwise the old system of street peddling the crop must continue.

In the past the cotton buyer was a necessity, and a profit on investment, and pay for time and toil were justly his; but to add to this a vast system of speculation, by causing fluctuations in the market by which a fortune in cotton may be made in a season or a day, may be legitimate but cannot be right. Speculation creates no wealth. What one gains another loses. Millions of people raise cotton, but none of them make fortunes that way, while a few grow rich in a little while after the crop is made.

The warehouse system is the key to the situation, and on this question the state officials are a unit.

To say that President Neill favors the system is but a mild way of expressing the intense interest, the absorbing enthusiasm, the consuming energy that fires his entire being as he sees by faith the future glory of the Southland, when the Farmers Union has reached the goal via a perfected warehouse system, the only path it could travel to triumph and secure to the farmer a

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Dallas, Texas.

just reward for his toil.

A knowledge of this victory will be one of the rewards to a faithful membership for patient service, self denial and unswerv-

ing fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Farmers Union.

Yours for the right,

J. P. Lane.

Gallatin, Tex., May 9.

Among the Members

SPICY LETTERS FROM MEMBERS AND LOCALS

NOTES.

G. W. Brooks, of Rising Star, writes that he is still holding his cotton for the price.

Bro. J. L. Armstrong organized a warehouse association at Seguin a few days since.

D. C. Price, secretary at Jewett, Texas, writes that farmers are still holding cotton at that place and are going to hold "as long as there is a pea in the dish."

Bro. A. T. Richie writes from Richester, Texas, that crops are good in Haskell county and that that section has not been overflowed as have other parts of the state.

J. E. McCluskey writes that the Local at Stephenville is flourishing in spite of opposition from the business men. Brother McCluskey states that his Union believes in keeping its work secret from the outside world.

Brother J. B. Stephenson, of Joseph, Waller county, writes us a cheering letter and says God is on our side in the fight against the speculators. He recommends the fourth chapter of I Thessalonians and the 6th and 7th of Judges as containing food for thought for Union people. Mr. Stephenson believes in the farm-

er running his own business and not letting the public know too much about what the Union is doing.

J. W. Taylor writes from Lorena, McLennan county, that a called meeting of the Union endorsed the Co-Operator and passed a resolution calling on the legislature to enact a law to stop the present method of sampling cotton—all samples to be returned to the bales from which taken. This correspondent states that in McLennan county in 1907 there were 13,000 repressed bales from samples. It was estimated that the McLennan county crop was damaged 45 per cent. June 1, and was six weeks late; much replanting was necessary.

HOLDING COTTON AT REAGAN.

Editor Co-Operator:

I want to say a word of appreciation of the Co-Operator as it now comes to us as a Union paper. It is coming to our home and we appreciate its weekly visits.

We have in our warehouse at Reagan about 250 bales of cotton held for better prices. From the present crop prospects I think we ought to get over 15 cents for cotton pretty soon.

Success to our Union paper and its editor.

W. H. C. Scheihagen,
Reagan, Texas. June 1.

UNION PROSPERS IN FANNIN.

Editor Co-Operator:

Please allow me space to give a few dots to our many readers in Fannin county.

I am glad to say old Fannin is wide awake on unionism. We have about fifty Locals in the county. My Local, Shady Grove, has 65 members, 23 of whom are ladies, and we are taking in new members nearly every meeting. Shady Grove meets every Friday night.

We are standing pat to our state officials. Brethren, let us stand by Brothers Neill and Smith, for I think they are pure gold.

I am well pleased with our paper. I think every Union man should read it.

W. W. Scott.

Dodd City, Texas.

IN FOR THE WAR.

Editor Co-Operator:

If you will allow me a space in your good paper I will write a few lines.

This is from Lone Elm Local. We were organized September 30, 1907, with fifteen members, and we never have had anyone to help us; but we think we know our business. We are here to stay. We are about 45 strong and are stickers. We are ready to do our part.

The only news we get is through the columns of the Co-Operator which comes to me and I take it to the Union and read it to the members.

Some of our members are still holding their cotton and we are raising more corn and hogs; have reduced our cotton acreage about 30 per cent from last year.

We would like for some good lecturer to visit us as there is lots of material on the outside to work on.

J. P. Hill.

Bantam, Tex., June 2.

ADVISES CAUTION IN REFERENCE TO COTTON MILL.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have not seen anything from this section in quite a while I am tempted to write a few lines.

The Union in Llano county may not be as strong as many other counties, though we are doing fairly well, I think, under the circumstances.

There are lots of loyal old farmers in this section who say, both by word and action, they strictly mean business.

We have a good warehouse in Llano, and lots of cotton in it.

I take the Co-Operator and I think it is the best paper pub-

lished for the farmer. I thought it was a good paper at first but since it changed hands I think it is a much better paper in the way of general news.

I notice a good many letters about cotton factories. I think we surely need them and hope some day we will have plenty of them in this grand old state of Texas to consume her own cotton crop. But let us be careful. It seems like a long leap in the dark to me just at this time. I fully endorse the good advice by E. O. Meitzen in the issue of May 21, and would like for all the brethren who haven't read the article to do so, and then consider well what we are up against. There is also a fine letter from Brother Tom B. Taylor.

Three cheers for Miss Bettie Burt of Crystal Springs, Miss. Come again, Miss Bettie. I hope you will always be on hand when there is a mistake to correct.

I hope to see many letters on the cotton factory subject.

I think we ought to ever keep it green in our memory, and act when the time comes to act. But let us first make our warehouse system a success.

Success to the Co-Operator. I think every member of our grand order should be a subscriber.

Fraternally,

John H. Coon.

Llano, Tex.

WOULD EMANCIPATE THE FARMERS, REGARDLESS OF OTHERS.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a farmer and belong to the Farmers Union, am a subscriber to the Co-Operator and think it a grand paper. Allow me to inform you in the outset that I am not a 200-pounder in avoirdupois as is my Brother County President, who failed to sign his name to his article of May 28, and I want to further say that I agree with him on many statements, but on the most vital points we disagree widely.

I agree with both him and the "Parson" that all men in and out of the Union ought to be honest and if we through a mistake get one in the organization, it is our duty as soon as he proves false and dishonest and it is thoroughly ascertained, to demand his withdrawal and see that he withdraws.

He seems to be a retired merchant and brands the farmers as a class, to be the most dishonest people he has ever dealt with, and does it in behalf of the business or speculative class. He proceeds to modify his statement by saying "he don't mean all." Now, Brother Farmer, we have arrayed ourselves against

a class or a firm, and the style of that firm is "Robbers, Gamblers, Thugs, Thieves & Co.," and yet we are branded by our 200-pound County President and Brother as being even more dishonest than they. Nevertheless, as he has been on both sides I will leave that to his honesty and let him decide. As to the rotten eggs, diseased chickens, etc., let each farmer and his wife examine themselves and see if this crime is charged to their account.

He says their name is legion, and many of them in the Union, and for that reason we must not array ourselves against our home merchants, that we need merchants, when we all know that the merchants, bankers and speculators as a rule (not to an individual, but as a rule) did do everything in their power, not stopping short of entering into conference together, to undermine and overthrow our organization because it bid fair to interfere with their illegitimate profits.

Right here in this connection I want to say that notwithstanding his 200 pounds of avoirdupois he is a featherweight when it comes to economics. He says we need more idlers to consume our products, when the very spirit of our organization, from an economic standpoint, is to eliminate the idlers, or in other words, the class that absolutely refuse to bear the burden of their own existence. What we need is an economic system that will produce the necessities of life for use by the producers and not for the profit mongers; and I want to say without fear of successful contradiction that so long as we as farmers produce goods for profit our children will grow up uneducated and ignorant, our wives will be made fit subjects for the hospital by being forced to the cotton fields and we will not be allowed to keep enough of the products of our toil to pay the hospital bill, while these cohorts of capitalism will stand in the market places two or three months in the year and by the iron hand of greed pluck from the honest toilers that which is so justly theirs and appropriate to themselves the right to use it to satisfy their own greedy desires, and go on in their luxurious idleness and keep their sons and daughters in the best schools, take their wives to the seaside and beautiful parks, while you and yours toil in the cotton fields to produce more

wealth to make more profits so as to perpetuate this mastery on the one hand and slavery on the other. Brother farmer, we do not need any more drones on society but rather to do away with those we have; but our Brother County President is very unlike the old darkey who prepared to catch the chickens "a-comin' an' a-goin'." He proposes to catch them "a-goin'" but not "a-comin'."

Now, brothers, what I object to is being robbed and not who robs me, and if I must give the greater part of my earnings to the speculators I had as soon give to them on raw material as the finished product, and if our grand old Union is to survive and rescue our class we must not cater to the whims of the speculators in any form, let him be merchant, banker, cotton speculator or any other class whose interests are diametrically opposed to ours.

If I thought farmers were the crookedest men I ever dealt with or if the brother will prove his statement, I will withdraw from the organization at once.

The farmers are capable of attending to their own business without the assistance of any other class, and until we do so our efforts to better our condition will prove vain. I am a farmer and in hard circumstances, and I am not going to beg them to take my products or let me have theirs as I have got what they must have and I can at least do without a great many things they have, especially their gold.

I think when our 200 pound brother gets down to business as he advises us to do and studies the workings of capitalist commercialism, he will at least modify his statement.

With best wishes for the Co-Operator and members of the Union, I am,

Fraternally yours,

G. Herd.

Frisco, Texas, June 3.

FROM DEMOCRAT, TEXAS.

Editor Co-Operator:

As I have been elected to write for the Co-Operator by Democrat Local No. 1917, will let the brotherhood know how we stand on Unionism. Our Local meets on Saturday before the first and third Sundays.

We met in call session the 19th in answer to the call made by

Farmers & Mechanics National Bank
 FORT WORTH, TEXAS
 J. W. SPENCER, PRESIDENT
 J. T. PEMBERTON, V-Pres.
 BEN O. SMITH, CASHIER
 BEN. H. MARTIN, Ass't Cash.
Correspondence Solicited

our National President. All who could responded liberally.

We are not strong in numbers, only 26 male members and four ladies, but are doing all we can to build up the great cause of the Union. We are sorry to say but the most able men financially of our neighborhood are non-Union men.

Some don't fail to stab the Union every chance, as they say we won't stick, but I say we will. When you hear a man say we won't stick, put his name at the head of the list of deserters. The Union will stay in Texas as long as we can keep such men at headquarters as we now have there.

Brothers, we should not become discouraged. It took our forefathers twelve years to throw off the yoke of England, and they had lots of traitors and Tories to fight. Even some of their officers sold their honor for English gold, but there were plenty of brave, honest men left to win the victory. Now, brothers, we have not been in this fight more than half so long as our forefathers were, but we hope and believe we have more than half gained the victory, and will soon be from under the yoke of cotton gamblers and the foreign spinners.

Now, loyal Union men and women, let's stand by our state officials and the executive committee, all of whom we should be proud of, and we will rout all who are disloyal to our cause and make them do like Arnold of old, take refuge in the ranks of the enemy, who are the bucket shop men and the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges, so called; but I think they have the wrong name, for they do not exchange cotton or even money for cotton.

W. P. Deen.

Democrat, Texas.

ELM GROVE RESOLUTION.

Editor Co-Operator:

Elm Grove Local met in regular session June 1, and passed the following resolution:

We, the members of Elm Grove Local, do heartily indorse the work of Brother F. R. McFarbridge in Union work, and the plans laid by him as sales agent for our desrill Union in the handling of our cotton seed; and we further recommend that a copy of this be sent to the Co-Operator for publication.

We are highly pleased with the paper in its present form and we think it is the best paper in the world.

W. F. Gray,

J. M. Gray,

W. R. Cearley.

Elm Grove, June 3.

Organizers' Department

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM THE FIELD

PROGRESS IN COLORADO.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am now fixing to start on the work again in dear old Texas; I hope the locals all over the state will be faithful this season in erecting warehouses and mills to take care of our next crop. This is the only way to let our light shine.

Brethren, we don't need the protection of any other class. Some say, "O, we must hold to our country merchants, for we cannot live without them." The question is simply this: Can the merchants live without us? I'm in favor of making them pay the price for farm products or not let them have an ounce of produce. Let's try it one year and see how they feel. I am very much in favor of having good, honest merchants, and I favor supporting every enterprise of our country and encourage factories of every kind, but I want them run fairly. I have no hope as long as they see the farmers are dependent upon the merchants or bankers. We had less money troubles when we had no banks, and less stealing. The farmer may have no education, but when did a farmer ever go broke and go out of business? So my advice to the Union is to have your own banks or keep your money at home.

But let's look on the bright side from now on, be more faithful to our cause and be up and doing, for now is our time. I rejoice in the efforts set forth by the Unions. Brethren, this warehouse proposition is a puzzle the opposing element cannot solve.

Colorado is one of the last states to be organized, but there have been more good, strong efforts put forth in the last ten months than I have read of in any other state in the Union. I can't account for its great success. The state had George B. Long for president and he hardly took time to sleep from his work. He always had one eye open to his business and was blessed with Senator Jack Crowley and President A. S. Manning and Secretary Frank Day and a number of faithful co-workers, who stand hand in hand with him, and today they have a State Union that is an honor to the state. I had the pleasure of organizing about 47 locals for him last winter, and now I am back in my dear old Lone Star state, where I have lived and enjoyed its bright sunlight for 22 years. I am now determined to see this grand work pushed along until Texas can say it is established in every city, town and school house in the state.

Now, in my closing remarks, let me say, brothers and sisters, always see that the Co-Operator is faithfully read in every home. See that it is resting on your table beside your Bible. Raise

those sons and daughters up to know its teachings.

Yours for the work,
J. S. Dunn, Dept. Org'r.
Amarillo, Tex.

THE MONEY PANIC AND ITS CAUSE.

To say we have had a money panic is only half expressing it. And there is not an interest in the world that does not know there has been a money panic, and when you approach the average man on the cause of the panic he is an absolute blank, having no more knowledge of the cause than a cow. Why is this? Did you ever stop to think? Why are so-called smart men so ignorant of the cause? There are a great many theories on the panic and no two agree, and inasmuch as a theory may or may not be so, and there are so many conflicting theories as to the cause of the panic, we are going to conclude they are all out of order and see if we cannot come to the truth of the matter from a scientific viewpoint. Then before we proceed to discuss the cause of the panic, we wish to answer the first question, that is, why have our people no conception of the cause for a money panic? Because, if they knew what brought it on, they would be up and doing to stop such machines from operation.

You know how the argument goes, Brother Farmer. Such delusions are as a plague of cholera sweeping the country, they catch from one to the other until the whole country is inflamed in the rotten fumes of the New York Exchange, which tends to make us sit still while they take a little more of our earnings from us, making us nearer the peon stage so we may be humiliated, and the more humiliated we are the less we will say about the way they run the machine. I heard a little merchant say last fall he did not believe the government should take steps the way it has to do away with the exchange and money trusts of the country which are able to buy the government. He added that such

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persecution would only result in money panics. Of course, I thought this was a new theory, but I answered him by asking him where he intended to draw the line. Do you think a machine that can dictate to our government is a safe thing to do business in our government? He said he did not believe in the profits of any concern being so enormous that it could dictate the terms of operation to our government. I then took advantage of the opportunity to show him that such was the case of the New York Exchange, just as I wish to do to every fair minded man who reads this article. And the facts I now relate come by direct intercourse with the Farmers Union, and the Master Spinners' Association surround the interests of each.

We used to be referred to in speaking of the farmers and the commercial people as business men and farmers, as though we had no business about us, which was right, but that don't go now; we are learning to be some business men ourselves, and since we have been meeting with the spinners and talking with them, we have learned what caused the money panic, and that is more than the so-called business men can say as an absolute certainty. And now, in revealing this great demon to the reading public, I wish to deal fairly and at the

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I AM A CHEMIST

For Many Years, while connected with big drug houses, while doing research work, I have been studying the scientific side of consumption. In 1896—as your physician will tell you—it was discovered that Guaiacol (a drug obtained from creosote) would arrest the ravages of consumption. It was also found, however, that Guaiacol cannot be taken for any length of time without injuring the stomach.

Now I have not discovered a new cure for consumption but

I HAVE DISCOVERED

a way in which Guaiacol can be administered—**indefinitely without a single harmful effect.** And Guaiacol will cure consumption.

Physicians have prescribed my Guaiacol tablets in scores of cases of tuberculosis. In every case the patient is either cured or on the high road to recovery.

I say, frankly, that I believe my Guaiacol tablets will cure any case of consumption if taken before the disease has reached its final stage, provided the patient exercises common sense in his choice of the conditions surrounding the treatment. And in cases of chronic asthma, bronchitis and chronic coughs, my Guaiacol tablets have proved an efficient remedy. For \$1.00 I will send enough tablets for one month's treatment with a personal letter telling you more about my discovery.

JOHN W. FORBING
OF
J. W. FORBING & CO.
KENTON, OHIO.

same time make it plain. Hence I shall illustrate it by taking an everyday occurrence to prove it by. It is this: A has a farm for sale. He wishes to sell it to B. B agrees to take the farm at a stipulated price. The bargain is agreed to and a day set for the execution of the deed. We will say this trade is consummated on Monday, and Saturday is set for the day for A to execute the deed to B. Now, there is a period of six days between the time this trade is made and the time it is finished. And in order that there be no falling down on the part of either party, they agree to put up \$1000 each to guarantee that each one will carry out his part of the contract.

Every man knows that this is a purely business proposition. The question comes, whose money is this? Is it A's money? No. Is it B's money? No. Is it the

CATARRH CURED, NO CURE, NO PAY DON'T COST ANYTHING TO TRY IT

The Paris Medicine Company, 2622-28 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo Quinine and Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, have a NEW DISCOVERY for CATARRH and a recently invented device by which this new discovery can be applied to the nose as easily as brushing the teeth. If used according to directions it cures and prevents CATARRH and bad breath. No matter how clean the mouth may be kept, if the nose is not clean and healthy the breath will be bad, and in order to introduce this treatment the Paris Medicine Company wish to supply it to any sufferer from CATARRH on a guarantee of no money to be paid until you are satisfied. Price of nose medicine, 50c; price of Nasal Douche, 25c. If your druggist hasn't it, simply give us your name and address and we will send the complete outfit to you by mail. When you are entirely satisfied with the benefit derived, you may send us a dollar bill or postage stamps to the amount of \$1.00.

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

banker's money? No. Then whose money is it? It is nobody's money. It is there pending the fulfillment of this contract. Now, if A never executes the deed, the forfeit falls to B. And if B does not take the farm after the deed is executed, the forfeit falls to A, and vice versa, but it is never the banker's money; he is only stake holder for the parties. Now we all agree that this is business. Then keep this point in mind, for we wish to make the comparison soon and show how simply the money panic was brought about. Little more than four years ago the Farmers Union made its first fight for the privilege to price its own products. We piled our cotton up in the yards all over the country, and then sent Bro. Landers to meet the spinners and sell them this cotton. That was about the height of our knowledge of handling cotton then, and we thought that all we had to do was to pile it up in the yards and tell them to come and get it. However, we were soon informed differently, for as soon as Bro. Landers told the spinners that he wanted to sell them the Farmers Union cotton, they informed him that we had nothing to sell. Then Bro. Landers assured them that we had cotton in nearly every yard in the South. He was then told they had bought our cotton from the other fellow and had put up a forfeit to take it. The broker in like terms had put up a forfeit that he would deliver it.

They made it plain that if they bought the cotton from us they would lose their forfeit, and it would amount to as much as the amount on spinning the cotton. And if they never got a bale of cotton they would get the brokers' money, and that would make as much as the profit on spinning the cotton. Bro. Landers came home and reported, and the farmers being the same people who had fought every battle for America and not being easily discouraged, resolved to try it again next year.

In order to beat the other fellow there and sell our cotton first, we sent the man early in the year next time, however when we got to the meeting again, we found that we were too slow, that the other fellow had sold our cotton. While we were disappointed in selling our cotton to the spinner, this meeting was for the good of our order. As the spinners assured us that they were opposed to the way they had to buy our cotton, as their business was not stable and it left them in the same condition that we were in. Hence it was agreed upon that if we

would build a system of warehouses, put our cotton in them to protect it from the weather and deliver it to them as they wanted it, they would buy from us. They informed us that this was the system they were buying our cotton through and that we were paying the expense all the time. Immediately after this we went to work to build warehouses and succeeded well. After we had about three hundred warehouses in operation in Texas and nearly a thousand in the South, we concluded we could handle the situation and deliver the goods to the spinner. Hence we sent Bro. E. A. Calvin to Liverpool, England, and Vienna, Austria, to assure the spinners that we had perfected the warehouse system and wanted to sell this crop to them. They said, "All well and good; we are ready to buy from your people at your price if you will deliver it to us. However, we have bought it from the other fellow as before, and he has put up a forfeit that he will deliver it, and now it is up to you whether you will deliver the goods or not." They further assured us that under the stipulations of this contract, the broker would agree to deliver one thousand bales of cotton per month. And if he can deliver a certain per cent of that he will then cover the remainder with the actual money, or sell shorts. And this short sale guarantees to the manufacturer that he will deliver the cotton, and if he does not deliver the cotton the manufacturer will take his money, for that is what he would spin the cotton for. Hence they are tied by that contract system.

Now, stop and think for one moment, brother farmer, why we did not deliver the goods to the spinners? Because we let the brokers have enough each month to cover his contract with by selling shorts.

Then what brought the money panic on? The New York Exchange did it by selling short contracts, or rather putting up the money in the Exchange to guarantee the spinner that they would deliver the cotton. Whose money was it? Was it the brokers' money? Was it the manufacturers' money? No, it was nobody's money. It was there pending the fulfillment of those contracts just the same as the forfeit between the two farmers above mentioned.

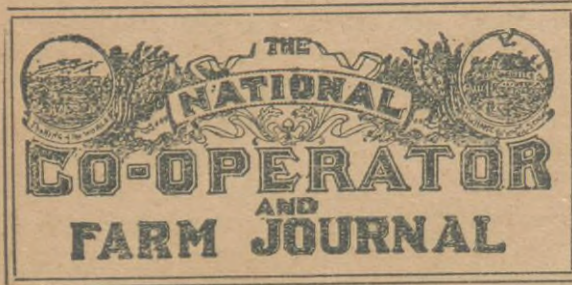
When did the panic come on? About the 28th of October, 1907, when the farmers had ninety per cent of the cotton locked up in the warehouses, and the broker was betting that he was going to deliver it. We had all of his

money tied up at one time and knew we were going to put him out of business and sell out cotton direct to the manufacturers. What was the result? John D. Rockefeller loaned him a hundred millions. Morgan came across with fifty millions and the treasurer of the United States came across with forty millions. And that enabled him to run until the International Brokers Association could come to his rescue with a ship load or two.

When we farmers read of this vast amount of money being turned loose in New York, we believed we would have it in every pocket. Was that so? No, but it went into the Exchange in New York City to fight you with another 30 days, thus preventing you from throwing off the yoke of bondage and declaring your right to price your own products. Now, you can see how the money panic was brought on; now get busy and help the Farmers Union to combat the demon of the New York Exchange and put it out of business for fear we might have another money panic. And if we can't put it out through legislation, let's not let them have the per cent to deliver this fall that is necessary to carry out their contracts and put them out of business. Then we will go into business and deliver the goods to the manufacturer. We can do this if we prepare now by staying out of debt, raising plenty of food and feed for our stock.

The New York Exchange nor any other dominating power can force the farmers into terms if they will act wisely, for we have in our hands what the world must have—food and raiment. Then don't be discouraged, you are not undergoing one hundredth part of the hardships your state officials are undergoing to win this fight. The main fight is on the State Union and not the local, for the brokers know if they could make you believe the State Union was disorganized, you would have no hopes at all. Hence they are making every fight which can possibly be conceived in order to delude the minds of locals and keep them disorganized. Then fight the harder, for our wives and children depend upon this battle, for if we succeed in ousting the Exchange and thus obtain the right to price our own products, the farmer will be the people and the brokers will be no more, but they will become benefactors to the world because they will become producers as well as consumers. Yours for victory,

L. B. Holloway.
Ass't State Lec.-Org.



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AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

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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.

THE BANKERS AND THE FARMERS

Much was said in the daily press during the session of the Texas Bankers' Association last week about the opposition of Texas bankers to the cotton holding movement inaugurated and being carried out by the Farmers' Union. It was even stated the consensus of opinion of those who expressed themselves around the hotel lobbies was that no support should be given the farmers in their movement in the future. It was published as being the opinion of a majority that the holding of cotton the past season greatly hindered business and retarded the commercial prosperity of the South.

If this opinion really prevailed among the bankers it was unfortunate that they allowed, and even caused it to be made public, because it could serve no good purpose, while on the other hand it will have two evil effects. First, it was notice to the world that the bankers of Texas were not in favor of sustaining the farmers in their demand for a fair price for their staple product, and second, the publication of such a report will tend to arouse the farmers to greater distrust of the bankers, instead of bringing them to a better understanding with each other.

But while the publication of this report was unfortunate, it was to the credit of the bankers' association that the body itself did not go on record against the farmers. On the contrary, the association invited President Neill of the Farmers' Union to address the body and when he did so he was given the closest attention and after his address several professed to have seen the matter in a different light.

Whatever may be the real purpose of the bankers in reference to the demand of the farmers for higher prices and a stable

market, one thing is certain, and that is that so far as the Farmers' Union is concerned there will be no receding from the demands. President Neill intimated as much and perhaps would have made it stronger had he not been the invited guest of the association. If the bankers will not recognize the fact that it is to their interest for the farmers to prosper and if they undertake to prevent the farmers from realizing a profitable price for his products they will invite a warfare which cannot result otherwise than in injury to their own business.

THE MOVE FOR FEWER LAWS AND BETTER LAWS

Some weeks ago the Co-operator received a circular letter from Mr. L. B. Shook, secretary of the Commercial Secretaries' Association of Texas, calling attention to the movement of that organization for fewer laws and better laws. The letter went on to say that Texas is now suffering from too many laws, which are suspending industrial activity, arresting factory development, limiting the markets for our farm products, and requested our co-operation in a movement to wrest the state from the hands of the political demagogues and eliminate these obstructive and destructive laws.

The Co-operator is ready always to join in with any movement for the advancement and prosperity of the industrial and commercial interests of Texas, but it wants to know what it is fighting for when it goes to war, so it addressed the following letter to the secretary of the Commercial Secretaries' Association:

May 21, 1908.

Mr. L. B. Shook, Fort Worth, Texas—
Dear Sir: We have noted with some interest the address of the legislative committee of the Commercial Secretaries' Association of Texas, and your letter accompanying same, and would be pleased to have you tell us plainly the object of this committee and this association. It seems catchy to talk about "fewer and better laws," but before committing ourselves to any scheme of "education" along this line, we want to know first what laws you desire eliminated and what laws improved upon, and in what particulars do you think improvement can be made. We would also like for you to point out to us what laws are resulting in suspending industrial activity, in arresting factory development, in limiting our credit, in shutting out our securities; what securities are which are shut out and in what way markets are denied our farm products.

It is needless for us to say that we are heartily in accord with any movement that will advance the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of Texas, if such movements are projected along fair and equitable lines and are just and fair to all interests, but we are not ready to join in a crusade with nothing but glittering generalities for our platform and no definite object as our goal. Therefore, we hope you will favor us with definite answers to the above questions, so that we may know just

what the people of Texas are going to be called upon to do in the way of securing "fewer and better laws."

Yours truly,
AARON SMITH,
Editor National Co-operator and Farm Journal.

It will be noted that the above letter was dated May 21 and that it very courteously asked for certain information which Mr. Shook possesses. Yet there has been no reply. About the time of this letter Mr. Shook and his co-workers induced the Texas Press Association to indorse their movement and only last week the Texas Bankers' Association went on record in favor of it. Altho there were men on hand to work with these and other organizations and altho press agents have been kept busy otherwise, they have not found time to tell us what laws they want repealed and what amended. Can any one guess why?

We again pass it up to Mr. Shook and his association. While they are trying to find time to answer we want to call attention to some things. The first is, that they want the address of every candidate for the legislature in Texas. For what purpose? Presumably to get them committed to the slogan of "fewer laws and better laws."

The Co-operator desires to sound a note of warning. No movement for the good of the country is ever obscured and concealed. Watch any movement that does not openly avow its purposes. Draw out all candidates in all parties as to their position on vital questions. Wake up!

Port receipts of cotton at Galveston the past two weeks have been so short as to attract the notice of the brokers. And all the while the spinners have been demanding spot cotton and bidding up the price.

At the meeting of the managers of the Farmers' Union warehouses at Fort Worth last week it developed that almost all the cotton now being held in Texas is being held by the farmers in the warehouses for fifteen cents.

Taking the failure of the farmers to realize fifteen cents for their cotton, which was brought about by the most criminal conspiracy against commerce, of modern times, a systematic effort has been kept up to dishearten and disorganize the farmers and discredit the Farmers' Union. But these prophets of evil have never been able to prevent the present crop from being sold at better prices than were ever obtained for a crop of equal size before the farmers were organized.

Elsewhere we publish the first crop report of the New Orleans Times-Democrat and also the first government report. Co-operator does not believe that either one of these reports is correct, but if they are and if the cotton acreage is as much as last year, it is still a victory for the Union, for with population increasing rapidly in the South, new lands being brought into cultivation, there would be a natural increase, if cotton were a profitable crop. If the South could only be thoroughly unionized the price could be made profitable and fixed.

AROUND UNION HEADQUARTERS. Scientific, Business and Ethical Unionism.

Alex Davis of Beebe, Ark., assistant national secretary of the Farmers' Union, was in Fort Worth last week en route to the state of Washington, where he will assist in the organization of a state Union at Pullman on the 15th of this month. Brother Davis reported the organization in good condition and growing in numbers in all the states where it has been introduced. From Washington he will go to California, where the work of organizing the Union has just begun.

Brother Geo. W. Shanholtzer of Round Rock, Texas, was in Fort Worth the past week and called at the Co-operator office and Union headquarters. He is taking a great deal of interest in the work of the Union in Travis county and while here discussed plans for trying to get the Co-operator into the homes of every Union farmer there.

Mr. Morgan of Arkansas, in company with Mr. J. M. Mallett of Cleburne, whom he is visiting for a few days, visited headquarters last week and also spent a few minutes in the office of the Co-operator. Mr. Morgan is an active member of the Union and is at present representing the "Home and Farm" of Louisville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

The executive committee decided last week, after a full investigation of all the advantages and disadvantages offered by Fort Worth and College Station, respectively, to hold the next convention of the Farmers' Union of Texas in Fort Worth. This decision was made chiefly because of the more central location of Fort Worth and the consequent saving of expense to the Union. At first it was thought that College Station could secure lower railroad rates than any other point in the state and it was promised the convention it could do so. It developed, however, that the railroads would give no lower rates there than to Fort Worth, and because of the longer time it would require for all delegates who live in north, east and west Texas and the increased fare, it was easily seen that it would cost several hundred dollars more to go to College Station and accordingly Fort Worth was selected.

The railroad rates will be one and one-third fare from points within 100 miles of Fort Worth and one and one-fifth fare from points beyond 100 miles.

The committee ordered the plan of establishing a central selling agency submitted to the local for a referendum vote and it is being mailed out by Secretary C. Smith. This should be acted upon at your first local meeting.

A further address was also authorized to be sent out relative to the cotton mill and one from President Neill relative to the Co-operator.

There were present at the committee meeting W. T. Loudermilk, chairman; J. C. Albritton, secretary; Peter Radford and H. Laas, J. E. Montgomery being absent.

(Continued from page 2.)

slumped 25 or 50 points; it gets into the papers, the farmers and business men read it, and the farmer gets scared and goes to dumping and down goes spots.

And about the next day Mr. B's broker offers a 100,000 bales of futures for sale and Mr. A instructs his broker to bid it in at 25 or 50 points off. The news flashes over the country, the farmers read of the slump, and get scared for fear of much lower prices and go to dumping faster than ever, and down go spots. again. The farmers have now lost \$2.50 or \$5.00 on the bale, while these gentlemen have lost nothing. They bought no cotton nor sold no cotton, and did not pass a dollar. But they produced the effect just the same.

But some might say, Oh, but there is money passed and made and lost in futures dealing; because I know Mr. Blank who lost \$20,000 dealing in futures. That may be so, my brother, but did it ever occur to you that Mr. Blank was not a member of this organized price-making gang, but was an outsider, a sucker, and got sucked in. And the same game that robbed him of his \$20,000 robbed you and I as spot sellers. And to learn to just what extent we only have to take the manufacturers' word as to the price, he has been paying for cotton we sold to the speculators. The manufacturer tells us that he has paid from 12 to 20 cents for the cotton, while we were selling it from 4 to 10 cents. Make the calculation for yourself. Yet men will say Oh, give us the futures gambling, the bucket shops. When this system of gambling supported by the farmers' reckless competitive way of selling, has robbed the South of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 annually.

Oh, but some say high cotton for the farmer means high cotton goods. This would be true, were the farmers to continue to sell to the same old line of speculators. But if the farmers will prepare themselves and sell direct to the spinner for this 12 and 20 cents, the goods will come no higher, but the farmers will be getting double the money for their cotton.

Who does this gambling and slipshod way of selling injure? First, the farmer; second, the business man, because the farmer cannot buy the goods that he has for sale and by reason of this the mechanical world is not employed as he would be, and the farmers and mechanics are not as able to pay the doctor for his services, nor the minister for his religious services, Hence, all the legitimate business, professional and mechanical, world is affected as well as the farmer. But prosper the farmer and he will consume much more. He will buy more of the luxuries of life, and therefore prospers the business man; and by reason of the farmers buying more, the business men will have to order more goods, and the mechanical world will be employed to manufacture more and even the manufacturer will be benefited. Hence, why not every legitimate interest be willing to assist the farmer in this fight for his just rights?

Next week another article will follow on the benefits already derived from the Union. Watch your paper.

JOE E. EDMONDSON.

FARMER COLONIES

A large percentage of the unearned wealth of this country was acquired thru land speculation. The investor buys land at a low price and when, after a few years, the population increases and values rise, sells at a high price. The speculator has not added one cent to the value of the land. He has performed no social service. Hence his profit is illegitimate. He waxes rich at the expense of the community. For it is in fact the community—the industrious class who build cities and cultivate the land—that creates value for the idle landholder.

The problem of eliminating the land speculator is an immensely big one. One way, however, whereby the creators of value might to some extent reap the benefit is seen in the colonization idea. A hundred farmers, let us say, join hands and buy a tract of land large enough to be cut into 100 farms. They move onto the land. The very fact that the population of a district was increased, at one stride, by 100 families, would cause an immediate rise in land values. If the farmer does not want to sell, he still shares in the rise; for, whereas he bought land in a comparatively unsettled district, he moves to a farm surrounded by the advantages of 100 neighbors.

PRESIDENT NEILL ADDRESSES BANKERS.

President D. J. Neill of the Farmers Union of Texas, in response to an invitation from the Texas Bankers Association, delivered an address before that body at Fort Worth last Saturday.

In introducing him President Chamberlain of the Bankers Association said that he had been in frequent conference with Mr. Neill during the worst days of the recent panic and had found him level headed, patriotic and a sound business man.

President Neill spoke only for a few minutes, but in those few minutes he gave the bankers and business world something to think about. He reviewed the condition of the farmers of the South for the past several years and how all classes had suffered because of unreasonable fluctuations in cotton, and how a more stable, as well as a higher price had prevailed since the organization of the Farmers Union. When he came to this point and told the bankers that what the Union wanted as much as a higher price was a stable price, he was roundly applauded.

He appealed to the bankers to assist the farmers in this fight, as they were equally interested in eliminating the cotton gambler, but insisted that if they would not assist the farmers that they do not, at least help the other fellows.

Books and Education

By VICTOR E. MARTIN

TWO BOOKS OF CONTEMPORARY INTEREST

Government By the People. By John C. Ten Eyck. This essay is a plea for active participation in political and party affairs by the rank and file. Present abuses, the author thinks, are due to the fact that the citizens in general, while they manage to get to the polls on election day, permit a very small and self-seeking minority to exercise all the real power of proposing issues and selecting candidates. In general the active element includes "those who depend upon office holding for a living. In addition, it includes a comparatively small number of men—a small percentage of professional and business men, a larger percentage of artisans and laborers—whose sole reason for political activity is their wish to forward the general welfare. It includes almost all men who want special favors from the government; all who desire to obtain public contracts or patronage, and all who seek the adoption of policies beneficial to their private interests, and it embraces most men, whatever their station in life may be, who need protection in prosecuting questionable enterprises or who seek immunity from punishment. Of such elements is our governing class compounded." Inevitably public affairs are soon in a bad way when turned over, without check, to the machine, the selfish few; but the whole people are to blame. "The just punishment of those who do not themselves govern is to be illy governed."

The author errs, we think, on the side of over-conservatism. He would retain the machine—even the slate-making boss—but, through popular vigilance, would make the machine more responsive to the public interests. (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. Cloth, 50 pages. Price 50 cents.)

The Metropolis. By Upton Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair, it will be remembered, is the novelist who so shocked the country a year or so ago with his account, in "The Jungle," of the unspeakable conditions in the packing-house industry. In "The Jungle" he portrayed the wretchedness of the workers; in the present book it is the appalling extravagance, the moral depravity, the intellectual bankruptcy, of the spenders, the idle rich. It is said that he secured employment as a domestic servant, under an assumed name, with some of New York's "first families," and from that point of vantage studied the insane routine of their lives. "The Metropolis" is a novel, but there is not much story to it; it is rather a moving panorama of gorgeous functions in the social whirl of high society in the chief city of America. A young Southern lawyer goes to the metropolis to carve out his career; his brother, who has preceded him, is in "society" as a hanger-on to the rich, and undertakes to get him started right. He rents apartments at \$600 a week, and goes in for high life—incidentally getting acquainted with the "right people." Well known families and high financiers, thinly veiled behind fictitious names, pass in quick review before the reader.

Here were the nation's greatest fortunes, some of them touching into the hundreds of millions; the accumulat-

ors of these fortunes had been men of force and ability—though no amount of ability entitles a man to any such disproportionate reward. The second generation were now on the stage, and, unconsciously, amid their mirth, were reaping a sad retribution for the heartless greed of their sires. To the thoughtful reader, the conditions here portrayed are a scathing arraignment of a social organization that allows such inequalities to grow up—wrongs which not only result in the misery of the exploited poor, but also in the pathetic demoralization and abandonment of the rich. It is worth while, moreover, to consider that the great middle class, all over the country look to New York for their fashionable ideals, and are constantly imitating the great mistresses of fashion.

Here is a graphic glimpse of gilded extravagance. "It (the horse show) was a great dress parade of society women. One who wished to play a proper part in it would spend at least ten thousand dollars upon her costumes for the week. It was necessary to have a different gown for the afternoon and evening of each day; and some who were adepts at quick changes and were proud of it, would wear three or four a day, and so need a couple of dozen gowns for the show. And of course there had to be hats and gloves and shoe to match. There would be robes of priceless fur hung carelessly over the balcony to make a setting; and in the evening there would be pyrotechnical displays of jewels. Mrs. Virginia Landis wore a pair of simple pearl earrings which she told the reporters had cost \$20,000; and there were two women who displayed \$400,000 worth of diamonds—and each of them had hired a detective to hover about in the crowd and keep watch over her!"

Here is suggested something of the aimlessness, the lack of ideals, the ceaseless quest of sensation: "They wandered from place to place, following like a herd of sheep whatever leader would inaugurate a new diversion. One could have filled a volume with the list of their 'fads.' There were new ones every week. . . . There was a woman who had her teeth filled with diamonds; and another who was driving a pair of zebras. One heard of monkey dinners and pajama dinners at Newport, of horseback dinners and vegetable dances in New York. One heard of fashion albums and autograph fans and talking crows and rare orchids and reindeer meat; of bracelets for men and ankle rings for women; of "vanity boxes" at ten and twenty thousand dollars each; of weird and repulsive pets, chameleons and lizards and king-snakes—there was one young woman who wore a cat-snake as a necklace. One would take to slumming and another to sniffing brandy through the nose; one had a table-cover made of woven roses, and another was wearing perfumed flannel at sixteen dollars a yard; one had inaugurated ice-skating in August, and another had started a class for the study of Plato. Some were giving tennis tournaments in bathing suits, and playing leap-frog after dinner; others had got dispensations from the pope, so that they might and yet others were giving "progress-

have private chapels and confessors; iver dinners," moving from one restaurant to another—a cocktail and bluepoints at Sherry's, a soup and maddiera at Delmonico's, some terrapin and amontillado at the Waldorf—and so on."

Drunkenness and gambling are prevalent among the women to an alarming extent. The licentiousness of the men has spread to the women, until "high society" has become a festering riot of sensuality, conjugal infidelity and vice: "The theory was that there were two worlds and that they were kept rigidly separate. There were two sets of women; one to be toyed with and flung aside, and the other to be protected and esteemed. Such things as prostitutes and kept women might exist, but people of refinement did not talk about them, and were not concerned with them. But Montague was familiar with the saying, that if you follow the chain of the slave, you will find the other end about the waist of the master; and he discovered that the Tenderloin was wreaking its vengeance upon Fifth Avenue. It was not merely that the men of wealth were carrying to their wives and children the diseases of vice; they were carrying also the manners and the ideals. . . . The barriers between the two worlds were breaking down!"

The interest in the story does not flag. There is one tense dramatic situation, in particular. There is also a glimpse of the feverish Stock Exchange, and illustrations of the unscrupulous methods of "big business." "The Metropolis" is truly a great searchlight. Who shall save the parasites from themselves?

(New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. Cloth, 376 pages. Price \$1.50.)

CLASSICS IN VERSE

THE SKYLARK

By James Hogg.

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Sweet be the matin o'er moorland and
lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest be thy dwelling-place—
Oh, to abide in the desert with thee!
Wild is thy lay and loud
Far in the downy cloud,
Love gives it energy, love gave it
birth.
Where, on thy dewy wing,
Where art thou journeying?
Thy lay is in heaven, thy love is on
earth.
O'er fell and fountain sheen,
O'er moor and mountain green,
O'er the red streamer that heralds the
day,
Over the cloudlet dim,
Over the rainbow's rim,
Musical cherub, soar, singing, away!
Then, when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather blooms,
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of
love be!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest is thy dwelling-place—
Oh, to abide in the desert with thee!

James Hogg, the Scottish poet, author of the above selection, and known as the "Ettrick Shepherd," was born in 1770, died 1835. He received only an ordinary education; was taken out of school to herd sheep. His mother,

however, related to him many folk-talks of giants, fairies, etc., which he turned to account in his work later. He began writing verses early, but published nothing until 1800. Next year, having gone to Edinburgh to sell sheep, he wrote out a number of his poems from memory, and had them published in a volume. Soon after, he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott and other well-known men of letters, by whom he was highly esteemed. He married in 1820. Among his productions are "The Mountain Bard," "The Queen's Wake," "When the Kye Comes Home," and "Flora Macdonald's Farewell." He is ranked well up among the poets of Scotland.

DEBATING SOCIETIES

At one period in the history of ancient Greece, every citizen was supposed to be able to make public speeches. The Greek civilization was in many respects superior to ours. But it is to be hoped that a true education may become universal in the not distant future, and that practically all citizens of our own country will take so intelligent an interest in public affairs as to be able to urge their views from the public rostrum.

All have heard the story of how Henry Clay, when a boy, practiced oratory before an audience composed of the farm animals. While it is good to practice in solitude, it is also desirable that a boy should have the benefit of the criticism and the example of his fellows. It is not so easy, at first, to talk to a crowd as to the fencepost. Friday afternoon at the schoolhouse and the local Union of

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fer opportunities to the wide-awake youngster. Even better, though, would be the organization of a debating club

by the young people of each community.

A very superior discipline is to be derived from the practice of debate. The reasoning faculty is developed, mental quickness is stimulated, the habit of investigation is formed, command of language is acquired, persuasive power comes at length, and the ability to think on one's feet. It is wonderful how quick timidity and fright give way to confidence and real enjoyment. Suppose you do forget your piece and your knees do quake—that is not a bad sign, and you are among friends; and all are in the same boat. Caesar would never have been master of Rome if he had not crossed the Rubicon.

The learning and practice of parliamentary procedure is another extremely useful exercise. A debating club should have officers, a constitution and by-laws, and should be conducted in a dignified and decorous manner. Dues should be assessed and books of reference bought, so that there might be some opportunity for the debaters to seek out information bearing on any subject up for discussion.

The debating club is an instrument of culture that is accessible to anyone, who with a little enthusiasm, will take a small amount of trouble to talk it up. It is a school for the out-of-school.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The report of the agricultural department on the condition of cotton to May 25, together with the acreage, and making comparisons with the corresponding period a year ago, was made public last night.

The report is the first of the new crop season and gives the condition at 79.7, against a condition last year at this time of 70.5. The total acreage as indicated in the report is 32,081,000 against a total of 32,060,000 last year. The acreage indicates that already planted and expected to be planted, and figures about 1-10 of one per cent greater than the acreage last year.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25, 1906, was 84.6 of a normal condition, and the average condition on May 25 for the past ten years is 82.3 per cent.

The estimated area planted in the principal cotton states, and the condition in each state for the season, is as follows:

State	Condition	Acreage
Virginia	88	37,000
South Carolina	81	2,463,000
Florida	82	268,000
Mississippi	80	3,252,000
Texas	77	9,533,000
Tennessee	84	757,000
Oklahoma	80	2,039,000
North Carolina	87	1,427,000
Georgia	80	4,775,000
Alabama	78	3,509,000
Louisiana	80	1,656,000
Arkansas	85	2,011,000
Missouri	86	74,000

CLUBBING OFFER

The National Co-operator has clubbing arrangements with the Union Farmer, De Soto, Ill., the leading Farmers' Union paper of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana. Both papers should be in the hands of every union farmer.

LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION

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

Dairy Department

STARTING THE HERD

Stock your farm with the animals you like best. You need not have all registered animals, but get the best you can procure.

The ideal dairy cow is one with a bony head and strong jaw, long between the eyes and nose, with strong muzzle. She should have a bright, protruding eye, which means strong nerve force and action later on. She should have a thin neck and retreating brisket. The lines above and below must not be straight, or she will steal from you. She should be slightly depressed behind the shoulders, with sharp chine—not too straight a backbone. She must have large organs of reproduction and large heart girth, wide between forelegs and sharp on shoulders, which gives large heart action and strong arterial circulation. And last, but not by any means least, she must have a good udder, for one-half the value of the cow is in her udder, which should be long from front to rear.

Dairy cows should increase their milk production. While this is, of course, the chief end to be sought, at the same time it is important to keep track of the other qualities of the cows, such as their ability to produce a large flow of milk on a reasonable amount of food, their qualities as breeding animals and ability to sustain a large flow of milk during a long period.

With the improvement of breeding attention must also be given to proper feeding and care of the animals while producing milk. If the cow loses her appetite in winter, discontinue giving her grain and substitute a peck of cut raw potatoes for a few feeds. This never fails to bring cows back to a keen relish for grain after a day or two. Judiciously fed in this way, they become as valuable as grain—in fact, of more value, for they act as a corrective; and instead of the cow shrinking badly, as she is quite sure to do if the grain is continued until she sickens of it, the feeds of potatoes restore her appetite, regulate the condition of her bowels and stomach and careful weighing has failed to show the least diminution in milk and butter.

There is a great difference in the profits on cows, even when the same kinds of food are given. The majority of the dairy men are well satisfied with a cow that will give as much as ten quarts of milk a day for 300 days and allowing fifteen quarts of milk for each pound of butter. Many cows do not approach such yields of milk and butter, but there are cows which give twice as much milk as the quantity mentioned and also produce twice as much butter. The profit is, therefore, larger because the greater the yield of an animal the smaller the cost proportionately. Feed and care also have to be looked after with the yield of milk.

Time and again the dairymen feed their cows on greenbacks. They take a small lot of butter to the village and bring back a large load of feed. A moment's reflection will prove to any one that a system of this kind of dairying on a farm will soon result in bankruptcy or the next thing to it. The farm is a place of production, and the more of the raw materials that can be gotten from the soil, with wise returns to the soil, the larger will be the income. Look carefully at the cost of feeds and try to grow more upon your farm. Keep in touch with your successful dairyman, who is getting larger returns for his labor.

Dairymen who have the land to

raise their feed upon should try to raise it as far as possible, and that kind which makes a good ration. That to be used as roughage should be clover, cowpea or alfalfa hay, because these furnish the material for milk and also allow corn to be used as the greater part of the grain ration. If these hays are fed the dairyman with ordinary cows will not need to buy expensive feeds to balance them. If timothy hay and corn fodder are fed for roughage, the dairyman need not expect a big yield of milk, unless he balances them with cotton seed meal. By adding two pounds per day of this to the feed of a cow she will give a larger amount of milk.

In feeding dairy cows feed them liberally and give them the proper kind of feed. Give them all the roughage they will consume, then grain in proportion to the milk she produces.

About two pounds of grain to each is somewhere the right amount. It is five pounds of milk produced per day a great mistake to feed all alike, as is so often the practice. The fresh cows and those giving lots of milk are the ones to feed liberally, while the cows nearly dry and giving but little milk will not give more if fed freely. At calving time aim to have the cows in good, thrifty condition. This is done by giving them some grain feed, bran, oat meal and about the time the calf is due, feed some roots.—W. O. Hill.

Cottage Cheese

An Oklahoma reader wants to know a good recipe for making a good cottage cheese. B. F. Engles, a Kansas dairyman, gives the following: Use skim milk rather than whole milk, to avoid loss of fat.

To secure proper flavor and speedy souring, add a small amount of good starter.

This starter should be prepared from clean, fresh milk, separated from the cream and placed in a carefully cleansed receptacle, well covered and brought to a temperature of 90 degrees to 70 degrees.

The upper portion of this should be discarded and the amount needed strained thru a fine strainer or hair sieve and thoroly mixed with the milk from which cheese is to be made the next day.

A portion may also be used in preparing a starter for the next day, but as soon as any unfavorable effect is noticed, a new starter should be prepared.

Several good and convenient commercial starters are on the market, for use of which directions accompany each package.

The milk is not kept at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees until it is well curdled, often twenty-four hours, sometimes not until forty-eight hours.

The curdled mass is broken up by hand or by a curd knife and raised gradually to 90 degrees, taking thirty to forty minutes in the process.

The whey should then separate clear in fifteen to twenty minutes, after which it is run from the curd and the latter placed in muslin bags or on racks to drain.

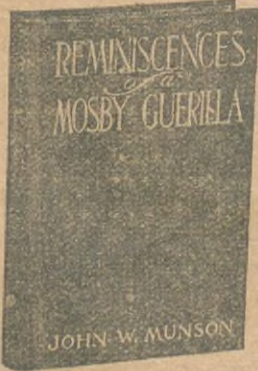
When the whey ceases to come from the curd, salt is added to taste, the curd formed into balls and wrapped in oil paper that may be obtained from any dairy supply house.

For the finest quality of cheese, thick cream, preferably ripened cream, should be added at the rate of about an ounce for one pound of cheese, before the cheese is made into balls.

Feed extra well while the cows are shedding. They will need feed to keep up the flow of milk and an additional amount to make the new growth of hair. Feed rich in protein, such as

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bran, oats, chop, alfalfa, clover, oil meal and the like, are needed.

The first thing to take into consideration when feeding the dairy calf, especially the heifer that is intended for the dairy herd, is to see that it is kept growing from the time it is placed in the feeding lot till it has matured. Any neglect that will cause a standstill in growing will cause a dwarfing of the organs of milk production and the calf will not make the producer she should.

There is such a thing as keeping the hoe going in the dairy. Many of the animals are little if any better than "dairy weeds" and they will prove death to profits if they are not hood cut. One cow that pays a profit takes less care and pays as much profit as three cows, two of which "break even" so far as the expense account is concerned. Hoe out everything that does not pay a good profit.

If you see anything in this department that is new to you, do not be slow about telling it to your neighbors. We can never hope to reach the highest possible standard if we do not carry the things we learn to our friends and talk them over with them.

Speaking of whether butter should be worked once or twice, one writer says: The object of working butter is to get the salt evenly distributed and to expel a portion of the brine. When it is worked but once the buttermaker thinks he has worked the butter enough and packs it immediately. There is, at that time, no way to tell whether the salt has been evenly distributed or not. A few hours afterward he should draw out some of the butter with a trier, or cut it with a ladle, and if he finds it mottled, which will seriously affect the selling price, he may know the cause is unequal salting. When churning again he should work the butter twice.

Professor Maecker of Minnesota has this to say about growing calves: "Few growing calves I consider separator skim milk at least equal to whole milk, the calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when the butter is fed. There is nothing in butter fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Nutrient can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal which contains from 30 to 35 per cent oil. When the calf is dropped I let it suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning I give it no feed until the following morning. This is done so the calf will be hungry and will drink milk without the finger. I give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day, immediately after milking. A small calf gets three pints and a large calf four pints. This I continue for one week. Then for one week I give whole milk half and skim milk half, twice a day, giving only from three to four pints. The third week I feed all separator skim milk, adding a teaspoonful of ground flax. I gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal so that by the end of the fourth month the calf is receiving a heaping teaspoonful of flax meal and ten pints of milk twice a day. After the first month it has access to a little early cut alfalfa and whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts. The important points are strict regularity in time of feeding, quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 98 to 100 degrees."

Feeding Dairy Calves

We presume that the question of feeding the dairy calf will never grow old. No doubt the reason for this is because there is so much yet to be learned and so much that can be said on the subject that is entirely new. The following thoughts are suggested by a recent bulletin from the Virginia station, describing an experiment made there:

The following rules were observed

in feeding the calves and were found quite satisfactory: Ten pounds of milk for the first 100 pounds of live weight; five pounds of milk for the second 100 pounds of live weight and 2.5 pounds of milk for the third 100 pounds of weight. Until the calf was three months old one pound of grain to 10 pounds of milk was fed. From three to six months old one pound of grain to five pounds of milk was fed.

The importance of hay for young calves cannot be emphasized too strongly; they should have access to good, clean hay at all times.

The formaldehyde treatment for scours has been used with great success, not only with the calves in this experiment, but with a large number of others.

The grain consumed per day varied from 2.04 pounds with the group receiving shelled corn and bran to 2.25 with the group receiving shelled corn alone. Group three, which received shelled corn and bran, consumed the smallest amount of skim milk. While group four, which was fed barley and bran, consumed the highest amount. There was slightly more variation in the amount of hay than of grain.

The amount of grain per pound of gain only varied .09 of a pound. It is evident from this that there is no practical difference in the amount of grain required per pound of gain. A gallon of skim milk for each pound of gain was consumed.

The cost per day varied from 5.4 cents to six cents; or from about \$1.60 to \$1.80 per month. The cost per pound of gain was lowest with the beef-bred calves receiving shelled corn and bran, 3.29 cents; the highest with the dairy-bred calves receiving barley, four cents.

The increase in weight per head per day with the dairy-bred calves varied from 1.42 pounds with those receiving corn meal, to 1.60 pounds with those receiving shelled corn. The increase per head per day was .2 greater with the beef-bred calves than with the dairy-bred calves, receiving the same ration.

The group of calves fed whole-milk made the largest gain, but at the highest cost per day and per pound of gain. They presented a better appearance before weaning, but at eight months of age there was little difference either in weight or appearance between those developed on whole-milk and those on skim milk.

Bran was used to great advantage in teaching the calves to eat grain, but no advantage was secured from adding bran to a ration of shelled corn to supplement the skim milk, either in rate of gain or the appearance of the calf.

The best results were obtained from shelled corn. The calves did not consume as much corn meal per day as shelled corn, nor did they make as large a rate of gain. It did not require as much shelled corn as corn meal per pound of gain.

Barley was found to be an excellent grain to supplement skim milk, but owing to the high market price of the barley as compared with corn it did not show as good returns financially. However, it must be borne in mind that barley can be produced pound for pound as cheaply as the corn.—Journal of Agriculture.

The productivity of the average acre will increase as the size of the average farm decreases. This is a prophecy.

"He who would free from malice pass his days,
Must live obscure and never merit praise."

"Hog trade irregular."—Market Report. Bet your boots! More irregular trading was never done in any thing than in hogs.

Hog Department

This report of the Mississippi experiment station tells of the results of raising hogs. To some extent the work could be duplicated in Texas, with as good results. A profit of \$503 makes a satisfactory showing. It may be objected that this profit was obtained by selling the hogs at 6 cents per pound, which is considerably above the price to farmers in Texas. This may be offset by the poor showing made by the pigs in the matter of size, which at 10 months averaged 175½ pounds. Good hogs, well fed, ought to weigh 225 pounds at that age. The rent of land, calculated at \$6 an acre, is much above the cost of rented land in Texas, except in the black land counties. The report of the station is as follows:

We marketed during October, November and December 122 pigs, receiving for the lot \$1,382.50. They were the produce of ten sows, farrowing two litters a year. The fall pigs were farrowed from Sept. 20 to Oct. 10, and the spring litters from March 18 to April 22. They were marketed at an average age of about 10 months. Thirty-two were sold on foot and averaged 175½ pounds. Eighty-five were dressed and averaged 135½ pounds.

The financial statement showing proceeds of sale, cost of production, and net profit is as follows:

Receipts—	
32 pigs, average live weight	
175½ pounds, at 6 cents.....	\$ 336 96
85 pigs, average dressed weight	
135½ pounds, at 6 cents.....	920 55
5 gilts, sold for breeding purposes, at \$25 each	125 00
Total proceeds	\$1,382 51
Expenses—	
265 bushels of corn at 70 cents.....	\$185 50
260 bushels of corn (estimated) at 65 cents	169 00
3 tons of shorts at \$25.....	75 00
Rent on 13½ acres of land at 16	81 00
Seed used on pasture lots.....	29 50
Preparing and seeding pasture lots	39 50
Total expense	\$579 50
Net profit	\$803 00

If the gilts, which averaged 195 pounds, had been sold at 6 cents, net profit would have been \$136.80.

Management of Herd—The boar is kept in a separate lot, and the sows are bred to farrow in the spring and fall. The litters should be as near the same age as possible, as they can be handled and fed together to better advantage.

Each sow has a separate stall, six by eight feet, with a small lot adjoining. A few days before farrowing the sow is placed in the house, with access to the lot, and kept there until the pigs go out to pasture at will, using the house as a sleeping quarter.

A box of hardwood ashes and salt is kept in a dry place, accessible to the hogs at all times. No medicine nor stock food is used, but regular attention is given to keep the herd free from lice. This we consider very important, as young pigs will not thrive when infested with lice. A cheap soap is stirred in boiling water, and to two gallons of this mixture one quart of kerosene oil is added. This is applied with an old broom as often as is necessary. In addition, a little kerosene oil is sprinkled on the floor of the sleeping quarters when cleaned.

Another important detail of the management is to keep the sleeping places free from dust. The houses have plank floors, and these are swept at regular intervals.

The actual work required to care for the hogs was small. The careful at-

tention to details at the proper time is the most important thing necessary.

Pastures—Our pasture rotation, which furnishes grazing all the year, consists first of a bermuda lot in which the houses are located, and which contains shade and water. Opening from this are three lots of four and a half acres each; one of these is seeded to dwarf Essex rape and red clover in August, or early in September. The other two are seeded to wheat and red clover in September or early in October. The rape lot is plowed in April and planted in sorghum about the first of May. In addition to these pastures, every acre of corn is planted in peas, very thick, at the last working of the corn.

The rape will be ready to graze in thirty or forty days after seeding and will furnish grazing all winter. When the sows and small pigs are turned on the rape and clover, the market hogs are in the pea field. In April the hogs are turned from the rape lot into the red clover and wheat lots, which they graze alternately until August, when they are turned into the sorghum. By this time it will be maturing and is a most excellent feed.

Seven pounds each of rape and clover seed are sown together. In the wheat and clover lots we sow half a bushel of wheat and ten pounds of clover seed per acre. The beardless variety of wheat is sown. After it begins to joint, hogs prefer the clover and a considerable portion of the wheat will mature, when the hogs eat the grain, this and the clover making the very best pasture.

Feeding—The sows are fed a little shorts in addition to corn, after farrowing, while they are kept in the farrowing pens. After two weeks they are turned back into pasture and are fed corn only. The pigs are fed corn and shorts as soon as they will eat, the shorts being fed until the pigs are about 3 months old, each pig getting about fifty pounds. They are also fed liberally of corn while small, the idea being to give them a vigorous start that they may make good use of the pasture, which, after all, is the cheapest factor in pork production.

Up to the time the pigs were turned into the pea field in September to be fattened, they had eaten an average of 122 pounds of corn and fifty pounds of shorts each. From September until they were sold, they had peas from a corn field of fifty three acres of corn, planted after oats, estimated, as stated above, at 260 bushels. The peas and corn were harvested by the hogs, which method saved labor and left the manure where it was needed.

Houses and Fences—The houses consist of a row of stalls, six by eight feet, six feet high on the front and four feet on the back, floored. They were built by the farm hands out of cheap lumber and are inexpensive, but are sufficient for this climate. The small lots are fenced with one by six plank. The pasture fence consists of woven wire below and barbed wire above. In order to have a good wire fence, the corner posts must be large, set deep in the ground and well braced. The wire should then be stretched tight, very tight. The best time to stretch wire is in the summer on a hot day. If put up in winter in cold weather, it will become somewhat slack in hot weather. The best adjunct of the fencing proposition is a good pasture on the inside.

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

TO THE GINNING TRADE

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

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

Purchasers are advised to assure themselves that seed cotton Elevators, Distributors and Feeders offered them are not infringements of our patents.

The possibility of a lawsuit may be avoided by buying from the owner of the patents, and the legitimate and lawful manufacturers and sellers of these machines.

We manufacture complete gin outfits embracing all the latest improvements and sell same at lowest prices.

Ask for our catalogue or one of our representatives to call on you.

The Murray Co., Dallas, Texas

THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS
WITH SELF FEEDER



3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND **2 PROFITS IN HAY BALING**

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

INSURE YOUR FEET AGAINST AMPUTATION—BUY THE ADMIRAL.
Mowers, Rakes, Tedders and Everything That is Best in Wagons, Vehicles and Implements.
WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE.
PARLIN & ORENDORFF IMP. CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

FACTORY TO FARMER
AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00



\$49
Golden Eagle Top Buggy
PRICE, \$49.00
Dealers' Price, \$75.00 to \$85.00

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

Uncle Sam Is Our Only Salesman
Write for our money saving catalog of Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness showing actual photographs and full particulars of our GREAT HARNESS OFFER

Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point. Freight rates low. Write for Catalog today
262 Edgewood Ave. ATLANTA, GA.
Smdon 34

Golden Eagle Buggy Co.

STATIONERY
and Supplies for Local and County Unions

The Co-Operator is thoroughly equipped for printing all kinds of stationery for local and county unions as well as commercial and pamphlet printing of all kinds.

Send in your orders for letterheads, envelopes, receipts, cards and blanks.

Local and county secretaries can make good money soliciting orders for printing from their home merchants where there are no printing offices.

Write for terms and particulars.

The National Co-Operator
—Fort Worth, Texas—

Poultry Department

FEEDING NOTES

Sick birds never produce any eggs. Look after the health of your fowls and you will be handsomely repaid in the egg increase and in the improved stock of the young chicks.

Flesh and feathers are produced before eggs, consequently it is necessary to feed rich food for the production of these in order to increase egg production. Wheat, insects, meat, meal, oats and such feeds are rich in protein and are excellent for flesh, feathers and eggs.

Do not allow young chicks too much water; it sometimes causes bowel troubles. Sweet milk is highly recommended as a substitute for water, that will not only not bring on this trouble, but will make the baby chicks grow off faster. Soft sloppy feeds should be avoided as they have a tendency, like too much water, to irritate the bowels. Feed sweet milk and small grain and much better results will be obtained.

ORIGIN OF BLACK ORPINGTON

When the Barred Plymouth Rock fowls were first imported into England from America in 1885 they were comparatively a new breed and gave many black sports. These sports, when tested by Mr. Cook, laid thirty-five to forty-five more eggs per year than the Barred Rocks, hatched from the same parents. Besides (they began laying as pullets, from one to six weeks earlier than their Barred sisters of the same pens. All America knows the superiority of the Barred Plymouth Rocks for hardness and other qualities. The black sport pullets of this American breed were taken for the basis for the Black Orpingtons. Mr. Cook found the Black Minorcas to be extra good layers of large eggs, with flesh particularly white and tender, but not standing the cold weather very well.

From the Black Minorcas he selected cocks and mated them with the Plymouth Rock black pullets. The pullets produced from this cross were mated with a Black Langshan cock. Note that the Langshans were used last. In making all new breeds, the last breed used must be selected to give the type of fowls aimed at. The Langshan was then a shorter bird than now, and the best winter lays England possessed, laying a dark brown egg, the darkest of any, a chocolate color, and possessing very fine skin and flesh, but rather slow in growth.

When the three breeds were blended, the new fowls matured for the table one month to six weeks earlier than either of the breeds separately, and the pullets laid a month or six weeks earlier than those of either of the ancestral breeds. These matings produced the Black Orpingtons. It has taken years of careful selection to do away with the feathered legs of the Langshan, besides the special peculiarities of the other breeds not wanted in the Orpingtons. After twenty years it can be truly said that they breed perfectly true to type and color, and the veriest amateur can produce as fine Black Orpingtons for the show pen as the most expert. This is proved over and over again in England, where a beginner at the shows frequently takes the prize away from the old fancier.

The Black Orpingtons have a lovely gloss on their plumage of a beautiful beetle green shade. Their faces and combs are a rich red; they have dark eyes, the darker the better; in the best birds they are almost black. They lay brown shelled eggs and their flesh is light colored. The cocks weigh ten to twelve pounds and the hens from eight to ten pounds. The plumage should be close and not loose, the skin thin and fine in texture, and flesh firm.

The Merits of Black Orpingtons

Quick Maturity—No heavy all-purpose fowl matures so quickly. The pullets lay in about five months, and the cockerels, when well fed and cared for, will weigh a pound for every month of their age up to nine or ten months. As early broilers they cannot be excelled.

Hardiness—I have found no other variety so vigorous and healthy. A sick Orpington is a novelty in the chicken yard. The "Duke of Kent," at this writing five years old, is as active as a cockerel of ten months.

Meat—The Black Orpington is the greatest table fowl ever produced. The skin is white, thin and tender, not yellow, thick and tough, and so greasy that children will not eat it. Like the markets across the ocean, the best American markets are already demanding a white skin fowl, and the day is not far distant when its greater desirability will be generally understood. The Orpingtons are especially noted for their deep bodies and broad, full breasts, the long breast bone carrying almost as much white meat as is found upon a turkey.—Inland Poultry Journal.

Orchard and Garden.

GROWING POTATOES UNDER STRAW MULCH

All of us know something about growing potatoes under straw mulch, but Wallace Farmer has the following relative to improving the quality of the seed in this way and making the home-grown seed potato as early as the northern grown. It says:

We called the attention of our readers some time since to an experiment being conducted at the Nebraska station, in order to determine whether it was possible by mulching to provide over a small acreage an artificial climate which would give us the quality of seed potatoes which we now secure from the extreme north.

We notice in one of our exchanges the experience of a Tennessee farmer, stating that he had grown potatoes in this way for several years; that he gets a more uniform stand, hardier plants, and that he has potatoes in much less time by the mulch method, particularly when he grows a second crop, as they some times do in that

climate. He states that in four experiments he secured 23 1-3, 21 1/2, 34, and 42 per cent more potatoes per acre, and of a very greatly superior quality. He also finds that potato seed grown in this way is much superior in quality to those grown by cultivation. He does not know how to account for this unless the mulching enables the soil to obtain an average amount of moisture and uniform temperature, which enables the plant to make uniform growth and gives the tubers more vitality. He has found from several experiences that mulch grown seed gives from one-fourth to one-third larger yields. His method is to mulch as soon as thru planting, harrowing the surface down and covering it to a depth of four or five inches with leaves or straw.

We are inclined to believe there is a good deal in this, but we do not think it is due to the fact that the potato secures more moisture, but to the fact that it is kept cooler. The potato, as all our readers know, is at

"I know the part, sir," he said. "I'll go on and play it. My clothes—the buttons and all—it's a good enough costume."

Then, without waiting for a reply, the boy rushed on the stage.

"If you please, my lady," he cried, breathlessly, "Sommers has had a faint turn, but he told me to say," and then the boy went on with the lines of the part.

So Dick had saved the day. I suppose you would like to have me say that Dick became a great actor, with a salary of a thousand dollars a week and a private car to travel in, and all that.

Well, he didn't that was his last appearance on the boards.

He eventually became a dignified and successful banker. And he told me once that the fate of his poor granddaddy was a lesson to him, and that as a boy, he had seen enough for the stage not to want to follow it as a man.

Business Announcements
Wants—For Sale—Exchanges

This department fills a long-felt want. It is of much value, as one can advertise for anything they wish to buy, sell or exchange at the extremely low rate of three cents a word per insertion. Cash must accompany order.

In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one word, and address included as part of the advertisement.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHEN in Fort Worth take your meals with Mrs. Domke who has had 20 years experience in feeding the people; 3/4 blocks from Union Headquarters, 407 Main street. Don't forget the place when in Fort Worth. 6-25

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

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

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—407 acres, 300 cultivated, 80 in one pasture, 27 in other. Eight miles to Wichita Falls, two to Iowa Park; \$30 per acre, fourth cash. N. L. Lowrance, Iowa, Park, Texas. 6-11-x

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

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



(Copyright, 1907, by Byron Williams.)

Gramma.



Ef pa don't gimme what I want,
I go to ma and tease,
And usually she says: "All right."
Ef I say "ma'am" and "PLEASE!"
But if my ma should tell me "NO!"
I'll git it yet, becuz
When pa er ma won't gimme it,
My gramma always does!

Sometimes when I am oful soiled
And hungry as kin be,
My mother sez to run along,
She can't look after me;
But gramma sez: "It's gist a shame,"
And fixes me up neat
And makes a sandwich, lickin' good,
And all inside it's SWEET!

Pa sez that candy isn't good
Fer growing girls and boys,
And mother sez I eat too much
Of cookie-sheep and toys,
But when they ain't no sweets about
That I kin find—er GUM,
My gramma she ist hunts fer it
And allus finds me sum!

Ma sez: "That's right, yew spoil him now
And feed him pie and cake
And humor him until he gits
An oful STOMACHACHE!"
My gramma she don't say a word
But acts upon the hint,
And fixes me all new agin
With lots of peppermint!

I love my gramma very much
Fer she is good to me—
The nicest gramma in the world,
That's what she is, you see.
I like her for herself alone
And then sum more, becuz
When pa er ma won't git me things,
My gramma always does!

In Passing.

A young printer loved a pastor's daughter, but when the father chose as his text: "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil," he transferred his affections to avoid complications.

A Jersey City butcher, while cleaning a goose, found a diamond ring in the gizzard. Some people prefer the "piece-that-went-over-the-fence-last" but the piece-de-resistance for me always has been the part where the fowl wears her diamond rings—and now I shall insist on this part of the banquet hereafter.

Some men make home happy by staying down town most of the time. That's one way!

Many a man might have been saved from being an anarchist by a liberal dose of physic.

A writer says the lobster is a green, crustaceous anthropod. I expected as much.

Many a young woman says no just because she likes to be teased. Speak to her about this, young man.

A man writes that he has a short leg and wants to know what to do with it. Move to Chicago and have it pulled, Bill.

He walks with firm majestic tread,
Full steady on his heel—
But now, alas! alack! Oh, dear!
He's stepped on that banana peel!



I'll Give You Plenty of Time to Prove that the CHATHAM Fanning Mill is the Best Seed Grader and Cleaner Made

—And Will Pay For Itself in a Year

You can prove this by simply taking my proposition and cleaning your grain—before you sell it—or before you sow it. Farmers in every state each season by selling and sowing dirty grain is a low estimate. You won't haul it to be cleaned before you sell your grain, so you are "docked" on the price because of dirt in every bushel. Just take me up on my offer—get a CHATHAM Fanning Mill and save its price easily by using on your place. Take 30 Days' Free Trial first.

WHAT IT DOES BESIDES GRADING

Cleans all such Texas Crops as Rice, Kaffir Corn, Maize, etc. Cleans and separates all kinds of grain—Separates Oats from Wheat better than any mill you can buy—Cleans Red Clover—Takes out Buckhorn Plantain. Cleans Alsike Clover and Alfalfa—Cleans Beans, Oats, Barley—Grades Corn—Cleans Timothy Seed—Takes all Chaff and Cockle out of Wheat.

Chatham Free Book Tells You My Plan On 30 Days Free Trial

This valuable book tells many other ways than those above that a Chatham Fanning Mill will make and save for you. As a practical man you know that all I've said above is true and you also know that in selling direct from our factory—prepaying freight to you—giving you 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL—and our wholesale price—we have simply got to give you a CHATHAM Fanning Mill that does all we claim for it. Our business life depends on our mills making good. Remember that!

I Prepay the Freight

I'll send you a CHATHAM Fanning Mill on 30 Days' Trial without any advance payment. Just to prove it will do all we say it will. 250,000 sold already in U. S. and Canada. Experiment Stations endorse them, and Agricultural Papers recommend them to subscribers. So why take low prices for dirty, mixed grain, or sow seed that grows weeds and mixed crops? Write nearest office for full particulars, prices and New Catalog.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY,
593 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
1308 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.
82 E. 3d St., St. Paul, Minn. Dept. 1, Portland, Ore.
Dallas, Tex.

We have 24 Branch Warehouses, and make prompt shipments.



Buttons Buttons Buttons!

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

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

Miss Bly Gresham

Point,

Texas

Pessimism and Optimism.

A pessimist is a man who looks for worms in his bell-flower apple. An optimist is a man who shuts his eyes, eats worms and all and never kicks at the stomachache. A pessimist is a wart on the neck of progress that can't be used as a collar-button. An optimist is a joy forever and a favorite with the first row in the balcony. A pessimist clings to the rheumatism as an excuse for grumbling, while an optimist loves a pretty girl for the hugging there is in her. You can't lose a pessimist, and as for the optimist, none of the girls in my set wants to.

Advertiser.

Moses was the first journalist, because he wrote on the tablets of stone—but Noah went him one better and advertised. Noah built the ark and announced the day for sailing. He whooped 'er up lively and made a great display. The non-believers

scoffed at him and died in the wet water. Thus again did the man who advertised triumph. You can't keep a good man down, especially if he advertises.

Love, the Undertaker.

Love is responsible for all sorts of things but never before have I heard of him being an undertaker. A Colorado newspaper, however, says:

See Love for undertaking before going elsewhere and save money.

Printing the News.

This interesting item comes from the capital city of Iowa where the insidious reporter is "onto" all bald-headed courtships:

A bachelor with some age on his head is doing some sparking in North Palmyra street.

Byron Williams

PILES

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

J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, M. D., SPECIALIST,

Phone 4883,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Red Mineral Springs.

(Delwood Park.)

Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

A rest garden for the sick and afflicted where Nature restores to the system its normal functions. The best remedy in Texas for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Skin Diseases and Rheumatism. A delightful place to rest and a cheap place to live. Or, if you prefer, you can have water sent to you by express. For full particulars and pamphlet address

Red Mineral Springs Development Company,

M. C. WOLFE, Mgr., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.



ABSORBINE
will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cuts, Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

APPOINTMENTS IN TITUS COUNTY

Following are the dates of Bro. E. C. Davis in Titus county:
Cypress Schoolhouse, June 15, 8:30 p. m.; Hickory Hill, June 16, 8:30 p. m.; Spring Hill, June 17, 8:30 p. m.; Chappel Hill, June 18, 8:30 p. m.; Center Grove, June 19, 8:30 p. m.; Cookville, June 20, 2:30 p. m.; Center Point, June 22, 8:30 p. m.; Liberty Hill, June 23, 8:30 p. m.; Lone Star, June 24, 8:30 p. m.; Cooper's Chappel, June 25, 8:30 p. m.; Glade Water, June 29, 8:30 p. m.; Maples Springs, June 30, 8:30 p. m.; Goolsboro, July 1, 8:30 p. m.; Bridges' Chappel, July 2, 8:30 p. m.; New Hope, July 3, 8:30 p. m.; Mt. Pleasant, July 4, 2:30 p. m.; Old Union, July 6, 8:30 p. m.; Nevil's Chappel, July 7, 8:30 p. m.; Forest Grove, July 8, 8:30 p. m.; Marshall Springs, July 9, 8:30 p. m.; Benton Schoolhouse, July 10, 8:30 p. m.; Winfield, July 11, 2:30 p. m.; Argo, July 13, 8:30 p. m.; Oak Grove, July 14, 8:30 p. m.; Farmers' Academy, July 15, 8:30 p. m.

Everybody is invited to attend these speakings. Come and bring your wives and children. L. E. CULVER, Sec. and Treas. Titus Co. Union.

J. S. AIRHEART'S DATES

The following are the dates and appointments of State Lecturer J. S. Airheart

Dilworth	8 p. m.	June 23
Mauran	8 p. m.	June 23
Gonzales	1 p. m.	June 24
Diamond Grove	8 p. m.	June 24
Five Mile	1 p. m.	June 25
Walsh	8 p. m.	June 25
Wrightsboro	1 p. m.	June 26
Smiley	8 p. m.	June 26
Pilgrim	1 p. m.	June 27
Sedan	8 p. m.	June 27
Nixon	1 p. m.	June 29
Dewville	8 p. m.	June 29
Leesville	1 p. m.	June 30
Dewet (Z.)	8 p. m.	June 30
Mount Hope	8 p. m.	July 1
Monthalia	1 p. m.	July 2
Oso	8 p. m.	July 2
Oak Forest	1 p. m.	July 3
Belmont	8 p. m.	July 3
St. James	1 p. m.	July 4
Slayden	8 p. m.	July 4
Greenwood	1 p. m.	July 6
Browns	8 p. m.	July 6
Clarks	1 p. m.	July 7
Harwood	8 p. m.	July 7
Sterine	1 p. m.	July 8
Thompsonville	8 p. m.	July 8
Waelder	1 p. m.	July 9
Good Hope	8 p. m.	July 9

I urge all members of the Farmers' Union to take note of the above and attend the respective meetings. Respectfully,
P. D. ELLIS,
County Secretary.

L. B. HOLLOWAY'S DATES

Montague county:

Union Hill	10:00 a. m.	June 8
Union Hill	8:30 p. m.	June 8
Oak Bluff	10:00 a. m.	June 10
Oak Bluff	8:30 p. m.	June 10
Bird Hollow	10:00 a. m.	June 11
Brushy	8:30 p. m.	June 11

Franklin	8:30 p. m.	June 12
De Soto	8:30 p. m.	June 13
Montague	8:30 p. m.	June 15
Nocona	8:30 p. m.	June 16
Forrestburg	8:30 p. m.	June 17
Mallard	8:30 p. m.	June 18
Hardy	8:30 p. m.	June 19
Bowie	10:00 a. m.	June 20
Bowie	2:00 p. m.	June 20
Hawkins	8:30 p. m.	June 20
Briscoe county:		
Quitaque	8:00 p. m.	June 22
Hardcastle school house	8:00 p. m.	June 23
Lakeview	8:00 p. m.	June 24
Rock Creek	8:00 p. m.	June 25
Milo	8:00 p. m.	June 26
Silverton	11:00 a. m.	June 27
Silverton	3:00 p. m.	June 27

SECRETARY ALBRITTON'S APPOINTMENTS

Secretary J. C. Albritton of the executive committee of the state union will fill the following appointments:

IN NOLAND COUNTY

White Flat, June 15, 8 p. m.
Plum Creek and Bitter Creek, June 16.
Valley Creek, June 17, 8 p. m.
Rock Crossing and Rough Hollow, June 18.
Decker, June 19, 2 p. m.
Mary Neal, June 19, 8 p. m.
Roscoe, June 20, 8 p. m.

"UNCLE SAM'S" DATES

Clay county, Texas, June 13 to 27 inclusive:
Plano and Benner locals, June 29.
Elkhart, Anderson county, June 30.
Harbin, Erath County Union, July 2.
Ivey local, Fayette county, July 3 and 4.
Lee county, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Levita, Coryell county, July 10 to 17.
Oak Ridge, Lampasas County Union, July 18.

All parties interested will please arrange places for the above dates and send them in for publication in the Co-Operator, also one copy to C.

NOTICE

The Farmers Union Cotton Grading Association of Texas will open their classing school in Fort Worth, Texas, July 1, 1908. The school will be open for instruction to Sept. 1, 1908. We have selected Fort Worth as being the most central point; it will cost less to get first class accommodations there than in any other large city in the state. We have secured the service of our old teacher, R. E. Dolman of Paris, Texas, as our teacher. Mr. Dolman was teacher for the first school ever held by our Farmers' Union in Dallas, Texas.

The school was a grand success, a large number of his scholars are now receiving good salaries as cotton classers. The Farmers' Union Cotton Grading Association will have full control of said school. We have a number of members belonging to our association who will assist Mr. Dolman. Our desire is to make this school the largest ever held in the state.

No one who enters this school need have any fear of leaving before he has mastered the art of grading cotton, makin' out bills of lading, also how to run our warehouses in a business-like manner. We want to say to our brothers that this is strictly a Farmers' Union school; that we have not given anyone authority to conduct a school for our association. We shall expect the help and co-operation of the state union and every brother who has an interest in our association to make the school a success by his attendance at the Fort Worth school.

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NO SKIN LEFT ON BODY

For Six Months Baby was Expected to Die with Eczema—Blood Oozed Out all Over Her Body—Now Well

DOCTOR SAID TO USE CUTICURA.

Six months after birth my little girl broke out with eczema and I had two doctors in attendance. There was not a bit of skin left on her body, the blood oozed out just anywhere, and we had to wrap her in silk and carry her on a pillow for ten weeks. She was the most terrible sight I ever saw, and for six months I looked for her to die. I used every known remedy to alleviate her suffering, for it was terrible to witness. Dr. C— gave her up. Dr. B— recommended the Cuticura Remedies. She will soon be three years old and has never had a sign of the dread trouble since. We used about eight cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment. James J. Smith, Dumid, Va., Oct. 14 and 22, 1906.