

Southern
Mercury

United With

The
National
Co-Operator
and
Farm
Journal

THE
NATIONAL
GO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL

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Union
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The South Has Spoken. Cotton Acreage Will Be Reduced.

Tuesday was a great day in Memphis! It was a great day for the South!! It was a great day for this entire country!!!

It was a pivotal day, not only in agricultural interests and industries of the South, but in the commercial affairs of this entire Nation.

The Farmers' Union delegates from every county in the cotton growing States met in the splendid and hospitable city of Memphis, Tennessee—a great cotton receiving and shipping port on the Father of Waters, the Mississippi River, to consider, discuss and act upon a most momentous question, a vital issue indeed, the problem of reducing the cotton acreage in the South, this good year of 1908. They met the question like men. They acted promptly and decisively. They resolved to reduce the acreage grown to cotton in the South this year, 1908, 25 per cent, and they further resolved that the slogan, the watchword of The Farmers' Union, should be FIFTEEN CENTS.

This means that the cotton crop grown in the year 1907, still remaining in the hands of Union farmers, should bring 15 cents a pound for middling, or not be sold. It means that the acreage planted to cotton this year of 1908 shall be reduced 25 per cent. When the farmers of the South speak, they mean what they say, and will do what they determine to do. This applies not alone to Union Farmers, but to non-union farmers, in the main, as well.

This action on the part of these representative cotton growers at Memphis is simply a bold defiance to the cotton spinners of the world. They received and misled the cotton growers at every conference they have held together. They have indulged in misrepresentations and made promises that they have most flagrantly violated. They have hired agents in this country to fill the press with false statements; to try intimidation, deception and every other process that devilish ingenuity could conceive and concoct, to bring a pressure upon Southern bankers and Southern merchants, wholesale and retail, to force cotton growers to sell their cotton at the spinners' own prices. They have gone so far in this country, our own people, who should be our friends, as to reduce the running time of their cotton mills one-third, or two days, per week, as a menace, evidently, unquestionably done to try to coerce the delegates at Memphis not to reduce the cotton acreage this year.

This action by the brave-hearted, fearless representatives of the Union, at Memphis assembled is simply as stated a defiance hurled in the insolent faces of these spinners of this country and of foreign lands. These plain, honest, courageous farmers have thrown down the gauntlet at the feet of these spinners and challenge them to take it up. If the spinners can afford to reduce, so can we. That 25 per cent of land taken from the cotton acreage will be planted in food crops for man and for beast. We will raise our living at home this year and if the spinners think they can starve us out, just begin the battle. We can stand it longer than they can. We will raise our living and live on the products of our lands under our own vines and fig trees. If the spinners desire to turn out their operatives to hustle at something else for a living, let them do so. If they want to shut down operations and closing their mills, see the men and women who have made their colossal fortunes for them, wander the streets of their mill towns hopeless and homeless while they and their children cry aloud for bread, that is with their consciences entirely. They have made us go half fed and half clad, our women toiling in the fields and our children growing up in ignorance that they might become rich by robbing us of a fair price for cotton, but now we have the whip hand, they must come to us and do our way or stay away and not do at all, just as they please, for we do not care a single rappee what they do.

Their mills cannot run, their spindles turn nor their looms move without our cotton, and they cannot get our cotton except upon our own terms, and that is 15 cents for middling cotton for the crop of 1907 that we still hold, and whatever the price may be for the small crop we propose to grow this year. What do you suppose the crop will amount to? The largest crop ever claimed for this country was 13,500,000. Suppose we duplicate this crop—scarcely a probability—and we will have a crop of 9,925,000 bales, by reason of our reduction of 25 per cent. The crop of 1907 is only 10,500,000. This will make cotton a precious commodity next fall, unless the good, kindly, generous spinners conclude to let their mills rest, their operatives go hungry and the world go naked. It is up to our spinner friends. They can do these things if they want to, and as sure as the sun shines they can rest assured that the farmers of the South intend to do what they have announced at Memphis—only yesterday—they will do.

The cotton crop of the South has been the salvation of this Nation's prosperity year after year, since the closing of the Civil War. This crop and this crop alone has swelled the credit side of the ledger of foreign commerce, exports and imports, in favor of our Nation, yet the brain and muscle that have produced has been systematically robbed during all these years of an honest and living price for it. Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the International Spinners' Association of England, said "that the 1903 crop of cotton cost the spinners of the world \$484,000,000 more money than the farmers received for it." This is every dollar of \$40 a bale more than the farmers got for their labor. This shows that the gambler to whom

Memphis, Tenn. Jan. 7, 08

Special to The Co-Operator

LARGEST MEETING EVER HELD.
TWENTY FIVE PER CENT REDUCTION.
FIFTEEN CENTS THE SLOGAN.

the spinners are clinging so fast now, got their work in that year. Neither the spinner nor the gambler will have a chance to thus rob the farmer again.

Of course the foreign spinners will make a bluff through their Cotton Growers' Association of finding lands in other countries to grow cotton. They have tried to do this to a complete finish, and failed. Mr. Fisher, of Greenville, Miss., has just returned to his home from West Africa, where he spent three years in the employ of the English Government in an endeavor to grow cotton, he being an expert cotton planter. He made this last season 15,000 bales, all that was grown in West Africa, and says the expense of raising cotton in Africa is enormous. So let our spinner friends go on with their exploitations in cotton raising in other countries, to their own satisfaction.

It was a splendid gathering of the intelligence and the honor and honesty of the South that honored Memphis, Tennessee, with their presence yesterday. They came direct from the very heart of the plain, straight-forward, common people of this blessed portion of our great Nation, the people whose hearts thrill with the loftiest emotions of patriotism; the people who abhor sham and pretense; who despise hypocrisy and deceit; who detest cant and sycophancy; abominate and loathe dishonesty, greed and graft with hearts and minds and souls, and to whom honor is dearer than life. They came to this great meeting from immediate touch with the farmers of every county in every county in the cotton growing States, both Union and non-union, and they came fully informed as to the views, wishes and hopes and determination of their neighbors and friends on the two vital questions, the stupendous problem they had left their homes and journeyed hundreds of miles to the rendezvous where they met to counsel together. They came in sober, serious earnestness, inspired by patriotic motives for the good of their country was uppermost in their minds and hearts; they came upon a mission of the broadest, the grandest, the noblest philanthropy, a mission in behalf of the 80,000 dear, blessed Southern white women, who, with their children, have been driven by avarice and conscienceless graft into the cotton fields to keep starvation from their doors; they came to do the bidding of their fellows at home, their friends, their brother cotton growers of our bright, beautiful Southland, to rescue our homes from the alien brigand, the at-home robber, and to lift up their entire country on a higher, a better plane of prosperity—a genuine prosperity, and to wrest the farming interests of the Southern States from the control of the mercenary and restless classes that have so long preyed upon them.

If foreign gold, in the main, pays for the cotton crops of this country, let that foreign gold pay honest prices for those crops. If the money paid by foreign cotton manufacturers for the cotton we grow in the South swells the export balance sheet in our favor by many millions, if we cannot increase those millions at least let the people of the South, whose sweat and labor produce their cotton, get a fair and honest portion of that gold, receive the profits and not those classes who never made a pound of cotton in their lives, nor ever did any kind of honest and honorable toil.

It was history these farmer representatives made at Memphis yesterday. History that will fill one of the most important, we predict, the brightest page in all the annals of this country. It was a mighty revolution they wrought! A peaceful revolution. A revolution precipitated by honest farmers, the men who have made successful every revolution that ever was brought to a happy fruition, that ever achieved the liberties of a people, that ever overthrew a dynasty, that ever gave a new nation to the world,

Watson Holds His Cotton

THOMSON, GEORGIA., DEC. 17, 1907.

DEAR MR. PYLE,

DALLAS, TEXAS:

PRESIDENT BARRETT OF THE FARMERS' UNION INFORMS ME THAT IT IS RUMORED THAT I HAVE SOLD MY COTTON.

ON THE CONTRARY, ALL OF MY COTTON IS IN THE WAREHOUSE OF PHINIZY & CO., WHERE IT IS WAITING FOR 15 CENTS.

YOURS TRULY,

THOS. E. WATSON.

that instituted and inaugurated a new system of economics, of government, of finance—of anything whatsoever. A revolution that will make the cotton spinners of all the world know that Cotton is King, and that only in the Southern States of these United States is his realm to be found. It will teach these spinners that they are dependent upon the cotton growers from Tuesday, January 7th, 1908, while cotton growing and cotton manufacturing are industries of the world. History that is indeed an epoch in the life of this Nation for the work of yesterday will establish beyond the hope of successful opposition from any source whatsoever, the supremacy of this Nation's monopoly of the one product of all the earth that before a great while must enter exclusively into the fabrics for the clothing of all humanity, and this work of yesterday will be the longest stride ever yet made to wrest from any hands save those of Americans the manufacture of raw cotton into the finished products.

The place for the manufacture of raw cotton into yarns and cloths is at the cotton fields. The spindles of this country already make into yarns 5,000,000 bales of the cotton crop. Increase the spindles—not east, west or north, but right here in sight of the white bolls as they burst into the snowy, fleecy staple, and let the fruit of the looms be transported hence to all lands and to all peoples. That is the economic plan, the rational and feasible plan.

This meeting of farmers in Memphis yesterday, and their action, will do more to secure this desideratum than anything else ever done.

The spinners will hoot at the idea of the farmers thinking about or proposing to reduce the cotton acreage. They have proposed and attempted in the past, and resulted really in an increased acreage. Perhaps this has been the history of the past, and perhaps history has repeated itself in this very thing by two or three proposals to reduce the cotton acreage proving abortive. But the past is dead and buried, yet its memories live and its lessons linger with us giving us their warnings. The present is upon us now, and the present opens up new vistas of vision, new channels of thought, and has brought to us new ideas. We have profited by all these things as people only profit from the imperious demands of a dire necessity.

Avarice and soulless wrong have driven the iron into our hearts, and we have grown to be relentless. We have found out what co-operation will do, what organization will accomplish, what concert of action will achieve; what brotherly love and mutual confidence will strengthen us and enable us to secure. We know now that in unity there is force and power, and that in division there is weakness and miserable failure.

We know that we have been victorious each year for five years, beyond our expectations, just because we were true to ourselves, true to each other, true to the solemn obligations we have taken upon ourselves. We know that Justice, Equity and the Golden Rule have never failed to triumph in the end, and we have no dread of failure in this bright and glorious present in anything we undertake, whatever failures farmers may have made in the past. Those failures were not failures of The Farmers' Union. "There is no such word as fail in the bright lexicon of" The Farmers' Union.

But let us suppose a little as we go along. A correspondent wrote Co-Operator from Navarro County, some time in December, when the reduction of the cotton acreage was talked of, that he heard a nonunion farmer say that if the Union members reduced acreage, he would increase his. This man was standing by the Union, too, in holding his cotton for 15 cents. Well, our correspondent was disheartened by what this nonunion farmer said. There is no cause to be discouraged by such a thing as that. There are unthinking men in every community who may think as this Navarro man did. There are selfish men who for the sake of a little gain would wreck any scheme. But this class of men are scarce in the multitude of thinking generous farmers, not in the Union, who want to better their condition, and, wanting to see the whole country bettered, will co-operate with the Union in this movement as they have done in holding their cotton for the Union price of 15 cents.

But for the argument, let us admit that none but Union farmers will cut the cotton acreage 25 per cent, and the nonunion farmers increase their acreage. What then? The effect, at its worst, will be to keep the acreage at about the normal, really a little less. The Union farmers having put one-fourth of their lands into forage and food crops, and the non-union greedies have reduced their forage and food acreage will have to buy the Union farmers' surplus; so the Union farmer will hold his cotton for the Union price, and get it; and the nonunion fellow will have to dump his crop to get money to feed his live-stock and his family, and he will lose, instead of gain, by his dog-in-the-manger policy.

Just ninety-six years ago to-day, this historic 8th of January, Andrew Jackson and his forces, the plain, homespun, buckskin farmers of the South, behind his cotton bales, defeated the British under Pakenham and won the battle of New Orleans. Yesterday, historic yesterday, Charles S. Barrett and his forces, the plain, homespun hearts of oak Southern farmers, behind their cotton bales, defeated the British (and other) spinners under Macara, and won the battle and the victory of the ages!

Three generations of Simpsons have made



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The well known "Simpson" Prints made only by Eddystone.
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If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write on his name. We'll help him supply you. Decline no orders and imitations.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Philadelphia
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



UNION GROWS STRONGER.
Diversification of Crops is the Plan to Enable the Union to Achieve Complete Success.

Editor Co-Operator: I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time, and desire to say a few words to the boys.

We have been identified with the Union for about three years and will say that I never had more confidence in the Order than at present. There seems to be a stronger determination to succeed than ever before. The boys in this vicinity are going to reduce their cotton acreage—not for the purpose of producing less cotton, but for the purpose of raising their living at home, and I want to say right here that the success of the Union depends largely upon the diversification of crops. It is the only way for the farmer to stay out of debt. I want to

say again that as long as we are heels over head in debt we can not hope to control the cotton market. But if we will raise our living at home as nearly as we can, and quit publishing everything we do or say to the world, we can and will succeed.

This panic, as I look at it, has been largely used to defeat the Union in obtaining 15 cents for this year's cotton crop. The gamblers and spinners knew what route the Union was going to travel in order to reach 15 cents, by reason of the fact that the route was mapped out and published to the world, and that gave the spinners and their allies a chance to head off and defeat the purpose of the Union, and I am sorry to say, they succeeded in heading off and forcing lots of our members to sell their cotton.

Brother Unionists, whatever you do in the future, keep your business to yourself, and not be guilty again of furnish-

ing the spinners a club with which to beat us down.

Some of our farmers, Union and non-union, who have surplus money have deposited the same in the banks, thereby helping to defeat the Union's purposes. Why not take this money and finance our warehouses and the needy members of the Locals?

Brethren, instead of cursing and abusing the bankers and gamblers, for treating us so badly, let's go out behind the barn and kick ourselves for furnishing them the gun with which to shoot us. Brethren, think on these things.
T. J. GILLILAND.
Cyleburne, Texas.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Before you buy a Planter or Cultivator, write the Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas, for particulars and prices of the "Standard," and they will tell you how to make money in 1908. See their advertisement on another page of this paper. Write today.

PARISH RESOLUTIONS.

Editor Co-Operator: Rapides Parish Union, at its last regular meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, We believe that the National Ginners' report was got up by and is being run in the interest of the cotton exchanges.

Resolved, That we ask our legislators, Congressmen and United States Senators to do all they can to abolish the ginners' report, and cotton exchanges also.

Whereas, Our people are involved in a financial panic that is detrimental to all industries except the National banking system.

Resolved, That we ask our representatives who are to assemble in Memphis, Tenn., on January 7, 1908, to take some steps toward making some form of checks, backed up by the non-perishable products of the farm, to circulate as a medium of exchange to transact our business independent of the bankers' check, which will forever free us from our present financial system that Thomas Jefferson said was more dangerous to the liberties of any people than large standing armies and big navies.

Whereas, The Union has spent thousands of dollars trying to arrange a direct trade with the spinners, all to no purpose, only to find out that they want cheap cotton and high cloth.

Resolved, That we spend no more time nor money in this way, but spend it in such a way as to sustain, so as to enable us to hold our cotton until the spinners come after it, and that we spend more time and money in the erection of warehouses, cotton factories and the field of productions so as to be entirely independent of the spinners.

E. P. BRUCE,
Committee.
Bruce, La.

A MODERN SHYLOCK.

He Takes a Widow's Horses For Debt and Leaves Her and Five Little Children Homeless.

Editor Co-Operator: I am heartily in sympathy with farmers. I've spent the most of my life on a farm, and know just what farm life is. I've often said it did not seem right for every other calling to price their own labor—doctors, lawyers, merchants, etc.—and farmers never be allowed to price their own products, but had to take what was offered and pay whatever they were asked.

I'd rather spin and weave, and if it was possible, pick the cotton from the seed, than see the farmers lose their fight. Our grandmothers wove, so could we, and we can live on hog and hominy, 'possum and taters. Indeed, live for awhile, just anyway, to get from under the grasp of poverty.

I know a widow who has five children at home, the eldest a girl and a life-long cripple. She did the cooking while the mother worked in the field with a twelve and eight-year-old girls. She also had a brother hired. Her two younger children are boys six and seven. The six-year-old chopped and picked cotton. The widow said she did not think she could do as much work in the field this year as she did last, but says she has done more. She was forced to sell a cow and two yearlings, all she had, to buy corn to make this crop. Owing to the weevil she failed to make enough cotton to raise the mortgage on her horses she was forced to mortgage to get supplies, and now the merchant has taken her horses. They are all she had to make a living. A merchant can break and pay his indebtedness with a few cents on a dollar. Did you ever know one to allow a farmer to pay them less than 100 cents on a dollar? This is the first year the widow has been unable to pay what she owed.

This same merchant makes renters pay ten cents more for a sack of flour than the landlord.

The widow offered this merchant \$50 a friend was kind enough to offer to loan her, and 50 bushels of corn on

her mortgage. He refused. She wanted him to wait for the balance and let her keep her horses. He, like Shylock, had to have all, so she is left with five children and no home.

MRS. OLIVE E. McLEAN.
Luling, Texas.

HARD SENSE TALK.

"Union Not in Politics, But By Gattings, I Am," and "Pay Your Poll Tax and Vote Right Sure."

Editor Co-Operator: Our County Union elected Bro. G. W. Wilson to represent us at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1908. He goes uninstruced, but well informed as to the needs of the people. In fact, better posted as to up-to-date methods of handling cotton, and especially gin compression, than the average farmer.

He is President of my Local and I know his views on Union principles are sound.

I find that a great many Union farmers are owners of some little country gin or have stock in the same. They will admit they are at the mercy of the baling and the trust and also the oil mill trust. The present system of baling cotton is out of date and a back number.

But it seems that new men in the business will have to come to the front and go into the gin business in a business way. So much for gin compression.

Why is it our people don't talk factories more than they do? So long as we depend on foreign factories and eastern factories to work up our raw material we will have middle men galore. Don't say we have not the capital. The reports of the various banks last April show over \$100,000,000.00 on deposit and of course looking for an investment. What few factories the state of Texas have are very profitable.

Our warehouses at Comanche and DeLeon are doing a good business.

We are not surprised at those bums from across the waters going back on us and it should by all means teach our people some sense and I believe we are capable of learning.

The time is near at hand when every man who wishes to vote in next year's elections will have to pay that poll tax and I hope every Union man yes, every laboring man will have the manhood to arm himself with a poll tax receipt and then have sense and manhood enough to know how to use it.

I will not endorse the present bucketshop law or oppose state saving banks, or oppose the state manufacturing such articles that are controlled by a trust. The Union is not in politics, but by gattings I am.

A. FALKNER.
Comanche, Tex.

A LOOK BACKWARDS.

The Look Ahead, However, the Better and the Brighter if We Continue to Be Faithful.

Editor Co-Operator: Another Christmas has come and gone. We have stood and watched the year 1907 breathe its last. In the last days of the year no doubt all of us have thought more or less of what we have done for ourselves and our cause for the last year.

The latter part of 1907 has been a very severe period for the Farmers' Union. Every power in the combined world has been used to crush the organization. But we have made a fair stand-off. With the aid of Co-Operator, we have been able to get on the inside of our enemies' schemes, and have been thus enabled to avoid many of the snares which they have set for us.

But we have not won the fight yet. There is still much for us to do. In my opinion, 1908 will be a year long to be remembered by the members of the Farmers' Union.

Brethren, as we cross the threshold of this new year, let us renew our resolutions and resolve to spare no effort on our part but to do everything in our power to strengthen the cause of Unionism. Let us co-operate and so combine our forces that all the gamblers in Wall Street, the spinners and their allies in the lower regions can not successfully oppose us. We have been their slaves long enough. The dear mothers and the fair daughters of the South have tolled for these unscrupulous demons long enough—aye, too long. Let's have a fair price for our products, so that we will not have to take our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters to the cotton fields to wear away their lives and go to early graves and leave no one save their enemies benefited by their having lived. Let's come out from this abominable slavery and take this cruel yoke off the necks of women and children at least. If we are the descendants of those who fought the battles of King's Mountain and Yorktown, we will do it. May the echo reach to the uttermost parts of the earth, "We will do it"—not with

powder and lead, but by education and co-operation. Those are the things we most need, and if we get the education we will co-operate.

A thought just here and I will give place to abler pens. It occurs to me that it would be a great help to us if the manager of each warehouse would make a monthly report to the National Secretary of just how much cotton is being held in his warehouse, and that report be submitted to the Locals through the State and County Secretaries.

Success to Co-Operator.
MANLEY BRANCH.
Gouldsburg, Texas.

A TOOL CABINET FOR THE HOME.

The reason ordinary home tools become nicked and battered sooner than shop tools of equal quality is because they are not properly kept.

The best tools will be ruined in a short time if they are thrown in with others. Each tool should have a place of its own so that it will not come in contact with another.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets have been designed containing just the tools that are needed in every home, each in a place of its own, carefully separated from every other tool.

The cabinet itself is made of natural oak, beautifully finished and polished, and the tools are the very best that are made.

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet is the only one made which contains a set of trade-marked and guaranteed tools, the only one that can be bought without risk. If anything goes wrong with any tool, it will either be replaced or money refunded.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets and Tool Boxes come in different sizes and contain various assortments of tools, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$100.00.

These cabinets contain in different numbers and varieties, saws, braces, bits, chisels, drills, gimlets, Bradawl scratch awl, planes, hammers, hatchet, files, pliers, drawing-knife, screw drivers, wrenches, nail set, reamer, rules, squares, tape measure, level, and many accessories, such as vise, clamps and oilstone, etc.

Besides the racers for tools, there is ample drawer room, so that not only the tools but the entire working outfit may be kept together.

The Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet booklet will be sent free to any one by the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, and New York, U. S. A.

BROTHER W. H. BARROW.

Whereas, Death removed from this life, on Nov. 3, 1907, our brother, W. H. Barrow,

Resolved, That the Union brotherhood be admonished to emulate the example of our deceased brother, for he was a faithful Union man, a model citizen and all to his family that husband and father could be.

G. F. HENSON.
Fairview, Tex. For Committee.

IT IS WORKS THAT TELL.

Editor Co-Operator: The average crop of cotton in Izard County, Arkansas, is 6000 bales. This year the crop is only 3000 bales, and 2000 of it is in warehouses, being held for 15 cents, the Union price.

These are facts and facts speak louder than words, and works go further than promises. J. D. COOK.
Jumbo, Ark.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

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STAND TO YOUR GUNS.

Editor Co-Operator: I hope this money panic will teach the farmers something and that is not to publish their business to the world. In my opinion this panic was brought on by gamblers of New York to defeat, if possible, the minimum price adopted by the Union.

When we needed our money to make the great staple crop of the South where did we find our money? Tied up in New York, and when a call was made for our money they told us they had lost it.

Seventy-five per cent of the deposits in the banks belonging to the farmers is loaned to gamblers to degress the price of cotton with.

This fight is a fight to a finish. Will you not stand pat? If you do not, all is lost. If you will stand you have a better chance to win than we had in the year 1904 and you know that we won out that year.

Stand by your guns and the victory is ours.

JAS. W. TAYLOR.
Lorena, Tex.

Bombshells were first made in Holland in 1495.

Take one Cascaret just as soon as you know that you need it. Then you won't need a purgative. It is an easy and pleasant way to keep well.

This is the day of the gentle in medicine. The cathartic pill is old-fashioned. Salts and castor oil belong to grandmother's time. The modern doctor deals mildly. Cascarets are effective, yet gentle. They don't irritate or gripe. They don't, like cathartics, waste the digestive fluids.

Cascarets do only what some foods will do, what some fruits will do, what exercise does for the bowels. Their action is natural, not artificial. If you live out-doors, exercise a great deal, and avoid rich foods, you don't need them. Otherwise you do.

The most helpful laxative ever devised is Cascarets. Then, they are candy tablets, pleasant to take. Then, they are convenient. The ten-cent box fits the vest pocket or the lady's purse. That is a vital point. The time to take a laxative is the minute you suspect that you need it. Don't wait till you get home; don't wait till night. One Cascaret, taken promptly, wards off trouble.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 Cents per Box.

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AT A SAVING OF \$25.00 TO \$35.00
We build Golden Eagle Vehicles and sell Direct to Consumer at lowest factory prices. We save you the Dealer's profits, the Jobber's commission and Druggist's expenses.



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

HOLDING FIRMLY.

Editor Co-Operator: Hill Top Local Union is prosperous. We started with nine members, now we have twenty-three.

We live back in the hills and raise but little cotton, but we are holding a good part of it for 15 cents.

Hoping the Union good success, I am yours till the end.

J. D. KILLGORE,
Vice President.
Oakland, Ark.

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



ASK FOR THE UNION STAMP
STAMPED IN THE LEATHER ON HARNESS AND SADDLERY

This Stamp is the only guarantee that the product bearing same was made by competent Free Workmen. Held direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturer's prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalog shows 37 styles and benefits of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today.
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHERWORKERS ON HORSE GOODS
210 POSTAL BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

FENCE Strongest Made
Made of High Carbon Colled Wire. We have no agents. Sell direct to user at factory prices on 30 days free trial. We pay all freight. Catalog shows 37 styles and benefits of farm and poultry fence. It's free. Buy direct. Write today.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 214 WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

COIL SPRING FENCE
Made of high carbon Steel Wire. Horse-high, bull-strong, chicken-tight. Sold direct to the Farmer at lowest manufacturer's prices on 30 days free trial. Freight prepaid, 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.
KITSLMAN BROS.
Box 227 MUNICIE, IND.

OUR FARMERS UNION MARKET
Receives every kind of Farm Produce. Best prices, square deal and prompt returns guaranteed. Profit Checks entitling Shippers to share in profits given. Send your Farm Stuff. Correspondence solicited. Tags on application.
PEOPLES EQUITY-UNION CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE
BENOIST BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dr. Terrill Cures Men
Honest Treatment. "You Pay for Results Only"
Free! Free!! Free!!!
If you are afflicted with any of the following diseases such as Lost Vitality or drains on the system, shrunken organs, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, cystitis, enlarged prostate, kidney or bladder trouble, also piles, fistula, fissure, and rectal ulcer, send for Dr. Terrill's Book. It will tell you how to be cured in the shortest time and for the least expense and cost you nothing for the book.



Dr. J. H. Terrill
The Master Specialist

Write if unable to call, giving a full description of your case in your own words. My Home Treatment is the most successful known to medical science. All correspondence is confidential.

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Everything is furnished and no extra charge is made for medicines or appliances. DR. TERRILL'S BOOK NO. 23 has been revised and re-written and many diseases eliminated that are not mentioned in any former volumes. Sent FREE in a plain sealed envelope if you will mention this paper and enclose ten cents for postage. WRITE TODAY.

Terrill Medical Institute
Dr. J. H. Terrill, President,
285 Main St., Dallas, Texas

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

All of you must of necessity have of the five things mentioned in our proposition of last week; it was for absolutely insuring the 15-cent minimum for stated amount of COTTON. Just take one thing, SOCKS. I buy socks for which I pay 25 cents a pair, and they are not fit to wear over two washings without mending, and what is true of socks and stockings is equally true of these other things. You know it is not the fault of your cotton that you are raising, for it is just as good as it ever was. So that besides saving something on this order, we propose that these things shall be just as good as the pure new cotton will make them.

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

of the Cotton that is holding at 15-cents to the stock of co-operative manufacturing for which you receive 15 cents per pound in its stock depositing WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, with your State Headquarters, for same, to be turned over to the manufacturing company upon order of our directors who have been appointed from the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union. That you, every man and woman of you who are loyal to the cause (it's yours) raise these orders, consisting of one fine dress shirt, two good working shirts, two pairs of most excellent pants, one-half dozen pairs of socks and two suits of underwear, all made from this very cotton so subscribed, not being a single speck of waste used in them, all freight paid to the address of the Locals making up the order (no orders delivered singly), and all for the sum of NINE DOLLARS. Also send these orders to your State Headquarters, together with one-third of the amount in advance. Then if there should not be enough cotton subscribed with which to fill these orders, we will buy, at 15 cents per pound, the amount necessary, first from the members who have subscribed one or more bales, to be paid for when these orders are delivered.

I make the statement to you, that after making the contracts for the manufacture of these goods and these garments, having the Farmers' Union label on them, that is an emblem of purity, of justice, of the Golden Rule, that stands for a fair labor exchange, and THAT IS FOR 15-CENT COTTON. And that besides the cotton subscribed there will be left a profit of not less than one dollar and a half on each of these orders—this profit to give of these orders, also in stock of the Co-operative Manufacturing Co., creating a sum with which to start the manufacture of these necessities right at the source of the raw materials, by ourselves, for ourselves.

If it is important for us to own a sewing machine in our homes (and it is), with which to sew pieces of cloth together, make garments—how much more important to own the machines that take the fibers and spin the yarn; that take it and weave it into those cloths or knit it into garments. But these machines have grown too big to be owned in the home or individually, so they must be co-operatively owned, and in the factory. And here is the plan to have your own patronage earn for you this ownership, that you have so gratuitously handed over to the other fellows, and whose greed for profits has been so insatiate that he has not been satisfied with manufacturing your necessities and selling them to you at a fair profit, but has gambled in your cotton before the boles open—yes, even before the seeds are sprouted.

So I move you that the debate close; that we proceed to vote upon the question.

How are you going to vote, brother? Are you going to vote for the other fellow, as you have been doing—to keep on paying him toll? Or are you going for once to cast your vote for yourself and for "Molly and the babies?"

You may not understand what brought on this panic, but you understand this plan to be business, and that it is your business.

No use to say you can't to this. YOU HAVE THE COTTON, YOU HAVE THE PATRONAGE; YOU YOURSELVES ARE THE PATRONS. You have got to have the clothes contained in this combination order. You subscribe this cotton. YOU make up these orders, and concentrate them as proposed, and our Company will make you the owners of the machines that have been making you squirm to pay their owners TOLL.

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

SEEDS BLUE RIBBON COLLECTION Big Offer... We give Universal Premium Coupons with all orders...

GOOD SEEDS THE BEST EVER GROWN... Prices lowest of all. Postage paid. A lot of extra packages given free...

SEEDS BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED! SPECIAL OFFER: Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer...

SEEDS THAT GROW... Best quality garden, flower and farm seeds. Alfalfa, clover, grass seeds, etc.

BEAR'S PECAN NURSERIES... U.A. BEAR PROP. PALATKA, FLA.

Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas and Houston, Texas. A SCHOOL WITH A REPUTATION.



Fill in and mail to Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas, and receive their large 102 page catalog...

Notice To The FARMERS UNION For three years we have handled considerable cotton from the farmers on our plan, which has pleased them well...

King's Cotton The "Genuine King" in Earliness and Productiveness... Seed Sold On 9 MONTHS' TIME To prove what it will do on YOUR LAND...

TACTICS THAT WILL WIN. Raise Pork, Turnip Greens, Potatoes, Corn Bread, Sirup, Milk, Butter, All At Home.

Editor Co-Operator: Our Local Union at New Enterprise Schoolhouse is not very strong, neither is it very old, but all that can be holding their cotton.

We have a warehouse at Farmersville, La., with 300 or 400 bales of cotton in it. The farmers don't have much to say, but they are determined to use every legitimate means to hold for the Union price.

I heartily endorse Bro. Thomas M. Walton's letter, in The Co-Operator of Dec. 18th, 1907. I don't believe in abusing any legitimate business, and if we attend to our own business, we will have all that we can do.

Of course we have a fight to make, but I fear a lot of us don't know how to begin that fight, so to make my way of seeing plain and easy understood, I will quote what I saw in a Louisiana paper, which was as follows:

"A Farmers' Union man living in Grant Parish, was asked a few days ago if the farmers in his section were not in dreadful tight circumstances, and how they were managing to get something to eat, while they were trying to hold their cotton, to which was given the reply:

"Yes, we are getting along very badly, and are almost starved. Our principal diet is pork and turnip greens, milk and butter, chicken and eggs, sweet potatoes and cornbread, fresh ribbon cane sirup, and home-raised pork sausage, and we are getting mighty poor, but we are going to hold our cotton."

"The inquirer walked away without asking any more questions, looking as hungry as if he hadn't had anything to eat this season, and the 'hill billy' went his way feeling good with the consolation that the farmers in his section had ready money enough to finance two such cotton crops as has been made this year."

Now, brother farmers, it is plain enough to me, and ought to be to every right-thinking man, that if we had all of these good eatables, that the Grant parish man has named (and we could have them, and numerous other good things that our land will produce if we would but only try), our battle would be easily won indeed. In fact, we would have no fight to make. All that would be necessary would be to put our cotton in the warehouse, and put a legitimate price on it, and go back home and prepare our land to make more good things to eat, and feed our stock on, and when we get land enough prepared to raise all these things that we can consume, and some to sell, then take Old Bed and prepare your cotton land, and if you have done justice to your feed crops you need not be afraid of getting your cotton patch too large, even if you plant the fence corners.

Now, brother farmers, according to the way I see it, this is our biggest fight. When we can boast as the Grant parish man, and do so indeed and in truth, we can, all over the cotton States, finance our own cotton crop, and that is not all we can do. We can set the price on our cotton and get it without fighting for it. But, my dear people, so long as we raise cotton to eat and to feed our stock on, and leave off our turnip patches and all of these other good eatables our Grant parish brother named, just so long we will be in war:

Editor Co-Operator: Now the cry is, The Farmers' Union is responsible for the enormous advance in prices of cotton goods, because they have put a higher price on their cotton, the product of their labor. What folly!

Just investigate the question a little. The cotton crop of 1906 was estimated to cost the farmer for producing and marketing nine cents per pound. The Farmers' Union set the minimum price at eleven cents per pound, giving two cents per pound for loss and gains, i. e., profits. A great deal of this crop was sold for much less than the minimum price—11 cents—which reduced the gains of the farmer to nominal figures. Yes, the manufactured article, the cotton goods, advanced from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. Not only was the advance made on last year's goods, but advances in prices of cotton goods has been progressing steadily for the last ten years, even when cotton was selling below the cost of production, say six and seven cents per pound. Prices current, as published by newspapers in cotton reports (gamblers' reports) for the past ten years show quite a normal figure, about an average of seven cents per pound. Please bear in mind that these reports are the prices paid by the buyers, the middle men, who the farmers are anxious to get rid of, or rather the price that is offered for the farmers' cotton, and not the price that the spinners pay the speculator for it. No! No! They never let the public know what the spinners pay for our cotton, or rather what it costs the spinners to get it. I suppose, and it looks quite reasonable, to suppose that the spinners and grafters are in cahoots to swindle the poor, ignorant farmer out of everything they can, to keep him poor, and in debt, so as to work him always; rob him of all profits of

his labor. Again, the spinners are except through the Union, which, from its headquarters in Fort Worth, is in close touch with some 200,000 farmers.

The Executive Committee cheerfully agreed to mail as many of these circulars as I could furnish them from this office, the postage, of course, to be paid from the appropriation allowed this department for such purposes. By this method, we expect to place the great mass of farmers in direct communication with the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington and the A. and M. College of Texas, two factors which ought to be frequently consulted in the great work of progressive agriculture.

I am thoroughly convinced that the farmers of the South have not been receiving their proportion of the literature disbursed by the Department of Agriculture of Washington, simply because there has been no systematic way of getting it to them. During the coming year, with the intelligent help of The Farmers' Union, we expect to place not less than 50,000 bulletins in the hands of the actual farmers of Texas.

I talked with the Executive Committee, in an informal way, about several questions, and found each one striving in every way possible to advance the best interests of the farmers. They are an intelligent and patriotic body of

men, and are deeply sensible to the responsibilities resting upon them as the Executive Committee of an organization whose influence is being felt all over the civilized world. Aside from the co-operative feature, which has shown its force and effectiveness in holding cotton for remunerative prices, they are engaged in a campaign of diversification, better cultural methods, better stock, and a general advancement of the great body of farmers throughout the country.

MISSISSIPPI GIRL'S LETTER. Editor Co-Operator: Our Local is still struggling along, but I am sure if more of them would take Co-Operator and read through it each week, they would be eager to attend every meeting. We take Co-Operator, which is the best printed.

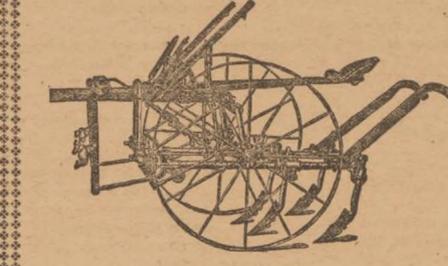
A man that raises cotton for a livelihood, and will see his little sons and daughters go to the field and toil day in and day out, and will not join the Union, is certainly a thoughtless, if not careless, man.

The most of the people around here are holding their cotton for 15 cents, and I don't think it will be long until they get their price. All of the farmers here are going to reduce the cotton acreage and some are not going to raise any.

There are some men who will stand around with their hands in their pockets and a chew of borrowed tobacco in their mouth, and say, "If the Union men will stick, and do anything, I will join." A fellow that will say such ought to be forced to take 3 cents per pound for his cotton, if it just wasn't for his wife and children that worked hard to make it. There are lots of the Union men of the South talking of having our cotton factories, and in the course of three years, I fully believe that we can have them, if we wish.

Wishing the Union and all its members success, I am, BATTIE BURT. Crystal Springs, Miss.

Diversification is All Right But Cotton is the Money Crop And "Standard" Cultivators and Planters are crop getters.



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

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

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

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

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

Below is shown a copy from photograph taken of the Standard Cotton Drop. The line represents about 6 feet of travel. At no time was there a space of more than 15 inches without seed, and no breaking of seed at all.



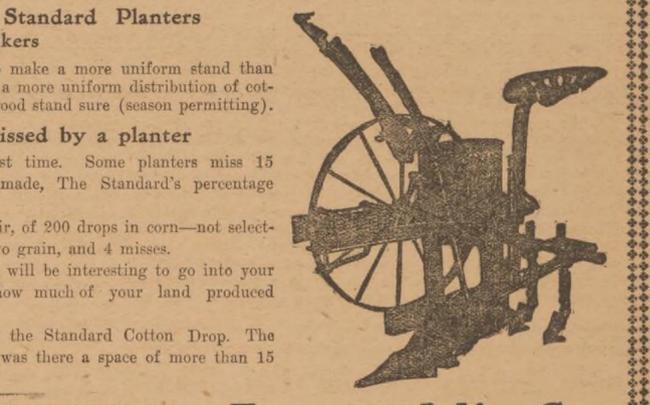
Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas.

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

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

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

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



Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas.

A BIG GARDEN THIS BIG ASSORTMENT OF SEEDS EVERY ONE FREE

Advertisement for a big garden assortment of seeds, offering a free trial and a catalog.

TREES AT LOW PRICES True to name. Free from disease. 25 Budded Peach-trees for \$1.00. 25 Concord Grape-vines for \$1.00. 25c each bill and catalog free. Fairbury Nurseries, Box 9, Fairbury, Nebraska.

BE A RAILROAD MAN Firemen and brakemen earn from \$100 to \$150 a month. Graduates of this school in great demand. Actual railway officials teach you to read and write. We are glad to mail during your spare time, at small cost. Free catalog and prospectus. Write for it today. The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School, Box 724, Freeport, Ill.

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

USE OUR MONEY A SNAP FOR LIVE AGENTS Establish a pleasant, profitable and lasting business for your own. Be your own boss. We start you in the postal business which will make you independent. We are practical men having worked up from the mail carrier. We are glad to help you. What we did you can do. Free outfit. Our 24 page book explains everything. Write for it today. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-137 W. Adams St., Chicago.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS! That makes a horse wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke, or down, can be removed with ABSORBINE or any Bunch or Swelling caused by straws or stimulants. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Booklet free. ABSORBINE, J.R., for marketing, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Various Venous, Hydrated, Varicose, Blood Ties. Made only by W.F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

INTERURBAN LINE NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION CO. TRAVEL VIA The Interurban BETWEEN FORT WORTH AND DALLAS

NO DUST SMOKE CINDERS LOW RATES FAST TIME CLEAN CARS For particulars write W. C. FORBES, C. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS. Farmers' Union Members Have Those From Washington and The Texas A. and M. College.

Editor Co-Operator: My trip to Dallas was for the purpose of conferring with the Executive Committee of The Farmers' Union with reference to distributing among the farmers valuable agricultural literature. But few of the bulletins published by the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., have ever reached the farmers of Texas.

We are having published 10,000 copies of a circular containing a list of about 400 different kinds of bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and by the A. and M. College of Texas, which are absolutely free for the asking. In this circular, giving the list of said bulletins, instructions are given as to the method of obtaining them. It would be difficult for this department to reach any considerable number of farmers

except through the Union, which, from its headquarters in Fort Worth, is in close touch with some 200,000 farmers.

The Executive Committee cheerfully agreed to mail as many of these circulars as I could furnish them from this office, the postage, of course, to be paid from the appropriation allowed this department for such purposes. By this method, we expect to place the great mass of farmers in direct communication with the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington and the A. and M. College of Texas, two factors which ought to be frequently consulted in the great work of progressive agriculture.

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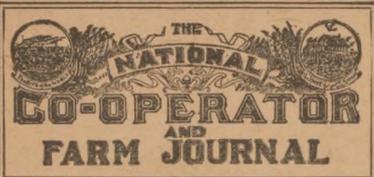
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Published weekly, every Wednesday, by The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union Publishing Company, Rooms 11, 12 and 27, Gaston Building, Lamar and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas.

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

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



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



FARM PRODUCTS PRICES.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Take a look at the label on your paper and see when your time expires. Your paper will stop when your time expires. This is best for you and for us. To keep full posted on the workings of this great National organization, you must read The Co-Operator. Be sure to renew in time.

No man with his name signed to a mortgage is a free man.

Build warehouses. We want 10,000 more than we have by September next.

Read what was done at the Memphis conference. It was a great meeting.

Warehouses, freedom from debt, and raising our own food products are necessary for our complete victory.

A mortgage is a bill of sale for your manhood, your peace of mind, your wife, your children, all of material things that give brightness to life.

Having built 1000 or 1200 more warehouses this year, we should then put our cotton in them as rapidly as gathered, unless the price agreed upon is being paid.

Every Local that will appoint its young lady members a special committee on membership and put them to work to increase the members of the Local, will find a wonderful growth will follow.

If every man will appoint himself a committee of one to bring in at least one new member to his Local, he will be doing missionary work that will bear much good fruit before cotton-holding time comes.

The spinner is a smart man. He has formed a trust and controls the production by shutting down the mills, and by not running on full time. Let us go and do likewise. Let us control production and distribution.

There are too many people who know nothing of the meaning of co-operation. This is so of some people who belong to this Co-operative Union. But regardless of this, the co-operating farmers of America are going to teach this world a lesson.

It is a true, living principle for Farmers' Union members to be in a position to demand and exercise every right that belongs to them as American citizens. The right to vote as he pleases is the dearest right of every citizen. To do this in Texas every voter must have his poll tax certificate. So get them, boys, get them. They belong to you.

The Locals want to get busy now and keep it up, bringing new material into our ranks. The non-union farmers have been standing shoulder to shoulder with us this year, and they see what the Union is worth to them. So hustle them in, boys, hustle them in. Get your lady members to work. One woman can wield more influence than three men, so make them useful as well as ornamental.

You do not want to forget that Co-Operator is working with might and main, unceasingly, for the advancement and success of The Farmers' Union. The paper is standing by you through thick and thin, has never failed you yet, and never will fail you; so stand by us, friends. We have no thought, no hope, no ambition, but for the success of The Farmers' Union in all that it hopes for and is fighting for, and the happiness and prosperity of its members.

Do not bother about your cotton acreage this year, but your corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., acreage. Think about that hog crop you are going to raise. Just calculate how full your cribs, hay lofts, smokehouse, your wife's pantry, milk-house and chicken coops are going to be, and smile with happiness over the thought that next fall you will have an abundance of food products stored away for man and beast to last a year. The very thought will make you a happier man, a better Christian.

COTTON SCHOOLS.

Through the efforts of President C. S. Barrett of the National Union, there has been established in the Georgia Agricultural College a department for instructing pupils in sampling and grading cotton. Such a department ought to be maintained in every agricultural college in the South. In these colleges the sons of farmers almost exclusively are educated, and there can be no knowledge of more importance or profit to the farmer young men of the South than a thorough and complete knowledge of cotton from the seed as it is planted, on through its entire course of germination, culture, gathering, ginning, marketing and manufacture.

How can a farmer market his cotton as intelligently, if he is ignorant of its length of staple, the grade, as he can if he knows as much about it as the buyer? Does a farmer ever buy or sell a horse in ignorance of that horse's age, its good and bad points? Does he know or not, the quality of corn and oats when he buys or sells? Then why not know all about cotton?

In every Agricultural College there is a textile department and the sampling and grading of cotton should be a part of the course of learning in these textile departments, here in the South.

A BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America is strictly and absolutely a business institution. It was not organized merely for social purposes, for educational purposes, for philanthropic purposes, but purely and simply for business ends and objects, educational and social aims being only incidental and never expected or intended in anywise to interfere with the business endeavors of the Order. The great United States Steel Association is a business organization and attends to business exclusively, having nothing to do with partisan politics. Its stockholders and bondholders, its directors and officers being citizens of this country naturally are aligned with one or the other of the great political parties, some belonging to one party, some to another party, but politics, nor the efforts of either of the political parties never enter into the business affairs of this great corporation nor the management of its concerns. So is it with the Standard Oil Company, the numerous big insurance companies, the railroad companies, the mercantile establishments, the banking and other financial institutions. They are not political aggregations. As business enterprises, they do not consider politics, nor the workings of political parties or measures. That they use all the political parties and any of the political bosses they can to further their interests when they deem it requisite so to do, is very probable—indeed is really a certainty—but they do not let this interfere with the pursuit of the even tenor of their business. In fact, what dealings they may have with political parties or politicians are done in a strictly business way.

The Farmers' Union is just this sort of organization—a business organization—and to succeed in its aims it must pursue business methods, legitimate, straight forward, honest business methods. To become a great, powerful, successful business institution The Farmers' Union must attend exclusively to its own business, not interfering with other businesses, just like all other business enterprises do.

There have heretofore been farmers' organizations, most notably The Grange and The Alliance, but both failed because, losing sight of the fact that they should be only business institutions, they attempted to become political organizations and to attend to other lines of business other than those pertaining to farming, and consequently they antagonized every other business and their members

became the prey of designing politicians. Their officials simply sought offices to use them as stepping stones to political office. One State Master of the Texas Grange became a candidate for Governor only to be defeated, though another one was elected to Congress. The Alliance had its aspirants also and both these orders are now dead. No Union official, State or National, or lower in rank, should enter into partisan politics, espousing any man's candidacy for any office, not even his brother's. He owes it to the Union, he owes it to his honor, being trusted with position by the membership of the Union not to do this; or if he is so wedded to the political fortunes of a man that he cannot refrain from championing his cause, he should resign his position as a Union official that he may not bring odium and discredit upon the Order by becoming a politician. The mere private member of the Union, holding no office, even in his Local Union is privileged to exercise his right of citizenship and support whom he pleases and how he pleases, for political office. He does it as a citizen, not as a Union man. When the Union official does this, being an official his actions reflect on the Union and become, as it were, the action of the Union.

Business and politics will not mix, because you cannot serve two masters at the same time.

The Farmers' Union being a strictly business institution would it not be a wise policy to study the best honest and legitimate methods for conducting our business? For instance, ought not our boys being educated at the A. & M. Colleges of the different States to be taught how to judge of the commercial qualities of the crops we raise as well as how to raise them? That is to say, in the cotton States how to sample and grade cotton, how to handle it and market it, how to keep in touch with all the world as to actual supply and demand, and as to prices. The same applies as to the grain growing States. The farmer should know the grade of his corn or wheat or oats, should know the amounts raised at home and abroad and what the ruling prices are in every market, for there must be markets for farm products as well as for manufacturing products. Ought there not also to be a systematic and practical system of creating new markets, extending the scope of demand and of restricting the supply and sources of supply? Take the cotton spinners of the world for illustration. They have in the several countries engaged in cotton manufacturing, well organized associations and one central, or international association, compact, closely knitted together that is under thorough discipline, each cotton spinner obeying to the very letter whatever the managing boards and officials agree upon and direct to be done. They act on thorough-going business methods, and the consequence is that they are almost invincible. The Farmers' Union must become just such an organization as that of the spinners. As far as practicable we must build up a system similar to theirs in its compactness, in its harmony of action, in its business methods. They are the enemy we have to fight and we must be as well armed and equipped as they are if we hope to win. We know and they know that they are entirely dependent upon the cotton growers of the South for the raw material for their cotton mills, but they have for many years made us dependent upon them. We must shift the conditions and if needs be to do this, use their tactics and make them suppliants, not us. Will we do it?

Let us start out this new year to use every honest advantage and means we can seize upon to make our Union what it ought to be and can be made to be, the master of the world.

PROTECTING DEPOSITORS.

Oklahoma has a law requiring State banks to provide a fund to protect depositors from loss when a bank fails. This does not mean that each bank shall safeguard its own depositors, but that all the banks in the State shall be assessed an amount pro rated according to the capital of each bank to create a fund to reimburse the depositors of a bank that may fail. This fund is immediately to be made up again when paid out, by another assessment.

Co-Operator is not familiar with the details of this law, but simply gives the above idea of its requirements. The question is being agitated for Congress to enact a law requiring National banks to create a similar fund. Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who was in Texas during the holidays duck hunting with Gov. Campbell and Galveston's principal National banker and cotton buyer, Mr. William L. Moody, favors the creation of such a fund and is reported in the public press as using what influence he could bring to bear to induce Gov. Campbell to call the Legislature immediately in special session to so amend the State banking law as to require our State banks to create such a fund.

This is a question of such vital interest that it requires the most careful study and consideration to arrive at a conclusion, and then it is liable to be a mere guess, for it undoubtedly is a two-edged sword. A fluent speaker could talk for hours almost convincingly on either side of the question and a prolific writer could fill up pages of a newspaper for or against and with equal force and plausibility on either side. This being true,

would it not be a safe and sane proposition to wait awhile and see how it works in Oklahoma?

Suppose we examine into the matter a little and consider some of the arguments that may be advanced on both sides of the question. Such a law, it may be urged, would make every bank safe and that depositors knowing they would get their money back, immediately would have no special choice in banks; therefore one bank would be liable to command as much business as any other bank and thus making all banks prosperous would beget a competition that would insure cheap money easy to get. And furthermore if the State banks were required by legislation to create a depositors guarantee fund and no such provision was made for National banks all the business would go to the State banks to the consequent exclusion of National banks. This argument, however, could be urged on both sides of the question. For if there were no National banks in a State, would there be any National Depositories in that State? Would there be any financial intercourse or interchange of business between the State banks and the National banks in a State where they existed, say in New York City, St. Louis and Chicago, for instance? If not, would not this be a great hindrance in the transactions of commerce and trade?

Another thing, if State banks or National banks, or both, are required to create an indemnity fund to secure depositors, would not these banks seek to reimburse themselves for their outlay in maintaining this indemnity fund by charging a higher rate of interest, thereby making the people bear the burden? You know that is the rule all along the line in every class of business. The expense and cost of transacting and maintaining the business, whatever it may be imposed upon the purchasing, that is, the patronizing public. If the Standard Oil Company is fined for transgressing the law, it raises the price of oil a little, almost imperceptibly perhaps, still the price goes up a little. So when it buys a United States Senator, or pays the expenses of a candidate for Governor of a State or for some other office. In fact, the people, principally the farmers, have all the brunt and burden of all the expenses, not only of the Nation and their respective States, but of all industries, utilities, private and public, of all the financial enterprises, systems and undertakings, the commerce indeed of the entire Nation, foreign and domestic.

It could not be maintained, possibly, that such a law would be class legislation, yet it is a plausible argument to advance. There are institutions, syndicates, if you please, underwrite business enterprises, that is to make dividends on investments of stockholders in these enterprises. Why not then syndicates to insure bank depositors against loss from failures of banks?

Co-Operator is not taking sides on this question as yet, because it is of too much moment for any one to maintain or oppose without most searching investigation, especially in the entire absence of precedent upon which to base an opinion, Oklahoma having taken this step, suppose we wait and see how the scheme works up there. If there is any good in it Oklahoma will find it. However, another phase of the question presents itself right here. How will such a law work in a panic like the one with which the stock and bond jobbers of New York have cursed the country? We know that during this panic bank depositors have been unable to draw their money from the banks. If such a law had been in effect in Texas and the clearance house check inquiry having been resorted to, could not depositors have demanded their money and forced resort to the indemnity fund and would not this have shattered and destroyed every bank in the country? With financial wreck everywhere, what would the country have done?

Co-Operator cannot see the necessity for an extra session of the Texas Legislature merely to consider this question. There is no emergency requiring such an extra burden of expense upon the people. The new tax laws, the panic stringencies and the schemes of the cotton spinners to rob them of their cotton is about as much in the way of a load as the farming classes of Texas ought to be asked to carry at this time without imposing the further weight of an extra session of the Legislature upon them. Texas never yet has had to go abroad for advice as to how to conduct her affairs, and is not disposed to bear patiently any gratuitous suggestions.

"PAY AS WE GO."

At the risk of being thought tiresome or oversolicitous, Co-Operator again desires to call the attention of every one of its thousands of readers to the momentous importance of this mortgage question. The avoidance of mortgages will be a most powerful help in our great struggle for industrial freedom. Freedom from debt, especially debt that binds your limbs with shackles, as a mortgage does, and diversification of crops, the raising of an abundance of forage and food products for home consumption and a surplus to sell to the non-producer, will prove to be two of the most stupendous agencies in enabling The Farmers' Union to accomplish its ends, to carry out all its purposes, to fix and obtain a just, reasonable and honest price for the products of the farm of every class and variety.

If you are out of debt, if no mortgage bears your signature, you belong to no man directly nor indirectly. No human being on earth can look across your acres and say, "That crop is mine." No power, no influence or authority under the sun can dictate to you when you shall or shall not sell the results of your toil in your fields, in rain and in sunshine, in suffering and weariness. This is how freedom from mortgages and freedom from debt will bless you and bring you happiness and joy of heart. This is what will enable you to look your wife and children in their faces with gladness, and not in fear and trembling.

If you diversify your crops, raise forage in abundance for your live stock and some to sell to whomsoever may need to buy; and raise all the food supplies for your family that your land will produce, plentifully and running over, that you may sell of your superabundance, you will not be forced to sell your money crop, be it cotton, grain, or what not, until the Union price comes to you. Is not this self-evident? Do you not know that when there is in the cribs all the forage needful for the live stock until the next crop is planted, grown and gathered, and that in the grain bins there is an ample supply for bread; in the smokehouse middlings, hams and shoulders, with sausage stored away for meat; poultry cackling and squawking about the premises and laying eggs every day in abundance to supply these luxuries; the cows coming home regularly to be milked, morning and evening, to furnish the delicacies of milk and butter; Irish potatoes stored away; sweet potatoes in the bank; peas and cabbage in safe keeping—with all these things under your own shelter, your own property, don't you know that you and your family and your hired help, if you have any, can live better than kings and princes live, with the fancy dishes they have to eat? Don't you know that no cotton spindle can turn, no loom can move until you say so, if you grow cotton; nor flour mill turn a cog till you are willing, if you raise grain? Don't you know that you will be master of all the earth, that no business enterprise, industrial undertaking can exist, no railroad train move an inch, no ship sail the seas, no traffic or trade be known to all the earth, if you, the farmers of this land, situated as outlined above, should say the word? So situated, you would be absolute monarchs of all creation. The grain and grain products of this country feed the population of this country and more than half of Europe. The cotton grown in the South clothes the people of this country and the peoples of every other civilized and partially civilized Nation of the globe. The beef and mutton and pork of our land furnish the meat supplies of our entire people and are exported to feed millions in foreign lands. Our country ships poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and even milk into other countries to feed the hungry.

These facts considered, and they are facts, as the official reports of our National Bureau of Labor and Commerce will prove, can we not see what folly it is not to appreciate conditions, comprehend the situation and place ourselves upon that vantage ground so easily within your reach, and in reality be masters of the world, regal arbiters of the destinies of all peoples? What an easy thing it is to do, if you will only try. Just a little self-denial to some, scarcely any to so many, and you will ascend the throne of power. Keep out of debt, if there is any possible way under the sun to do so. But if you must go in debt, ask your Local Union to help you. You will get the help for the asking. There are some merchants who, it may be, are forced by the merchants from whom they buy on credit to demand mortgages from the farmers to whom they sell supplies. See if you cannot find a merchant not so situated, if you must perforce buy on credit from a merchant. If you can't do this, and your Local is not able to help you, why you are up against the real thing. But make it profitable to you. Use it to develop the latent resources of which you may be possessed—to study out a plan to get along without giving a mortgage. "Necessity is the mother of invention," you know, and if you will go to your wife and put her to thinking, a way will be found out of the difficulty. When a man fails to think and reason out a thing, a woman's intuition will solve the problem nine times out of ten.

Ah, good women of The Farmers' Union, do not let your husbands give mortgages nor go into debt. You can raise chickens and eggs, make butter, grow vegetables, and Saturdays—or some other day—sell in your market town and buy what you cannot raise. The springtime is in sight, and with its vernal glories it brings its good gifts of food supplies to be grown in the garden, in a little truck patch, not only enough for family use, but to sell to people so situated in towns and cities that they cannot live save from paper sacks and vegetable baskets. DO NOT LET YOUR HUSBANDS GIVE MORTGAGES, GOOD WOMEN! Stint, and save, and skimp through the year that all your cotton be your own, and not some other man's. You can hold it for the Union price then, and getting it, be independent the balance of your lives.

Resolve, everybody, never again to give a mortgage, never again to go in debt, but henceforth and forever to "pay as you go."

NEED MEDICINE?

For Women's Ills.

When you need a medicine for women's ills, we urge you earnestly to take Cardui.

Cardui is a woman's medicine. It is not a cure-all, but a genuine medicine, of real scientific value in certain forms of disease—the diseases to which only women are liable.

Mrs. Bettie Arp, of Menlo, Ga., writes: "I

have been using Cardui with the greatest benefit. I was troubled with female complaint for twelve (12) months. The doctors treated me for four months. They did me but little good, so I took Cardui and I believe it saved my life."

Sold by all druggists in \$1.00 bottles. Try it. **FREE BOOK FOR LADIES** Write for Free 64-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercises, etc. Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Take CARDUI

L. 48

Home Circle Department

A NEW DISH RAG.

No; not from the dish rag gourd, but from something much more easily grown.

I'll tell you how, or why, I discovered it. I had a little girl in my kitchen who would not wash out the wash cloth—the wiping towels she managed to keep in fairly good order, but the wash cloth was generally squeezed into a little ball, soaked up and used again.

In vain I talked and set her a good example by washing them out myself, but so often I found them tucked away that my pretty dining room and kitchen lost much of its charm to me, for my mind was constantly haunted with that dirty dish rag.

One day when down at the crib shucking out some nice ears of corn for my hens, a happy thought struck me. Why not use some of these pretty white shucks for dish cloths? The stem end would make a nice holder when the water was too hot. Then at each meal the dish "shuck" could be poured out into the slop pail, from which I fished it out for my pet cow.

Our little dish washer likes the soft, white shucks and my mind is haunted no longer with the guilty fear of a shuck that has been used for myself or unexpected guests.

A discarded wine basket suspended above the sink in our kitchen is daily replenished with a dozen or more clean, cream like corn shucks.

VALUABLE TABLE RECIPES.

Roast Meats—Beef, sirloin, rare, eight minutes for each pound.

Beef sirloin, well done, ten to fifteen minutes for each pound.

Beef rib or rump, ten to fifteen minutes for each pound.

Beef fillet, twenty-five minutes.

Lamb, well done, fifteen minutes for each pound.

Mutton, rare, ten to twelve minutes for each pound.

Mutton, well done, fifteen to eighteen minutes for each pound.

Pork, well done, twenty-five to thirty minutes for each pound.

Veal, well done, eighteen to twenty minutes for each pound.

Chickens, weighing from three to five pounds, one to one and a half hours.

Turkeys, weighing from nine to twelve pounds, three to three and a half hours.

Fish of average thickness, weighing from six to eight pounds, one hour.

String beans, one and a half to two hours. Cauliflower, thirty to forty minutes.

Cabbage, new, thirty to forty minutes.

Carrots, fifty to sixty minutes.

Onions, thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

Potatoes, boiled, twenty to thirty minutes.

Turnips, thirty-five to fifty minutes.

Parsnips, thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

Hard Sauce for Puddings—One tablespoonful butter; two tablespoonfuls thick cream, one teaspoonful pulverized sugar; beat until very light.

Sweet cream Sauce—Beat one cup of cream until light and add two

heaping tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, a little nutmeg, and a half teaspoonful of vanilla; this is better than a cooked sauce for many desserts.

Good Coffee—Take any good coffee and grind it fairly fine; put in coffee pot at the rate of a level tablespoonful to a cup; then put in water in proportion. Let come to a boil and boil from three to five minutes. Then put in a cupful of cold water to settle it. Set aside and in ten minutes it is ready.

SAUCES USED ON MEATS.

Corned beef, mustard.

Roast lamb, mint sauce.

Roast pork, apple sauce.

Roast duck, orange salad.

Frizzled beef, horseradish.

Roast mutton, currant jelly.

Lobster cutlet, sauce tartare.

Roast chicken, bread sauce.

Pork croquettes, tomato sauce.

Cold boiled fish, sauce piquant.

Roast goose, tart apple sauce.

Roast partridge, bread sauce.

Sweetbread cutlet, sauce bechamel.

Tripe, fried bacon and apple rings.

With roast beef, grated horseradish.

Redbirds, fried hominy, white celery.

Fried chicken, cream gravy, corn sauce.

Fresh salmon, cream sauce and green peas.

Roast quail, currant jelly, celery sauce.

Broiled fresh mackerel, stewed gooseberries.

With roast veal, tomato or horseradish sauce.

Roast turkey, chestnut dressing, cranberry jelly.

Roast venison, black currant jelly or grape jelly.

Pork sausage, tart apple sauce or fried apples.

Broiled steak, maitre d'hotel butter or mushrooms.

Veal sausage, tomato sauce, grated parmesan cheese.

Roast canvasback duck, apple bread, black currant jelly.

Cold boiled tongue, sauce tartare or olives stuffed with peppers.

FRAUD IN FOODS.

It is hardly credible, but it is a lamentable truth, nevertheless, that the country is full of unscrupulous manufacturers of food products and many grocers are no better than the manufacturers. For instance:

"A store whose untidy appearance is often overlooked because of its 'sales' advertised a special in peas, two cans of A 1 peas for twenty-five cents. The labels on these cans were non-committal as to the name and fame of the canning agents—a point on which you cannot be too careful to make sure that you have the guarantee of a standard firm. At a tidy store a can of the same size prepared by a well-known house was bought at the standard price for that brand, fourteen cents, and the two cans were compared. The 'bargain peas' smelled almost rancid when the can was opened, so the juice was poured off and the peas carefully rinsed. Then the cause of the strong flavor was discovered. The peas were of various sizes, a full dozen of very large, hard yellow peas were discovered. The

peas from the clean store were subjected to the same rinsing process, and were found to be of uniform size, a trifle larger than the French pea."

STICK TO THE UNION.

Editor Co-Operator: The Farmers' Union is the best organization in the world. The farmers in this county are standing pat for 15 cents for cotton, both Union and non-Union.

There are some people who say The Farmers' Union has created hard times in the country by their kick for higher prices, but they are poor slow pokes who know but little, and are not likely to ever know anything.

If we would hold our product for our price, why, the public would have to give it.

I wish we could get our sisters out to the Union. They don't know how much good they could do.

MISS MAUD WILLIAMS, Dowden, Tex.

TRUE UNIONISM.

The Evils of Giving Mortgages and the Sorrow and Misery They Entail. Stand Steady.

Editor Co-Operator: There are some of the most determined men in this part of the State that I ever saw. I heard a Union man remark that he would not take 25 for his cotton. He said he had plenty of corn, plenty of meat, plenty of potatoes, and the old cow was giving milk. He said he would hold his cotton three years or get fifteen cents.

Brothers, this is the kind of men that we need in the Union. The farmer with a good food crop can go about his work and the money panics do not affect him in the least. The most intelligent people in the South believe that in the year of 1908 there will be one of the hardest money panics of recent years. Now, brother, the man that raises the best food crop and keeps out of debt is the farmer best protected. Let's all raise a plenty of corn, plenty of potatoes, plenty of meat and a good garden. Then what cotton we raise will be a surplus. We should refuse to trade on a credit at all, and refuse with the bark on it to give a mortgage at all.

A few days ago there was a death in our county. There was an aged father who fell dead while trying to catch a chicken. The poor old fellow had traded with some local merchants on time in 1907. He had gathered his crop and had carried every pound of his cotton and turned it over to his merchants. They had a mortgage on everything he had. The sudden death left the family in a bad condition. These cruel merchants took everything they had. Not one ear of corn was left, nor anything at all. The poor widow, three girls and two little boys are thrown out in the cold world to do the best they can. Ah! brother, take warning, don't give mortgages on your property. Strive to get out of debt. Protect your families and yourselves. Do all in your power to stop this state of affairs. This is a day of crime when the man that kills another with a weapon and robs him of his purse is hung as a murderer. The gambler that robs a nation of farmers of millions of dollars, and steals their homes and causes a thousand deaths of men, women and children by being exposed while at hard work, is called a shrewd business man. He lives in all the luxury of life, and never does an honest day's work. Why do we allow this? We are the worst bears in the market when we dump our produce on a crowded market at just what we can get.

Brother, let us line up in 1908 for a greater conflict than we have yet encountered. We must raise good food crops and stay out of debt. The year of 1908 is going to be a hard one. The spinner knows if he fails in this year all is lost for him. Every farmer should take part in the fight. The spinner admires it in you. Na-

poleon admired the brave stand of the English at Waterloo.

Some say the farmers make times hard by trying to get a just price for their products. Yes, the forefathers made hard times trying to free themselves from the cruel tyranny of England. They had their traitors just as The Farmers' Union does. Some say that the Union will never do anything. I guess some of you would have said Washington's army would never do anything if you had seen them in camp at Valley Forge, but they did do something. They defeated the richest and strongest nation on earth at that time, and yet.

We are going to get 15 cents for our cotton this year, too. Brother, hold your cotton for 15 cents. Protect your family and yourself, your friends and your country.

Yours for success of the Union. J. E. WHITE, Grenada, Miss.

REASON IN RHYME.

A Local Union Like Classic Silas Wegg, Drops Into Poetry, to Puff the Grafters' Leg.

The National Co-Operator: At a regular meeting of The Farmers' Union at Old Union Schoolhouse, the following resolutions were passed unanimously and the Secretary ordered to send a copy to The Co-Operator for publication:

Resolved, That here we, our strength unite, The cotton gamblers and rogues to fight.

And we pledge ourselves to not abate Till all our enemies we do annihilate. May we here to-night our strength renew, Each and every member with new zeal imbue.

And show to the world by all events, That we are holding our cotton for 15 cents.

And until they decide to give us that, Determined are we to eternally "stand pat."

And let it lay up in the high and dry Until another autumn draws nigh, And we think then by that good time We will be under another and better regime.

And with hog and hominy in plenty at home, Why should we care where Price and Greed may roam, Whether it be on Italy's sunny shores Or in the mountains chasing wild boars,

Or in the mines of iron, steel or copper, We will let the world know "Old Union" is a whopper. W. W. GREEN, For Committee for Good of the Order. G. M. BARAGER, Secretary.

SAID 'USE CUTICURA'

Doctor Resorted to It—In Bad Case of Eczema on Child—Disease Had Reached a Fearful Stage—Pain and Itching Were Terrible.

HIS ORDER RESULTED IN CURE.

"When I was small I was troubled with eczema for about three months. It was all over my face and covered nearly all of my head. It reached such a state that it was just a large scab all over, and the pain and itching were terrible. I doctored with an able physician for some time and was then advised by him to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered with it since. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, but do not know exactly how much was used to complete the cure. I can safely say that Cuticura did a lot for me. Miss Anabel Wilson North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907."

YOUNG LADY'S ADDRESS.

It Breathes the Spirit of True Unionism and Touches the Right Spot in Every Union Man.

Editor Co-Operator: That we may make our meetings interesting to ourselves and attract the attention of non-union people to us, thereby hoping to induce them to join with us in our great battle for industrial independence, our Bear Creek Local Union gives open meetings with essays, addresses, etc., and I am instructed by the Local to request you to publish the accompanying address delivered at a recent meeting by Miss Alice E. Daughtrey, one of our members.

It is holiday times and the beginning of a new year, and we think the publication of the address might serve as an object lesson to stimulate other Locals to pursue our course to awaken interest in our cause.

MISS M. A. DAUGHTREY, Secretary, Everett, Tex. Address. Worthy President, Brothers and Sisters: We have met here tonight, and what for? I trust we have come here to work in earnest, for how can we sit idle with folded arms, on the stool of doing-nothing, when our noble National and State Presidents are working so faithfully to help us get our rights, as

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

Free to You and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments. I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell you about this cure—my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand woman's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whiteish discharges, Uterine Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to get a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my women sufferer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and decide for herself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge and Painful or Irregular Menstruation with Speedy Relief. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you about this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours. MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

farmers, and have set forth such earnest, soul-stirring appeals to us to be loyal, stand firm, and do not break ranks?

While we are few in number, here at Bear Creek, let's not allow our energy to stagnate, but work with untiring zeal, and show to the world by our combination of effort and concentration of strength, that we are willing to help those who are fighting so bravely to overcome the farmers' enemies, and let's not be cowards to give up in despair, when we are on the eve of gaining the most glorious victory of the twentieth century and let's not be traitors to the Union, when this is the trying hour to test the courage and firmness of the noblest work of God, the brotherhood of the farmers, but let's be true to our plighted vows to assist each other, when it is in our power to do so, and let us ever be found at our post, doing our best to throw off the galling yoke of the oppressors' power, and continued exertion on our part is all that can or will bring us success. The Bible teaches us that there is a time to do all things, and a purpose to everything under the sun, so we can readily see that it was time to organize The Farmers Union and for the purpose of uniting the farmers, that they might proclaim to the world that they want equity, justice and the Golden Rule to be equally applied to all mankind, and that they have as much right to say what the produce is worth as the merchant has to say what his goods are worth, and more so, for we earn what we have by the toil of the hand and the sweat of the brow, and now let us be loyal, have courage and fidelity; stand pat for the minimum price for our produce; renew our obligations, live up to the principles of our noble order and we will have power to control the markets. I ask you all to heed these few words given by one devoted to The Farmers Union and its noble teachings.

We are sticking to the demand for 15 cent cotton, and have decided to hold for it if we have to live upon cornbread and buttermilk to get it.

We have denounced the mortgage system, especially like the one supposed to be put out in Texas, and will watch for such a scheme.

We have decided to keep no man in our Local who can and will not be honest and pay his debts. We want none but honest men, and we think of federating with other labor organizations for mutual benefit to all.

Now, we wish a long life to The Co-Operator. There are several of our Locals reading it, and we hope every Union man will take it during 1908. Through your paper we say howdy to the Texas brethren, and tell them we are Union to the core.

W. H. OBAR, Branch, Ark.

DON'T STARVE

Your team for want of corn. There is plenty left in Egypt yet. You can get quick shipments and a square deal from the Rowe Mercantile Co. of Rowe, Texas. Also Kaffir corn, sacked, and Kaffir or corn chops either. Send your order, and we will ship as cheap a price as the jobber can get. ROWE MERCANTILE CO., J. T. McHan, Mgr., Rowe, Tex.

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DROPSY CURED quick relief; removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment given free to sufferers, nothing fair. For circular, testimonials and free treatment write. Dr. H. H. Green's, Box C, Atlanta, Ga.

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

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

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We helped 10,000 Agents last year. Goods shipped on 30 days credit; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c, frames 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. Big catalogue and sample sent FREE. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO. 229-137 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

Hat and Dye Works Largest Factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first-class work. Agents wanted. Write for free Catalogue. WOOD & EDWARDS, 108 S. Akard St., Dallas, Texas

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

"Lest We Forget."

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble. White Bronze monuments are indestructible. Time and the elements do not affect them. Gold and Silver Medals at St. Louis. If in need of Monuments, Markers, Headstones, Posts, Grave Covers or Statuary, give us approximate sum you can spend and we will send a variety of BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO. 115 Howard Ave. Bridgeport, Conn.

Agents WANTED. No obligation to buy. We deal direct and deliver everywhere. MONUMENTAL BRONZE CO. 115 Howard Ave. Bridgeport, Conn.

Make Your Own Building Blocks

Our Concrete Block Machine, the simplest, lightest, most convenient on the market, and the lowest priced, enables farmers to make their own building blocks at small cost. Illustrated circular free. During next 30 days, to Union members only, will take special introductory price of only \$12.00 Dollars! It is equal to any of the machines retailing for \$150 or \$200, and superior to all others. Alfred M. Colwick, Manufacturer, 480 Jackson St., Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS STATE LAND

Texas has passed new School Land Laws. Millions of acres to be sold by the State, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre; only one-fourth cash and no more to pay for 40 years unless desired, and only 3 per cent interest. Only \$12.00 cash to pay to the State on 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity. Land better than Oklahoma. Send 50 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 129 Fifth Street, Austin, Texas. Reference, Austin National Bank, also this paper.

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 line. Each word, accompanied by 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 charged at the same rate—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 rate is two cents a word per insertion. Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication day. Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas.

FELT'S PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE. A complete manual of parliamentary laws. Every Local President should have one. Propagand, 60c. Dan Brown, Secretary Farmers' Union Warehouse, Helena, Ga.

TEARS AND TRIUMPHS NO. 3. Contains the latest and best ever-lasting songs such as "Under the Blood." Many others as good. Mailed upon receipt of 20 cents. Geo. W. Gean, Halls, Tenn. 1-15-08

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

WELL—If you farmers want to fight Wall Street, you need all the FACTS you can get. Send \$2, and I will send some WALL STREET SECRETS that will make your HAIR CURL. Elmore Scott, B104, Ossining, New York. 3-4-P

CITATION BY PUBLICATION. THE STATE OF TEXAS. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Dallas County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon W. H. Denning, who is a non-resident of the State of Texas, to appear at the regular term of the Justice Court to be held before me at my office in the City of Dallas, and County of Dallas, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1908, being the 13th day of January, 1908, then and there to answer a suit filed in the said court on the 26th day of October, 1907, numbered 6621 on the docket thereof, wherein J. D. Arnold is plaintiff and said W. H. Denning is defendant, the cause of action being on an open account for goods, wares and merchandise in the sum of seven and 30/100 dollars. You are further commanded to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county.

Herein fail not, but have you before said court on the said day, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, A. D. 1907. W. M. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Dallas County, Texas. Dec. 25, 1907.

THE IMPROVED ROWDEN COTTON. To my Brother Farmers: I have two car loads of The Improved Rowden seed, grown by me, which I desire to sell direct to you. My cotton took the premium at both the Dallas and Allene fairs. 1,400 pounds of seed cotton makes a 500-pound bale of lint, and yields heavy in the field. It will give an extra pure seed direct to you, sacked, at \$1.50 per bushel.

J. N. A. WAITS, R. F. D. No. 1; Box 26, Wills Point, Texas. FOR SALE—Corn, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, peanuts, stock pens. For information, address W. T. Ashby, McLean, Texas.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop or furnish positions. Few weeks complete; constant practice, careful instruction, tools given, wages Saturdays, diplomas given. Write nearest branch for free catalogue. Moler System of Colleges, Dallas, Fort Worth or San Antonio, Tex.

AGENTS WANTED. Make money working at home; no peddling; no canvassing; no investment; men or women. Particulars free. Address A. Watkins, Jr., 1010 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 12

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

WANTED. AGENTS WANTED. SEE THEIR OWN TIME. TO SOLICIT STOCK AND ORGANIZE COTTON WAREHOUSE COMPANIES IN EVERY COUNTY IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA. FARMERS' UNION MEN PREFERRED. COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. APPLICANTS NEED NOT APPLY UNLESS THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ADDRESSING MEETINGS AND CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. ADDRESS: FARMERS AND BANKERS WAREHOUSE BUILDING ASSOCIATION, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Buttons Buttons Buttons!

The National Farmers' Union decided that the button, with a picture of Newt. Gresham engraved thereon, should be sold by Miss Lutie Gresham (his daughter), of Point, Texas. The National Union decided that these buttons should be sold for 25c each. Every member of the Farmers' Union should wear one of these buttons. Send your orders direct to

Lutie Gresham

Point, Texas

Poultry Department

PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET.

Old hens sent to market for sale may be forwarded alive, but chickens have to be killed, plucked and shaped before they can be packed, and though none of these three stages of preparing is at all difficult, yet in so many cases it is so unskillfully done that it has been estimated poultry keepers lose some thousands a year from this cause. But before discussing their treatment when dead, a few words on fattening may not be out of place. Only about a quarter of the fowls sent to city markets are properly potted—that is—machine crammed; the rest are half potted or sent up without any special preparation for the table. By half potted I mean they have been confined in fattening pens, and fed for table, but the process has stopped short half way, for there are two stages in the life of a fattened fowl; so long as it will eat readily it is allowed to feed itself, but after ten days or a fortnight of this treatment their appetites fall off, and then it is that the fowl must either be fasted and killed, or the cramping machine brought into operation.

Machine cramping is an established art in itself. But without machine cramping a pound to a pound and a half of weight can be put on a fowl for a fortnight of trough feeding, and this weight will be flesh, not bone and muscle. It is impossible to fatten chickens when they are running about for they develop size rather than weight. The best fattening food is ground oats, sometimes barley meal is added; they should be fed on this twice a day. After a few days a little rough fat should be added, say 1/4 ounce for each bird; this amount can be gradually increased up to 3/4 ounce. The feed should be mixed to the consistency of porridge; skim milk should be used instead of water, if possible. The food is ladled into troughs hung in front of the pens, which should be raised from the ground, and the birds given as much as they care to eat. When they have finished, if any feed remains in the troughs, it should be removed, otherwise the birds would presently peck at it, and spoil their appetites for their next meal.

When the chickens go off their feed, they should be fasted twenty-four hours, and in hot weather thirty. This is necessary, because the crop needs to be emptied of all food before the bird is killed, otherwise the carcass will not keep. During this period the bird should be kept in the dark; there is no cruelty involved, as in its condition it lives comfortably on its fat. Then it should be killed by the cutting off the head; this is instantaneous and more handsly done than dislocating the neck and blood is shed openly. The operator is usually seated when killing, as plucking takes place immediately afterwards. He takes the fowl in the left hand, gathering the tips of the wings and the legs together, so that the bird is quite helpless, then the head is firmly held between the first and second fingers of the right hand, and a slash with a sharp knife does the work quickly, the head being torn away, but kept from entirely parting company with the body by the loose skin of the neck. If a clumsy operator cuts too hard the head is cut clean off; this should be avoided. The bird is then held head downwards and plucked, as the feathers come off better when the body is warm; meanwhile the blood is draining out of the body.

As a rule the bird is plucked by one operator, and then handed over to another to be stubbed, that is for the stumps of feathers which show to be extracted, which is done with a knife and the thumb. When clean picked the bird is ready for the shaping press; this fulfills a two-fold purpose; it makes the bird look better, and meanwhile the carcass is cooling, it should not be sent away until quite cold, otherwise it will soon go bad. The shaping-board is merely a trough in which the carcass lies. The trough is made with two pieces of wood six or seven inches wide, and fixed almost at right angles; they are built in tiers one above the other. The birds are laid in these, breasts downwards, a board weighted with a stone laid on top. They should remain here for about 12 hours. In hot weather place the press in as cool a place as possible. Packing is very simple, and yet here again the carcasses often reach the market bruised, because not sufficient straw has been used, and their selling value is depreciated in consequence. Baskets, not boxes, should be used; a layer of straw should be placed at the bottom, then a row of fowls, and then another layer of straw. Failing straw, wrap up each bird separately in paper.

BETTER POULTRY.

It is none too early to lay the plans for next spring's breeding pens, and is an excellent time to think about getting rid of the odds and ends in the hen house. The greater number of flocks owned by farmers are composed of hens which are of all sizes, shapes, and colors. Decide what kind of a breed you like best and go to work to obtain a flock all of this kind. It will take time to do this, unless you have more money than most farmers care to spend, for this reason, I advise you to start now.

By using care and judgment in selecting your breeders and poultry rearing chicks you have eggs to sell which you are justified in asking from \$1 to much more per setting instead of 40 or 50 cents per dozen, and among your young stock should be some cockerels and pullets worth considerable more than you can obtain for them as dressed for table use, but don't sell your very best ones; keep these to further build up your own flock.

It is high time people living on farms should wake up to the value and possible profit of poultry bred as it should be. A hen can lay just as many eggs if she is well-shaped and colored as she could if long-legged, slender bodied and any color from dappled gray to a washed-out yellow. It is a fact, I believe, that a well-shaped female will lay more than those of the other type. Continue to cull out the poorer layers and see if this is not so.

LECTURER'S WORK.

Editor Co-Operator: I will at this moment take time to tell your readers of my work in Ellis county, knowing that the Union at large is interested in the organization in that county as it is the largest in the world so far as the production of cotton is concerned.

I closed my campaign there on the night of Nov. 30th, by putting in a large Local this making the tenth one in that county during my campaign, about 200 members, all good substantial farmers of the highest type, financially and otherwise, some of them paying taxes on as much as \$70,000, hence it is not necessary to say anything about Ellis county suc-

ceeding for it could not do anything else.

They are going to build warehouses at different points for next year's crop and thus be in line with the great band of organized farmers of the country in the fight for industrial freedom.

I am now in Williamson County filling my dates here and hope to be as successful in this county as in Ellis, as it is the next largest in the world.

I find opposition greater here than in Ellis county by the other classes. It is a funny thing to me why any interest in the country would oppose The Farmers Union, as everything holding their cotton for the minimum else in this great country depends upon the farmers and when the farm-

ers are bankrupt everything else is bankrupt.

L. B. HOLLOWAY,
Lecturer.
Granger, Tex.

PANA MARIA LOCAL UNION

Editor Co-Operator: I have read your paper for one year and I like it very much.

Our Local has a membership of thirty-three and we are holding our cotton for 15 cents.

I am glad to hear of some warehouse managers that the boys are holding their cotton for the minimum price—15 cents. Hurrah boys, let us stand like a brick wall together.

The best I can say is that our Karnes City warehouse manager and Range warehouse manager got in together and both lost keys from the warehouses and nothing but 15 cents a pound can open the doors.

Yours,
ALBERT ZAROWITZ,
Secretary.
Pana Maria, Tex.

WHO KNOWS HER?

Editor Co-Operator: I come inquiring for my aunt, Mrs. Mollie Manning. The last time I heard from her she was at Moody, Texas. If she or any of her friends see this notice please address a line to Nancy Griffin (nee) Humble. My hus-

band and two sons belong to The Farmers Union.

They are holding their cotton. We hope the farmers will all hold their cotton for 15 cents and not get scared. The darkest time is just before day. Sisters, encourage your husbands and sons to hold fast, push ahead and gain the victory.

With good wishes to The Farmers Union,
N. C. GRIFFIN.
Hico, Tex.

RAINS COUNTY UNION

Editor Co-Operator: The Rains County Farmers' Union meets in regular session the second Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1908, at Woolsey Emory, Tex.

Schoolhouse, about eight miles west of Emory, and seven miles south of Point.

All Locals are requested to meet, pay off all dues and fees and elect delegates to the meeting and come prepared to make reports, if not sent in beforehand.

Any visiting brethren coming from a distance will address T. A. Williams, Point, Texas, or W. S. Sisk, Emory, Texas, and they will be conveyed to the meeting. A very interesting meeting is expected. Come one and all.

Yours for the cause.
W. S. SISK,
Co. Secretary.

We Have A Home That You Can Own

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

LAND INVESTMENTS A SOURCE OF PROFIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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

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

BALANCED FARMING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

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

A GREAT COUNTRY.

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

SOIL.

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

WATER.

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

CROPS.

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

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

RAINFALL.

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

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

CLIMATE.

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

SAND STORMS.

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

THE PRINCIPAL TOWN

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

PRICES OF THIS LAND.

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

We will be glad to hear from all who are interested and will be very glad to give you the most information possible. Address letters of inquiry in regard to this to the editor of the National Co-Operator and Farm Journal, Dallas, Texas.

DON'T BE A ROLLING STONE.

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

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

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

Address All Communications for Full and Free Particulars to

Editor, National Co-Operator & Farm Journal,

11 & 12 Gaston Building, Dallas, Texas.



Profits from poultry hints and helps that will mean dollars to you—all about Victor incubators and brooders—our guarantee—your payment of freight—why our machines produce so many cent batches of better chicks—all told in our new book "Incubator Why." Write for free copy and let us know whether interested in large or small machines. Geo. Eriel Co. Quincy, Ill.

WAREHOUSE MANAGERS

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

Heart Weakness

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LECTURER'S TOUR.

Editor Co-Operator: In the past eighteen days I have been working or lecturing the Locals in DeWitt County and have taken in sixty-one new members, reinstated forty-four, that were behind with dues from one to three quarters. Their County Union met in Cuero on the 14th. I was not present but learned that there was quite a lot of business transacted. I went to Victoria on the 14th and spoke to the boys at Victoria County, after which I employed to lecture the Locals of said county, beginning on the 16th. I was to organize some two or three

new Locals and shake up the dry bones with other Locals. Did you know these old Union fellows down here haven't better sense than to hold their cotton till it reaches the minimum price of 15 cents? Now, boys, throughout the cotton belt, the Union is going to be just what you make it. If its a success, you make it so. If its a failure its because you make it a failure. Now, brothers, the time has come when you must fix the price on your products. If you leave it for the other fellow to fix the price I will assure you that he will always do better by himself than he will for you. Now, friends, if there ever was a time when we should be true, loyal Union men, it is

now. Stand by your leaders and the principles of the organization, and victory will be ours. The old moss back that says he wants to wait and see if we win, tell him "we have no use for him after we make the fight and gain the victory." Tell him now is the time we need his assistance to drive back the enemy and gain the victory. Yours for The Union. **J. S. AIRHART.** Organizer. Ander, Tex.

and women. I long to see the day and think it not far off when we will see our farmers filling positions of honor and trust in the several states and in the Nation—in the legislatures, in Congress, shaping the policies of the land and directing our destiny to higher and better planes. **P. R. BROWN.** Liberty Hill, Tex.

OLD SOLDIER'S LETTER.

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Will Pay for Itself in a Day
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Editor Co-Operator: I am an old Confederate ex-soldier, out on a thirty days' furlough from the Confederate Home at Austin. I am stopping with a kindly gentleman, near Liberty Hill, Williamson county, who, with his good wife, treat me as though I was their father. He being a subscriber, I read Co-Operator and am delighted with it in its entirety and I assure you that Mr. Jackson is a great friend of the paper. Within a radius of ten miles of Mr. Jackson's home, are six well organized, prosperous, enthusiastic Local Unions. I doubt if any county in Central Texas exceeds Williamson county in true, genuine Union men

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

perpetrated against the farmers interests of this country. In other words, The Co-Operator is championing, defending and maintaining every right of the farmer that his condition may be bettered, his wife and children taken from the fields, the wife to be restored to her home where the wifely duties all lie, and the children sent to school that they may acquire that education needful to equip them for the great battle of life starting out upon the tremendous struggle upon the higher planes of educated Christian men and women. There are 80,000 white women and three or four times as many children, working in the cotton fields of the South for a living, forced

there by the oppression and graft of the avaricious and to LIBERATE these helpless and defenseless ones is the high aim and purpose of The Co-Operator, and we know you are more than willing to help us do this by subscribing for Co-Operator, and thereby helping to scatter abroad the truths it teaches and the principles of The Farmers' Union that it sets forth and maintains continuously. Read then your labels that you may know when your subscriptions expire and send in your renewals beforehand that the paper may keep on without missing a number. READ! READ!! RENEW!!! RENEW!!!!

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