

Southern
Mercury

United With

The
National
Co-Operator
and
Farm
Journal

THE
NATIONAL
GO-OPERATOR
AND
FARM JOURNAL

Volume 29.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY MAY 14, 1908.

Number 29.

Farmers
Union
Password

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Newsy Notes from the States.

Reports from State Organizers and Members.

LOUISIANA MAN URGES
FARMERS.

Editor Co-Operator:

We are still trying to stay on the safe side of the world, and we will have to sell our cotton for 11 cents to do it. Bro. Farmer, just try figuring on the cotton question a little. It is this way: When you sell your cotton, the man you sell to, Mr. Merchant, and he has got to make a little profit on it and then he sells it to Mr. Speculator and he has to make a little, too, then he sells to Mr. Spinner and he must have a profit, and therefore the poor man who goes to the field and labors is beat out of his cotton, and the result is we cannot sell for less than 15 cents. I am a farmer. We can not be good union men unless we are farmers. Let us be union men and go into it with the intention of doing something that will help the union along and try to keep our cotton. Bro. Farmer, let us fight for the victory until we win it and I say to the farmers to still hold on.

I give my best wishes to the Co-Operator.

PRESTON FORD,
Mitchell, La.

FROM GREENWOOD, ARK.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am a member of Burnville Local 812. We have a good lively local which is standing firm and strong. We have yet about 1,200 bales of cotton in the warehouse at Greedwood.

I wish someone from every local would write to the Co-Operator. My husband takes the Co-Operator and I enjoy reading it. We cannot do without it.

Yours for the union,
MRS. NANIE WILLIAMS,
Greenwood, Ark.

LOYAL TO THE CORE.

Editor Co-Operator:

I belong to French Creek Local union. My time has not expired by two months yet, but I want to be on your honor roll, so I will send in my subscription to the best paper ever was or ever will be. It makes me sad to see Bro. Pyle withdraw from this paper, but I have confidence in the present publishers and it may all be for the better.

I had the pleasure of helping our organizer, J. H. Johnson, of Sevier county, Ark., organize a Local at Oak Hill a few nights ago, and will be with him the 18th day of May at Brownstown for the purpose of organizing a Local at that place.

J. W. BRADBURN,
Brownstown, Sevier Co., Ark.

FAVORS COTTON MILLS.

Editor Co-Operator:

If you will give me room in your paper I want to reply to Mr. J. P. Parsley of Evant, Tex. My ideas and his concerning the

unions going into the manufacturing business are as far apart as the east is from the west, for I see through the manufacturing that which the farmer needs is one way out of the speculators' hands. We are making tools for the farmer and why not make our own clothes? I am an old cotton manufacturer, and know full well that we can make cloth cheaper than we can buy it at the present prices of cotton goods. Cotton ought to be worth 20 cents per pound. So I think the sooner we get to making our own clothes the better. It will be a cold day in August before the cotton spinners of the world will sell us cotton cloth cheaper than we can make it.

Yours for union,
CALVIN TYRE,
Dublin, Ga.

FROM SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

Editor Co-Operator:

We are away down here in southeast Missouri, where the frogs and mosquitos give us sweet music at this season of the year. Our Local, "Two Mile," is only about four months old, but we have about fifty-three members and still growing. There is never a meeting night that we do not take in a new member or ballot on one.

Crops are late out here on account of so much rain.

We business agents of each county in our state had a meeting at West Plains, Mo., and I think accomplished a great deal of good. Yours fraternally,
C. J. Southern,
Kennett, Mo. Sec.-Treas.

SOUNDS A WARNING.

Editor Co-Operator:

Please allow me space in your paper.

Brothers, one and all, be firm on union principles and watch and pray always, lest ye enter into temptations. Beware of baits being thrown out to feather the eyes of the brotherhood, such as the "Globe Association" and all other combined associations. Think twice before you speak, stick to your obligations and the victory is ours by the help of the Lord.

Yours fraternally,
J. S. Andrews, Sec.
Bonifay, Fla.

FROM SOLO, ARK.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am 54 years old and I claim to be an honest man and I have been observant to some extent, and while I have been in the union it has caused me to notice more closely, and I have learned more about the cupidity and dishonesty of a great number of our people, both of the business part and among our union members, and it makes me want to write along this line.

I claim that no man is a true union man unless he is strictly honest. If, after we have taken upon ourselves the solemn obligation we take in order to become a member of this, the greatest labor organization under the sun, and then go back upon it all and lie and cheat his brother, I consider him a poor union man or any other kind of a man, as to that matter, and we have plenty of them in our ranks. Brothers, let us first toe the mark ourselves, and then we have a right to ask the other fellow to do the same; and if he will not do it, let us then make him if we can, and if we cannot, then let us cut loose, entirely loose, and not do business with any such characters.

Now, brothers, I want to come to the other side, the business side, the merchant, if you please. I believe we, as a union, ought to make demands of the merchants with whom we have to deal, at a reasonable per cent, and demand fair treatment at his hands. If he will not deal with us that way, then drop his business. I don't mean for just a few to drop it, but the whole union in that community in which he is. I believe that we could soon bring them to the golden rule and if we cannot do this, it will show us what we have to do. If the merchant has been treating us fairly and right, what are we grumbling about? If he has not, it is time we were making him do so, or else put him out of business. If we mean business it is time we were commencing in earnest, and I want to say that we have been cheated worse by the home merchant than any one else under the sun. Of course the merchant has sold us goods on time, but he has tied us up with mortgages and charged us such a large per cent that he has kept us entirely broken up, and I believe that if any class of people ought to enjoy the luxuries of life it is the industrious farmer. Think how soon the world would go under if his part of the business was to stop, and to think how our beloved wives and children have to toil through all kinds of weather, and then, how the farmer's wife is looked upon by the wealthy. Think how the poor farmer, his wife and children, are clothed and fed, how the merchant and his family are dressed in silk, live in pomp and have good schools that they might school their children and to rob our children of the rights of an education.

Now, after viewing all these things, and they are simply facts and conditions, if we have one spark of true manhood about us, it is time for us to be doing something. And now, I want to give my idea what we ought to do. Let us all come to the law of justice, demand the other side to do the same, and then to get ourselves in shape to hold our cotton for the minimum without being beholden to any merchant

or bank, and this involves upon us to get out of debt and raise enough at home to live on while we are holding our cotton. We have got to do this or we will never accomplish anything, as long as we continue to raise so much cotton and nothing else that long we will stay poor and we will remain in the hands of the speculator. When will we fully wake up? We might have known that when we demanded our rights we would have the money power against us at home and abroad, so we haven't come to the thickest of the fight yet. And, since we have seen what the money powers will do to try to crush us and keep us under their thumbs, it ought to knit us together so strongly that there will not be a break in the ranks. Brothers, if we will do this, we can down the world after awhile, but let us never do anything to be ashamed of or that we would be ashamed to let the world know!

I am a Methodist preacher and I believe in doing right to all men and then not be ashamed or afraid to demand the same treatment from the other fellow.

Let us keep high the moral standard of our union and God will be with us.

Rev. C. B. Barker.

Solo, Ark.

SEASON LATE IN SOUTH
CAROLINA.

Editor Co-Operator:

South Carolina farmers are three weeks behind in planting at first of May.

More fertilizer has been bought than usual but more has been used under spring oats to rush this crop in spite of dry weather. Corn will also need more fertilizer this season than usual. South Carolina's fine corn crop last year has put our farmers up ahead on home grown food crops, the effect of which has stimulated farmers to plant more food crops for this season.

Our Farmers Union in this state is growing in numbers and faith, and holding balance of their cotton for better prices like grim death holds to a dead nigger.

STRIKING FOR OUR RIGHTS.

Farmers Should Have the Right to
Price Their Own Products.

Editor Co-Operator:

I am always glad to receive Co-Operator and especially since the change of the paper. The news it contains is edifying to the people at large, not only the farmers but all who are interested in the financial betterment of the people.

It is no less interesting than gratifying how the charges once so potent against the union are falling into disuse and how all attempts to utilize them have failed.

When the farmers realize that co-operation on their part is ir- resistible, then we will speedily

reach the goal of our organiza- tion.

We have been classed as a band of strikers, but we are not striking for fewer hours or higher wages directly, but we are striking for that divine right to place the price on what we pro- duce.

Then, believing the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we are organized that healthful changes might be brought about.

We see that some hundred and thirty years ago the people went together with one mind and one purpose, to battle against the tyranny of the British, and they overthrew them. That same time has arrived today, not for the people of the United States to overthrow foreign oppression, but the laboring masses to fight together, not with the sword and the torch, but with a co-operative association, the Farmers Union, and thereby enable them- selves to secure a share of the fat- tening profits of the speculators and millionaires have annually been raking in.

This movement is not one for destruction, but one for creation. It is a movement to dethrone the oppressor and re-establish the authority of the people. It is not for the purpose of tearing down but for the purpose of building up; not to destroy the wealth of the rich but to restore to labor its just reward. We come to pave the way for a host of farmers with such as the highest stage of peace can sug- gest.

Many an industry which was once held by private owners is now controlled by corporations. When the ownership of property is once brought into this channel it is no longer a suitable invest- ment for the man of small means. In other words, the stage at which we have now arrived, the workman who by pinching econ- omy has got together a few hun- dred dollars, as well as the more successful man who has a few thousand dollars, are practically shut out of the more profitable channels of investing their money. They dare not place their money where it will suit the con- venience of some moneyed king to depress the market until their little stock is gone.

Now, we must remember, from the very nature of things, for every individual who amasses an enormous fortune, scores of others become poor. And in the face of all we have done, with the glorious records of the Amer- ican workers, we find that to- day our profits are diminished; our wants are multiplying, and our profits divided. Our ancient prerogatives have been wrested from us; our statesmen are drifting away from the people, and we find that the masses are go- ing in one direction while the classes are going in another di- rection to a more complete des- potic reign.

The men by whom the poor

farmers are oppressed act only to transfer all the profits from the reach of the laboring masses to their own treasuries. The gulf, then, is growing wider and deeper between the few rich people and the host of poor peo- ple on the other hand.

We must not forget that the way has been long and dreary; that all progress has been the re- sult of labor. If, then, as we have stated, there are dangers ahead, we must not suppose they will settle themselves; they must be confronted, the remedies con- sidered, necessary innovations made.

When one considers the condi- tion the farmers were in previ- ous to the organization of the Farmers Union, and at present, then the force and power of co- operation on their part can be seen.

Then will we fail to meet bravely all the adverse circum- stances, knowing there are hun- dreds of thousands who depend on our success? Let us throw our weight into this majestic moving of the people and be emancipat- ed from agricultural servility.

Fraternally yours,
J. G. Looper,
Ada, Okla., May 7, '08.

"COTTON CRAZY."

BU J. C. STRIBLING, PENDLE-
TON, S. C.

Here is a true record of a few facts that go to establish the fact that we have many people on the farm in the South that must be "cotton crazy." There are but few days in a week but what I have seen a few cotton farmer drive up to a neighbor farmer's barn who rotates and diversifies his crops and buy cow peas for \$2.50 per bushel, sweet potatoes at \$1.25, corn at \$1.00, hay at \$20.00, seed oats at \$1.00, four-weeks-old pigs at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

When we see these cotton far- mers drive up to a neighbor's barn that rotates his crops and haul these farm products back home to his cotton farm in wag- ons, that sight in itself will put any "high thinking and plain living" man to thinking and wondering what gets into a man's head that shades his brain so that he cannot see his own interest. But, again and again I have seen this same class of cotton farmers hauling bales of Western hay home to their cot- ton farms on a common buggy which we took to be the full limit of these cotton farmers' folly, but it was left to another man to go several steps over the limit when he came around for two bales of hay, a bushel of peas and hauled all home on a mortgaged rubber-tire buggy.

Now, all over the South we have a great army of these all- cotton farmers in almost every county who are nothing more than a great army of cotton bears—the cotton bears behind the guns—whose commanders-

in-chief camp in distant cotton exchanges.

Then why should our farmers' organization speakers take the stand and spend their wrath upon Wall Street bears, the great he-bears, and leave out the great herd of cubs and small cotton bears right at home unprovoked? Our lecturers must spend more time educating our people at home! When we have controlled our own people at home, we need not bother about others, our victory will then be ours.

We are told that as a matter of fact every sensible citizen in the South should stand for southern progress and prosperity, and that it is to all our mutual benefit to retain our full share of the wealth produced by the South among our people around us, re- gardless of our occupations.

If this is true, then it is a burn- ing shame and a reflection upon the South's financiers to sit upon and allow New York and Wash- ington cotton "futures" for near 200 points below spot sales in the South, which is sold against worthless junk cotton in New York warehouses.

Our people at home, each and all occupations, must get to work in a co-operative way and edu- cate the minds of our cotton pro- ducers to a high standard, where such palpable frauds will not con- trol the prices of our great mon- ey crop, cotton, which is daily draining from the South its own God-given wealth.

NUGENT ADVOCATES COT-
TON MILL.

Editor Co-Operator:

I read with interest the appro- val of W. T. Loudermilk and J. C. Albritton, chairman and secretary of the Executive Commit- tee of the Farmers' Union, on the building of a cotton mill at Fort Worth to be largely controlled by the farmers of Texas.

This is the age of rapid indus- trial changes. The telephone, rural free delivery and improved machinery puts the whole world in touch.

I have given the matter of cotton mills for Texas considera- ble thought. I cannot see why the people of Texas should not own and control cotton mills as well as South Carolina or Geor- gia.

Twenty years ago South Caro- lina was almost bankrupt, a large per centage of the 700,000 white people were poor and de- pendent, when the cotton crop failed or a low price prevailed it was a struggle for existence with them.

How is it now? Why, no Southern state is more prosper- ous or has more promise for the future than the state of South Carolina. Over \$100,000,000 is now invested in cotton mills in that state. One-fourth of the white population, or 125,000, are directly or indirectly dependent upon the cotton mills for a live- lihood.

Their pay roll last year wa

nearly \$14,000,000. They paid taxes to the amount of over \$500,000.

They are building club houses, churches, school houses and otherwise aiding in the uplift of the people, and they are also manufacturing into cloth 75 per cent of all the cotton raised in the state.

The gross production of South Carolina mills aggregated last year in round numbers \$100,000,000. This condition of affairs was brought about by the cotton farmers themselves.

The people of South Carolina own 80 per cent of the stock of these companies, and the stock quotations show that the stock of the leading mills is selling from 50 to 100 per cent above par.

Here in this great state of Texas, producing about one-fourth of the world's supply of cotton, we have no cotton mills to speak of. Is this not humiliating to us when we think of the fact that the little state of South Carolina has more than 100 cotton mills, all prosperous and paying out more than a million dollars in wages?

The farmers of Texas should think over this matter seriously. If the people of Texas show the same enterprise and vim of South Carolina at the end of ten years we could be paying out \$50,000,000 a year in wages, consuming a large per centage of our own cotton, producing over \$400,000,000 of manufactured products annually with a good profit to the stockholders.

Yours truly,
C. NUGENT.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

A Well Planned Effort to Destroy the Farmer.

To the Co-Operator:

From the days of Catalina to this hour there have been many more far-reaching and damnable in their effect than the one that inspires this article. While the writer has all along known that it was not the "law of supply and demand" that was forcing the price of cotton down, he has not until recently been in possession of indisputable evidence proving that a gang of speculators and money sharks were at the bottom of it. He now knows beyond the semblance of doubt that a conspiracy, deep-laid, well-planned and cunningly executed, is at the bottom of the decline.

A few days ago I spent several hours in conversation with a gentleman who is well known and who ranks high in the commercial, financial and manufacturing affairs in Texas, and who has a penchant for going deep into the causes of panics, declines in the price of staple commodities and business depressions. He has a business that requires a vast amount of money to carry it on each year, and as much of this has to be borrowed he is intimately associated with the men at the head of the money centers in the North and East. He has made three trips to these centers since the beginning of the panic last fall, having only recently returned from the last one.

This gentleman described to me most minutely the conditions of the "money market" and repeated many of the conversations he had with the "brokers." He says these "brokers" admit to him that there has never been any lack of money in the country, but that the stringency had to be brought on to teach the arrogant labor unionists and the organized producers that they still had masters. To this end a conspiracy was formed by the "money brokers" and speculators to tie up as near as possible all the money in the country and bring on a panic at a time when the crops were being marketed. This they hoped would force the price of the great farm staples—cotton, corn, wheat and oats—down and unsettle the market just when it looked like the producers were going to establish a stable market on a profitable price basis. This they knew would stagnate commerce and so tie up business as to throw thousands of wage-workers out of

employment and have been at least temporarily (and we believe only temporarily) checked, and millions of toiling men and women, and little children, brought upon starvation in the midst of the most bounteous plenty the earth ever knew, by a conspiracy more dastardly in its conception, more destructive in its execution and more baneful in its results than any the world has ever yet known. And the leading incentive to the forming of this conspiracy was a desire to destroy the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union. But in this, its main object, the conspiracy will prove the most complete and dismal failure of all history. Out of its contest with this besom of destruction; out of its trial and strife; out of what the unthinking call its failures, the Farmers Union is arising grander, stronger and more potent for good than ever before. Like an old ship that has been buffeted by wind and wave, foundered on rock and reef, with rigging torn and masts broken, the Farmers Union has weathered the storms and is now being steered by a faithful crew, cheered by two million loyal passengers, over a placid sea into the harbor of Triumphant Success.

Let conspiracies form; let speculators howl; let brokers scheme, but just so surely as Right shall triumph over wrong so surely will the farmers and laborers of this land come into their own through the power of organized effort. In this great work the Co-Operator has a great part and is fulfilling its mission nobly, grandly. When 90 per cent of the farmers of Texas shall become readers of the Co-Operator conspiracies against its efforts in behalf of the people will be as impotent as was old King Canute before the tides of the sea.

had ever known. Hew well it succeeded the stories told by the gentleman above referred to of poverty, woe, want, starvation and destitution in the sections of the North and East which he only recently visited are among the startling evidences, while the continued decline in the price of cotton from 13 to 8 cents and the heartaches in the breasts of the farmers of the South completes the testimony.

On his first trip to the money and speculation centers early last fall, the gentleman says he was told by many what was being done, and urged to go into the market on the bear side, that they intended to force cotton below 10 cents and that if he wanted to get sure enough rich now was the chance of his life. Not being a speculator (gambler is a better term, and one he likes best, too) he declined and advised against any such move, saying that it would ruin the South and perhaps tie up every industry in the country. But the conspirators said they could not afford to have the farmers price their produce as it would bring about a stable market price and thereby prevent speculation, which meant that many of them would have to change occupations. Besides the establishing of a stable, profit making price for cotton would have a tendency toward shifting the money centers from the North and East to the South, and this was another thing that they did not want to happen.

The principals in this conspiracy were not men engaged in any legitimate calling, but a class of people known as "money brokers" who deal solely in money just as a merchant deals in dry goods or groceries, and that class of gamblers miscalled "speculators."

Thus has a mighty movement for the amelioration of the condition of millions of the land's people been at least temporarily (and we believe only temporarily) checked, and millions of toiling men and women, and little children, brought upon starvation in the midst of the most bounteous plenty the earth ever knew, by a conspiracy more dastardly in its conception, more destructive in its execution and more baneful in its results than any the world has ever yet known. And the leading incentive to the forming of this conspiracy was a desire to destroy the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union. But in this, its main object, the conspiracy will prove the most complete and dismal failure of all history. Out of its contest with this besom of destruction; out of its trial and strife; out of what the unthinking call its failures, the Farmers Union is arising grander, stronger and more potent for good than ever before. Like an old ship that has been buffeted by wind and wave, foundered on rock and reef, with rigging torn and masts broken, the Farmers Union has weathered the storms and is now being steered by a faithful crew, cheered by two million loyal passengers, over a placid sea into the harbor of Triumphant Success.

Our Organizers Department.

News and Views from the Field

A SHARP CONTRAST.

When I look upon the bankers of this country I look upon them as being men above myself and I look upon their business as being a business above mine.

And why? Is it because the bankers are more important factors than those of my class? Not so, but because the bankers have regulated their business by co-operation through their associations and placed their business upon a paying basis, while I with my class have not conformed to the same law of operating my business.

I look upon the merchants and I observe that their business is upon a higher plane than mine and the merchant himself enjoying the good things of life, which is right. I see his wife and his children enjoying the comforts of life, while on the other hand I see the wives and children of those of my class undergoing the drudgeries of life.

I then stop and ask myself, "Why is it that we produce the wealth of the world and undergo all the hardships?"

When I answer this question I am forced to conclude that it is because we have never conformed to the admonition of the great comoner, Jesus, who said, "Ask, and you shall receive; knock, and it shall be opened unto you; seek and you shall find."

We as a class have never asked anything better, we have heretofore taken our products to the other man and asked him what he would give us for it, and of course he always pleased to give us little enough, which was looking after his part.

When I observe this contrast, I then realize that this great order is based upon the principles of equity and justice. I am confronted with a great problem and that is, How are we going to equalize the interests?

Shall we reduce the banker's business to the plane upon which ours rests? Would that be equity? No, a thousand times no. But we do expect to raise ours from down here where it now rests and place it upon a level with the banker's, which is equity; and we expect to do this by conforming to the same way of operating our business that the other interests conform to; that is, co-operation and not competition.

Now, when I look at the commercial interests of this country that are run according to the law of co-operation and see their wives and children enjoying the good things of life, I wonder how wise they have acted in regulating their business according to the law of co-operation and placing it upon the high plane where it rests.

Then I see how simple it is to ask and receive; then observe that the conditions by which we are surrounded is due to our own negligence and we alone are responsible. If this be so (and we are forced to admit it) have we acted wisely? Have we acted justly to our families? I answer again, No, a thousand times no. Then let's be up and doing, brother farmers. Place a standard upon our business like the commercial interests have done, and then conform to the standard; that is, a minimum price, or a price below which we will not allow our products to come.

Why is cotton today selling below the minimum price? Did you ever think of that? Why, brother farmers, it is because you will dump it below. Then, on the other hand, why is not money being let out below the minimum rate of interest? Because that is the standard the banker's business is measured by and he will not reduce it, and you will not ask him to for he would laugh at you if you did, and I glory in his courage. He has done what I hope to do; that

is, he has reduced his business to a paying standard, and I hope to do the same by mine by following out the plans and specifications laid down by the Bankers' Association.

Why are not farm wagons selling below the minimum price? Because they are handled by men who conform to the law of co-operation and the standard that is set upon their business by their associations. And they know that if they should reduce the price of farm wagons they would reduce their business to that extent. Hence, they don't sell wagons below the price, and when you want the wagon you just pay the price, for you know you can't get it for less. The moral is for us to set a standard upon our business, conform to the standard and we will begin to receive some of the good things of life, which is equity.

And now, brother farmers, when we show the world that they can't obtain our products below the price, they will ask us no questions except, What's your price?

However, on the other hand, as long as you will take your products up to the other fellow and ask him what he will give you for it, just so long your business will be below the average. Then learn the lesson from the commercial world and reduce farming to a paying basis. It is in our hands. Ask and receive, knock at the storehouses of wealth and they will be opened unto us, seek the way and we will find it.

Are you now beginning to shield yourself for the fight this fall? If not, why not? Are you going to be caught in another trap? The situation is in your hands. In time of peace prepare for war. Be independent this fall by owing no man and having food and raiment at home, then you will not be forced into terms. Let your watchword be Independence. Then on with the revolution when farming will be made to pay.

L. B. Holloway.

WE MUST EDUCATE AND CO-OPERATE.

Editor Co-Operator: First, educate. Now, we have been educating and have learned rapidly. When we began to organize warehouses and talk true co-operation, that is, to give to the patrons the dividends, the people said, "No; if I put my money in that institution I want the dividends on my money." But as we learn more we find to have equal rights, to have justice, we must give to him that makes dividends the dividends he makes. That will put our warehouses on a uniform system. No matter about the shares. To illustrate: We build a warehouse and pay 6 per cent on the investment and put 4 per cent into reserve fund for emergencies, taxes, insurance, etc., and then pay to the individual stock holders the balance of profit on the amount of cotton he furnishes to the warehouse. This will give to the stockholder storage at actual cost, and I would suggest to give members of the Farmers Union that are not stock holders one-half the dividends on their cotton stored, the non-member no dividends at all.

Now, try this plan and you'll see all will be pleased, and your warehouse business will be increased. Let your warehouse manager sell all cotton that comes to the warehouse and he will get you better prices than you can get, for he will pool all cotton to be sold together. He knows the grades and what it ought to bring. Stop peddling on the streets with your cotton or cotton receipts and you'll find it both profitable and pleasant. Yours for Co-Operation,
J. L. Armstrong.

CALL FOR FARMERS' UNION MEETING

To the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Kentucky Division: Pursuant to the request of McCracken County Union, in business session assembled, I hereby call a delegated meeting of the Farmers' Union of Kentucky to meet in the city of Paducah on Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1908. The object of the meeting will be to take definite action with reference to the handling and selling of the 1908 crop of tobacco raised by Farmers' Union people.

The basis of representation to the above named meeting will be one delegate from each local union in the state. The meeting will be called to order at 10 a. m. sharp. The above meeting will be one of very great importance to Union Tobacco Growers in Kentucky, and you who are members of the Farmers' Union and those who are not, and expect you to join the Union, might do well to not sign any contracts to any organization until after this meeting, as there is plenty of time yet to sign contracts to any organization, and above all, be sure you do not sign any contract for the handling of more than one year's crop of tobacco.

The Farmers' Union will handle tobacco grown by all Farmers' Union people during the year of 1908, not otherwise obligated.
R. L. BARNETT,
Paducah, Ky., April 28, 1908.

UNION PICNIC AT WICHITA FALLS

The Farmers' Union of Wichita County, Texas, has announced a big union picnic and rally at Wichita Falls on May 18. State President D. J. Nell and other union speakers will be on hand and a great time is expected.

Secretary Albritton's Appointments

Brother J. C. Albritton, secretary of the state executive committee, will speak in Taylor county at the following places:

New Hope, May 11, 10 a. m.; Hamby, May 11, at night; Potosi, May 12, 10 a. m.; Dewey, May 12, at night; Guilan, May 13, 10 a. m.; Caps, May 13, at night; Mount Pleasant, May 14, 10 a. m.; Center Point, May 14, at night; Trent, May 15, 10 a. m.; Tye, May 15, at night; Sambo, May 16, 10 a. m.; Iberis, May 16, at night.

Members of the Union at all these places should see that Brother Albritton gets a hearing. Respectfully,

W. R. HOLLAND,
County President,
J. R. KEELING,
County Secretary.

LECTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION

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

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FIND OUT WHAT your home dealer gets for 2x6-foot 4-panel SUIF TILERS and more. Before you build get our price on doors, sash, windows, moldings, roofing, etc. These important things you will have to use in building. You will find we will save you about one-half in cost. We will gladly furnish, without one cent's cost, such articles as complete plans and specifications as an architect would charge you at least \$100.00 for. We will help your carpenter immediately and make an ordinary \$1,000.00 house cost about \$700.00. For full particulars look under the head of "Mill Work" in our Big Catalogue. If you haven't one, borrow your neighbor's; otherwise in a letter to us say, "Send me your Great Great Work Offer." Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO

IS AGAINST COTTON MILL

Editor Co-operator: I see in the Co-operator a move on foot to establish Farmers' Union cotton mill at Fort Worth, Texas, to catch more suckers to help some schemers in their plans. Brother farmers, let me say one word to this: If our union was established to spring up all sorts of schemes to help some fellow fill his pocket off the farmers' hard earned cash, we had better stop right here, if we don't wish to land where the Farmers' Alliance and other farmers' unions have landed, in establishing stores and gins.

Our constitution reads—"Don't meddle in politics." I would like to know what to call that mill scheme, if it is not a policy used to catch the farmer. I join in with Brother Nell to build warehouses everywhere and keep out of all these schemes and take stock in the warehouses at home, where we can see it. If we are once master of the situation then we can name our price on our cotton and then we can control other things. Yours fraternally,
N. MARTHOJHN.

Edna, Texas.

(Surely, Brother Marthojohn does not mean what his words imply. He denounces the cotton mill proposition as a scheme to "catch more suckers." Now, this proposition has appeared to be of enough benefit to secure the indorsement of the state president and state executive committee of Texas and we are quite sure that they have no "ax to grind" and would not lend their support to anything which had the slightest resemblance to a scheme to fleece the farmers. Nobody is even urged to take stock in the mill, but it is left to the judgment of each one to act for himself. Co-Operator wants its readers, and especially the members of the Farmers' Union, to write freely upon all subjects. It wants to be an educational journal. But, there should be a brotherly spirit and due regard for the opinions and feelings of others. Let's discuss and analyze, but let's not make rash charges or uncharitable reflections upon one another.)

Seldom See.
A big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hook, stifle, knee or throat.
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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone, \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-0 free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man, kid, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Corns, Varicose Veins, Varicocle, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Mfg. only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 214 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

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Price only \$15 per Acre.
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We consider this one of the best propositions we have ever listed and ought to find an immediate purchaser.
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Use Farmers' Union Flour.
There is a flour mill in northern Oklahoma that is controlled exclusively by the Farmers' Union. They are located in the best milling wheat country in the world. They use none but the best of the wheat in their products. Be loyal and patronize your own institutions. Buy your flour and food stuff of them. Write them at once and be sure and buy from them.
WOODS COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.
W. T. RUBY, Carmen, Okla., Sec. and Mgr.

THINKING FARMERS
of today who are alert to their own interests
BUY DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY
who sells the BEST for the LEAST money
THE GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO., of Atlanta, Ga., operate the only factory in the South selling direct at factory prices.
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DR. J. H. TERRILL, Terrill Medical Institute,
285 MAIN STREET DALLAS, TEXAS

BOOKS

An institution recently established to supply by mail the book wants of the readers of the National Co-operator, and those of the public generally, desires a word with the union farmer and his family. The Gulf Book Exchange is making arrangements with publishers to handle their books (at or below publishers' prices), and we hope to be able to supply all the books noticed in the "Books and Education" department, as well as many others. We shall make a specialty of supplying such books as have a particular interest in the farm home.

THIS WEEK WE OFFER

Heart Throbs, cloth, 416 pages, \$1.25. A book that would be not only read but preserved as a permanent treasure in any family. Noticed in last week's Co-operator.

Bryan Among the Peacemakers, by Hayne Davis; 179 pages; illustrated. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c. A valuable contribution to the study of the movement for world peace.

What's So and What Isn't, by John M. Work. Cloth, 156 pages, 50c. Any one wishing a concise, plain and straightforward statement of the philosophy and aims of socialism will find this book eminently satisfactory. Written in language simple enough for a school boy to understand.

The American Farmer, by A. M. Simmons. Cloth, 214 pages, 50c. Of this book the Chicago Tribune says: "The largest contribution yet given to the agrarian literature of this country. The author, besides being a student of American social conditions, is thoroughly conversant with practical farming, and there is little doubt that the farmer who reads the work will have to admit that the conclusions are based on a real understanding of the difficulties of his struggle with the soil, with railroads, trusts and foreign competitors."

Any of the Above Books Will be sent promptly by mail on receipt of price.

Co-operator Makes Statement
While the Gulf Book Exchange has no financial connection with the National Co-operator, we are pleased to state that we personally know its manager and can vouch for his businesslike and upright methods. He is in entire sympathy with the objects and aims of the union and will fulfill every promise.

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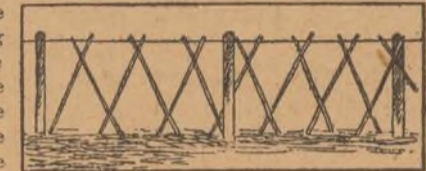
culture mulch system practiced along these lines with a view of meeting the natural requirements of tree and fruit is ideal. It is within the reach of every orchardist except upon extremely hilly or rocky situations.

A mulch system to be successful must be such that humus and moisture are supplied in full amount at the proper time, and in such form or manner that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are furnished as needed. A purely sod system is faulty, by reason of the fact that no humus is furnished. The moisture is taken when it is most needed, and the growing of the sod at the season when the tree needs moisture and food takes from instead of furnishing to the plant food needed.

The cultural mulch system is within the reach of every orchardist. The sod mulch system is within the reach of only certain orchardists; those who have a particularly moist and poor soil. The sod method should only be practiced where the other systems are impossible. In every fruit section it is now pretty generally conceded that the cultural mulch system of orchard management is the most economical and the most profitable.

EASY WAY TO POLE BEANS.
Trellis on Which Beans Will Find Ready Support.

Set posts at convenient distances apart and stretch a wire at the top. This may be done as soon as ground



Trellis for Beans.

is plowed. Plant and cultivate one row each side of line until beans begin to vine, then set pole slanting, tying them together where they cross at the wire. This braces the whole row, explains Farm and Home, and beans can be cultivated with hoe. Hills three feet apart in row with one vine to hill are better than two vines.

Col. A. B. McDougal, of Denison, the oldest Elk in the United States, will attend the Dallas reunion.

Dude Adams, confined in the Fisher county jail, worked his way out one day last week, and is still at large.

Chief Yellow Hammer of the Modoc Indians says that there only remains four pure full-blood members of the Modoc tribe.

The Southwestern Portland Cement Company of El Paso capitalized in the sum of \$2,000,000. It has been organized for business.

The Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Trust Company Saturday made an assignment to the Cleveland Trust Company. No statement relative to liabilities or assets was given in the assignment deed. The bank was capitalized at \$200,000.

The American Bible Society has received from Mrs. Russell Sage an offer to contribute \$500,000 toward a permanent endowment for the society, on condition that an additional \$500,000 shall be contributed for the same purpose before the end of the fiscal year.

President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and John Burroughs are back in Washington after spending several days at Pipe Knob, Mrs. Roosevelt's country place, near Charlottesville, Va.

HAPPIEST MAN IN DALLAS

DALLAS, Texas, May 8, 1908.—Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas.—Dear Doctor: I am glad to say the young man I induced to go to you for treatment several months ago is entirely well and is the happiest man in Dallas.

He had drunk liquor and smoked cigarettes excessively for more than five years, was reduced in weight from 225 pounds to 140 pounds, was partially paralyzed, had been treated twice at the Keeley Institute, with no benefit, and, altogether, seemed a hopeless wreck. But thanks to Providence, I noticed your advertisement and persuaded him to give you a trial. He now has no desire whatever to drink or to smoke, has regained his flesh and strength, and, as said above, is entirely well. His relatives and friends all rejoice with him over this miraculous cure.

I sincerely wish that all men afflicted by the terrible curse of drink and cigarettes could have the benefit of your treatment and be cured.

Your grateful friend,
JNO. H. GASTON,
Vice President Commonwealth National Bank.

Name
Address

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Texas has long needed a publication devoted exclusively to the Hog. It never needed it more than now. The cause is good, the time opportune. Show your appreciation, dear hog raiser, and subscribe for

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A monthly journal devoted exclusively to the Hog. Published at Fort Worth, Texas.

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Farmers & Mechanics Bank,
Ft. Worth, Texas.

SHALL COTTON PROVE ANOTHER "LOST CAUSE?"

No people on earth ever fought harder or more self-sacrificingly for a political principle than the people of the South from 1860 to 1865.

Strange, is it not, that hardly any people on earth but that will make more sacrifices and fight harder for an economic principle than this same people of the South? Even the cold blooded New Englander, the Ohio wool grower, the hard handed miner of the West will fight longer and harder for any interest, be it manufacturing, wool growing or silver, by which his section earns its bread and butter than the South will for cotton. A few years ago on a memorable occasion in New Orleans, it did look as if the South was thoroughly aroused and to a man was going to support the value of cotton.

Today it is evident to the most casual observer that the South is not supporting either the value of cotton or the cotton planters themselves in their magnificent and heroic struggle to realize such a fair price for their cotton as this year's reduced crop would justify. The meeting of the Southern Cotton Association this year at Dallas as compared with the grand meeting at New Orleans a few years ago was almost farcical in its lack of enthusiasm, lack of harmony and tangible results.

Cotton is daily declining, the Southern people as a rule are indifferent and many secretly glad that "these cocky planters" are getting it in the neck.

Conversation on our Exchanges by Southern men, letters to the press, the action of some of the bankers all show a marked change of sentiment and lack of sympathy with any fair or just value for cotton this season. In some quarters, even, loyalty to King Cotton has been forgotten in hatred of the cotton planter.

Unless this condition of affairs changes and changes speedily, instead of the magnificent victory which is almost within our grasp we shall see cotton for the season of 1907-8, and perhaps for many succeeding seasons, if not forever, set down among our "lost causes."

It matters not how this condition of affairs has been brought about, it matters not if the planters were wrong in fixing a price as high as fifteen cents for cotton, it matters not whether one or the other of the cotton associations has been badly conducted, it matters not if the attack of the planters and the Southern state legislatures on futures and the cotton exchanges is unwise, it matters not in short if the cotton planters need a lesson they will never forget, the South can not afford to see the cotton planters beaten in a fight for the value of this crop. Whatever the planters may have done that is wrong or unwise, we of the South must differentiate between the planters and the staple. We cannot afford to see cotton go down to a low level of value. We cannot afford to see all confidence in holding movements destroyed. We cannot afford to see cotton go down again to five cents.

The situation is far more critical than our people imagine. We cannot in our staple bring on a panic, as Rockefeller and Morgan are charged with having done in the stock market for some temporary purpose, and then, that purpose accomplished in part, get the government to come to our aid and stop the panic. I do not hesitate to affirm that our planters have much to learn of the true economic principles involved in the marketing of their cotton, I do not hesitate to affirm that they have made some serious errors, but none the less no man of common sense can fail to realize that if we of the South are ever to obtain a fair value for that magnificent staple on which our wealth and hap-

pininess so largely depends we must have organized effort and organized effort on the part of the men most directly concerned, the cotton planters themselves.

What but the organized holding movement of the planters prevented cotton from going down to its old famine price of 5 cents during the panic? What but this prevented bank after bank in the South from breaking? What but this so quickly restored a feeling of hope and security to the financial South if not to the whole country? The cotton planters have done a magnificent work, a work of which the whole South should be proud. It would be little short of treason and dishonor in the Southern people to desert the planters now when the brunt of the fight is over, now when the men who have been most loyal to the cause have most cotton to market, now when the rest have quietly unloaded at the fairer prices made possible by the loyalty of the few. If, I say, these most loyal men are to be the chief sufferers and are compelled to surrender ignominiously to low prices, with faith in themselves, faith in organizations, faith in the Southern people shaken as never before, then are we Southerners traitors and false to ourselves, to them and to our own best interests.

I hope I have said enough now to set every intelligent Southern man to thinking and studying as he never thought or studied before.

What now are the chances of success with this crop if the Southern people can be aroused to a sense of their danger and their duty to themselves and to cotton? I do not hesitate to say that they are of the best. There is no good reason, no reason on earth, for the present low price of cotton except lack of confidence, lack of interest and of support on the part of Southerners of our great staple.

Will you readers pardon me a few personal words? I have not a dime's interest personally in the value of cotton. My work is and has been all my life with the seed and its product, principally cotton oil, and in that only in a technical, professional and advisory way. For four years now, and every time with success, I have endeavored to get our oil mills a fairer price for their oil as compared with other competing fats and oils. I have but just finished my annual examination and report on the cotton oil situation, and its remarkable similarity to the cotton situation has naturally attracted my attention and study.

What are the real facts in reference to cotton?

1. We have no cotton to speak of carried over from last year.
2. Our present crop is shorter than usual.
3. Cotton goods and articles made of cotton are with few exceptions the cheapest in the market and instead of being neglected when people are economizing on high priced articles and luxuries will be the rather bought in place of such articles. Our cotton mills may carry smaller stocks at a time and our wholesale and retail houses may carry less at a time, but the people will use as much cotton goods as ever.
4. Our cotton will not be wanted quite as soon in the season this year as usual for the reasons above stated, but it will be wanted and every pound of it will be needed and bought at good prices if it cannot be had at a cheap price before new cotton in any quantity comes on.
5. There must be at this time between fifteen and twenty-five per cent of this entire season's crop in the hands of the planters. This is not enough in an ordinary year to hold back when we have five months of actual consumption still ahead of us, but it is enough to control the price both for the rest of this season and for the first six weeks

or more of next season if wisely and slowly marketed.

The real problem before the Southern people is therefore an extremely simple one. It consists in nothing more or less than in holding what is left of our cotton till consumption catches up with what has already been marketed.

Considering the large percentage of the crop that has been marketed, the much smaller proportionate length of the consuming season that has passed and the hand to mouth policy, always customary in hard times years, of purchasing everything, no man in his senses ought to expect that cotton should be at a good price at this time or for some months to come. The buyers are speculating on the chances of the planters being unable to hold their cotton long enough and having more than enough for present wants are doing all in their power, aided by many disloyal Southerners, to destroy the confidence of both bankers and planters in the ultimate value of the staple and induce the marketing of the remainder by the time they need it.

Let the Southern people, the Southern merchants and Southern bankers rally to the support of the cotton planters, inspire in them renewed confidence, induce them to stop selling their cotton till it is actually needed and without buying futures, without the support of a single cotton exchange or a single bull anywhere, by pure law of supply and demand, and the planters will realize a fair value for their cotton yet this season and the South save many millions of dollars. There is no theory or sentiment in this. It is sound common sense. It is political economy reduced to its very simplest elements.

If the South wants to continue her unexampled prosperity of late years, if she wants ever to become financially independent of Wall Street and the rest of the country, now is her day and her time, and cotton is the article that will make us independent and lead us to victory. Folly, treason and ruin tell us to let the cotton and the planter slide. Sound sense, patriotism and prosperity tell us to stake our last dollar in supporting cotton for the rest of this season and the first part at least of next. If God helps the man who helps himself, as we are told, then He is on the side of the planter and whatever be our religious belief we cannot afford to be other than on the Lord's side, too.

One lost cause is enough. We can and must win this one.

Edwin L. Johnson,
Memphis, Tenn., 3-25-'08.

STORM SWEEPS NORTH TEXAS.

Fifty Houses Were Destroyed and Much Damage Done to the Crops.

The rains which extended over Central, North and Northwest Texas Tuesday were accompanied by heavy wind storms in North Texas, doing considerable damage to crops besides destroying about fifty houses. The storm struck Crandall about 8:30 Tuesday night and destroyed almost half a hundred buildings, but no one was killed. All telephone and telegraph wires east of there blown down, and it was impossible to get any news from that section of country.

At Leonard the cyclone struck at 4:00 in the afternoon, destroying the home of H. E. Bowdry, killing Mrs. Bowdry.

The heaviest rain for several years fell at Bonham and several bridges were washed away and crops damaged. One residence was totally destroyed and several buildings blown from their blocks.

Gainesville and almost all of Cook county east of there suffered to some extent from the storm. All telephone wires were blown down, and particulars of the damage could not be learned.

The rain was very heavy at Gladewater, where crops were badly damaged. Lightning struck the gin house of S. P. Morgan, six miles north of that place, completely demolishing it. The residence of W. E. Cooper was also struck, and the Baptist church, both of which suffered some damage.

At Henderson the rain was very severe and many buildings and crops were washed away. One farm house was blown down and a great deal of damage was done.

At Tioga, Henry Krone, fourteen years of age, was killed by lightning during the storm. One report of damage comes from Oklahoma, that being at Enid, where there was a heavy rain accompanied by hail and high winds. Very little damage was done except to fruit.

CHEERFULLY AND GLADLY RECOMMENDS

Kilgore, Texas, Feb. 22, 1906.
I don't see why my folks did not take me to your Sanitarium a year ago. As you know when I arrived at your institution, I just about had one foot on the other side of the river and I know it was only God's goodness and your treatment that ever saved me from my awful condition. You remember when I went to your place I was using about sixty grains of morphine and two quarts of whiskey per day. Since my return home I have never in the least craved morphine and have no desire or appetite whatever for whiskey. What gets me is the short length of time you do the work in. I don't see how you can do it, but you surely do, and that without a particle of suffering. I will cheerfully and gladly recommend your treatment to all unfortunate, for I consider it the grandest thing on earth. Will gladly tell anybody what the Hill treatment has done for me.
Your friend,
R. W. WYNN JR.

If you need this help write to Dr. J. S. Hill, Dept. B, Greenville, Texas. The cure is absolutely guaranteed. You pay no money till you are cured and are perfectly satisfied. Be a slave no longer.

WITH THE PUBLISHERS

We have received several responses to our request last week for criticisms and suggestions toward helping make more valuable and more interesting to its readers and the members of the Farmers' Union. They have been so generally complimentary that if some people were to see them they might fear that a good, strong hand might be necessary; but never mind, encouragement does not work this way with us, but only makes us earlier and later to work and exerting ourselves more and more to bring the paper up to our ideal. In spite of the many flatteries that have been heaped upon us, we confess that we are disappointed with our progress in making The Co-operator what we want it to be. We will not mind if you tell us a few of the objectionable features it has and suggest others that you think would be of interest to yourself and your neighbors.

One little thing we have planned to make the paper more valuable is to give each subscriber the privilege of using space to the value of \$1.00 in our classified columns during the year, for which he has paid his subscription. It oftentimes happens that help is needed on the farm or some one on the farm has not enough crop to keep him busy or has to seek another place of labor and a small advertisement in our want columns might prove of a great deal of value to him, besides others on every farm something which might be exchanged for something else more valuable to that particular one and which would prove more valuable to the other party to the exchange who might need the very thing the first party has no need for. There are a hundred ways in which, if used, this dollar's worth of space will more than bring back to the subscriber the dollar he paid for his year's subscription. The rate in these columns is 3c per word for each issue and under this proposition each subscriber will be entitled to a thirty-word advertisement, one time, or shorter advertisements amounting to this number of words. To secure the advertisement the subscriber must tear the label from his paper, which shows the date to which his subscription is paid and pin it to his advertisement. Unless this is done no attention will be paid to it.

By the way, had you ever thought about how cheap this method is of reaching 50,000 people scattered from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean? If you have land to sell or want to buy or rent land or deal in thoroughbred stock, or poultry, or want to know anything, a 50c advertisement in these columns will fall under the eyes of thousands of people and bring you in correspondence with those you want to reach.

The past three weeks have been very busy ones in our mailing department, because since we took possession of The Co-operator we have received stacks of letters each day complaining of irregularity in receiving the paper. We have tried to give prompt attention to each complaint, and if a single one has been overlooked, we feel like

it is not our fault, because in handling so many names some may not have been corrected yet, but if so, do not fail to send us a postal card and we will yet get the matter straightened out. We have explained elsewhere that it will be impossible for us to continue subscriptions where the time has expired and we believe that our readers and union friends will be considerate enough to understand that this is not an arbitrary act on our part, but that we are absolutely compelled to do it.

One brother has written us that newspapers are the cheapest things in the world and that no one ought to expect to do other than pay in advance and he has shown his faith by his works. Several have paid before their time expired, thus showing their appreciation of the paper and their loyalty to the union. Of course, there are some to whom a dollar is a great deal at this season of the year, but these can pay a small amount at a time or can get their local union to assist them by carrying it for them. You can see the date to which your paper is paid by looking at the little label on which your name is printed and if it is not in advance of this date, please send in your subscription at once, or if the figures are incorrect, please write us a card stating where you paid and how much, so that we may give you the proper credit. It will be taken for granted that those who do not pay in advance within the next ten days, do not wish the paper any longer, and it will be discontinued to their address.

The coming year is going to be an eventful one in the history of the farmers of this country. It is going to determine largely whether the farmer shall have the right to price the product of his own soil or whether he will still allow it to be done by those who speculate upon his labor, and The Co-operator is going to be in the thickest of the fight, and is going to bring you the news of the movements of the opposition as well as those of your own organization to protect your interests. Of course, you can do without The Co-operator, but in doing so you will be like a soldier going to war without ammunition in his gun.

ORCHARD MANAGEMENT.

The Methods Which Give the Best Results.

An interesting discussion upon the cultural and sod methods or orchard management is now going on in horticultural circles. Valuable information is given by the adherents of the different methods. Arguments in support of either method are not only logical, but are supported by experiments successfully conducted, extending over a period of years. The searcher for knowledge is left in doubt as to which system is best, unless he had personal experience. We are able to read between the lines of the discussion and get at the true inwardness of the situation.

It is well for all persons to understand that few men fall under any system where intense energy is practiced, and signal ability in utilizing conditions and circumstances is displayed. Grant Hitchings brought immense success to a sod mulch system, where hundreds would fail. It is the man in my opinion that constitutes the first requisite. I would emphasize, writes A. N. Brown in Orange Judd Farmer, that Mr. Hitchings studied and understood his conditions. He knew exactly how to control them. He could calculate results, based upon his own experiences, just as intelligently as he could solve a problem in mathematics.

It is my purpose to take up the issue and discuss either system, but lest we forget, I want to call attention to a few facts that the thoughtful orchardist must ever keep before him if he wishes to make the best of his environment. If he practices the sod system, or the sod mulch system, or the cultural mulch system, the fundamentals must be observed. It is known that a fruit tree makes 80 per cent of its wood growth and buds before July 1.

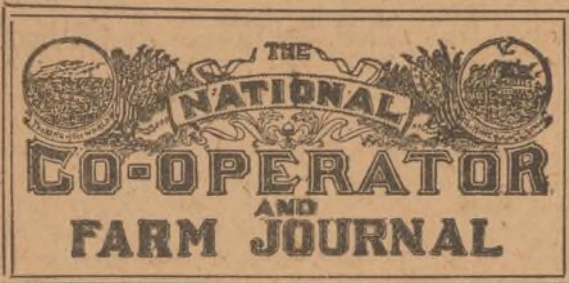
There is then a cessation of wood growth and bud formation, ostensibly to allow it to mature fully before the approach of winter. Any system practiced not in accord with this plan of nature is faulty.

Again, a bearing apple tree requires to make its growth, 1.47 pounds nitrogen, 0.39 pounds phosphoric acid and 1.57 pounds potash. These plant food elements must be supplied in this ratio. A deficiency in any one of the elements lowers the ration to the same extent. We know that these elements must be supplied either naturally or artificially. In supplying them, however, we dare not lose sight of the fact that moisture, fifth and humus are factors in the availability and solubility of these plant food elements.

A proper cultural system will also stimulate growth and make necessary soil conditions at the time when such wood growth and bud growth must take place. Such cultural system, accompanied by the fall and winter mulch system, with some legumes, which must never be removed, but plowed under, will furnish the necessary humus so that moisture consumed by culture is held for supplying the tree as needed, and in dissolving and making available the mineral plant food elements latent in the soil.

The legume cover crop furnishing all needed nitrogen, or, in fact, such system practiced, will furnish to each acre 203 pounds nitrogen, 49 pounds phosphoric acid and 203 pounds potash. This amount of plant food is returned to the soil less the amount required for the growth of the crop itself, and such as may be eliminated in the process of disintegration. A

AROUND UNION HEADQUARTERS.



Published Weekly, every Thursday, by Smith & Sweet, Office, Corner Eighth and Throckmorton Streets, Ft. Worth, Texas.

AARON SMITH
EDITOR

M. S. SWEET
BUSINESS MANAGER

Terms of subscription, one dollar - year, in advance.

Application made for entrance as second-class matter at Post office, Fort Worth, Texas.

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. Renew before your time expires. If you can't renew, to miss an issue. To keep fully posted on the workings of this great National organization, you must read The Co-Operator. Be sure to renew in time.

Go to work to increase the demands for your products and at the same time so diversify your crops that you can keep the supply of your staple within limits which you can control. This has been the rule with all classes which have lifted their business to a profitable basis.

Warehousing cotton does not mean merely putting it in a dry place in town. If the warehouse system is ever made what it ought to be, the farmer must take his cotton to the warehouse and allow the manager or the agent selected by the Union to sell it. Don't haul your cotton to the warehouse and then go out in town and hawk it around to the highest bidder on the streets.

It has been intimated that Governor Campbell will recommend the establishment of a mill by the state of Texas to manufacture cotton bagging for wrapping Texas cotton. We do not know whether there is any foundation for this rumor, but if Governor Campbell wants to do something which will help the farmers of his state and hurt nobody but the jute bagging trust, this is a mighty good opportunity. He could take more of the convicts off the plantations and out of competition with honest farmers and at the same time not place them in competition with any other Texas labor, for we understand that no Texas mill will consider the manufacture of cotton bagging.

In spite of a decline on the New York and New Orleans exchanges the day before, cotton made a decided advance in Liverpool last Saturday. No one who reads the daily market reports, biased as they are, can fail to see the influence of the holding movement on the cotton market. The only thing which prevents a rapid advance now is the prediction of a large crop by the speculators and their ability to "bear" the market by betting on this prophecy. If every bale could be held off the market for another month and more cotton land planted in feedstuffs and other products, the few broken cotton gamblers of the past two weeks would be but a "corporal's guard" compared with the great army which would join them under the waves of Farmers' Unionism.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE ENEMY.

Did you ever see a man throw a stone at a dead dog? Did you ever see a soldier fire at a dead enemy? Did you ever see a fight, as if for life, made upon a dead organization? If you have, you have seen more than this writer.

The little fellow who speculates off your toil may stand on the street corner and preach the funeral of the Farmers' Union, and he may actually be simple enough to believe what he preaches; the fellow who sits in his office and pulls the wires which make him dance is too busy to even take time to whistle to keep his courage up. Witness the false reports being fed out to the daily press which are intended to arouse suspicions, breed dissensions and bring about disruptions and final disorganization. Think you that these reports are not planned and executed with a far-reaching purpose? Do you imagine that they originated in the vivid imagination of some newspaper reporter who merely wanted to fill space? It must be a simple-minded man, indeed, who can see no further beneath the surface of things than to believe this.

No, these reports are being planned and sent out by men skilled in the business of molding public sentiment and shaping legislatures and organizations, to meet the demands of their masters. Of course, the reports do not advise against the organization or anybody in particular. The authors have too much sense to do this; their object could then be seen. What they do is to furnish false reports as facts and leave the public to draw its own conclusions.

We do not mean to charge the daily press with wrong motives in publishing these reports. On the whole, we believe that the daily papers are in sympathy with the farmers, but they study the problems of the farmers so little that they often hinder when they mean to help. And then the public wants to read all sides, and the papers dish it out, true or false.

But the fact of the united, relentless warfare which is being waged against the Farmers' Union is one of the greatest evidences of its vitality and power and should therefore be a source of encouragement to everyone whose heart is in the movement. If the enemy is thus conscious of our power, shall we falter and faint and neglect to press forward the movement in favor of our own interests? Amid the mighty tread of two million loyal Unionists we hear in thundering tones, "NO! we're a united band asking for nothing but 'equity, justice and the Golden Rule', and we'll never stack arms until we get these demands."

A SCHEME THWARTED

We regret that the facts make it necessary for us to publish things that may not sound well for some of the members of our organization. We have always believed that it was best to fight out all our battles behind closed doors, and we believe so yet, however, we are sure that it is best to call the attention of our members to the fact that an attempt is being made to disrupt our organization.

Our first notice of an attempt to disrupt the Farmers' Union was the following statement in the Farmers' Guide of Alabama, of March 11. The clipping follows:

"Now Show Your Nerve!

"Members of the Farmers' Union and readers of the Guide, you see the influence at work in your behalf. With us, side by side, The Cotton Journal will fight until victory is ours. The Cotton Association and the Farmers' Union combined are inevitable in the cotton growing states. We have all the weapons and ammunition necessary to win any fight—anywhere, any time.

"Sit tight and follow our advice and for once, at least, you will get your just dues. Don't borrow if you can help it and don't sell for less than 15 cents."

From this it was evident that some kind of a deal had been made, but just what it was, we were not able to say, but began an investigation and learned of a meeting in Jackson Miss. Some officials of the Farmers' Union, who were known to be opposed to any mix-up with Wall Street or her allies in the East or the South, were not invited, and some of those who were invited refused to attend, but some five or six members of the Farmers' Union did attend, and at this meeting there were a few members of the Jordan-Hadley Wall Street Annex, and the plans for carrying out a scheme which would have destroyed the usefulness of the Farmers' Union were laid, and at a meeting in Little Rock on April 2, the deliberate at-

tempt was made to get the presidents of the different states, who met on that day, to endorse the plan which meant the ruin of the Farmers' Union, and but for the faithful few, some of whom came at the request of the Farmers' Union News, the scheme would have gone through, and the power and influence of the Farmers' Union would have been seriously crippled, if not destroyed.

The advocates of what we consider the most hellish scheme that has ever been attempted to be imposed upon the Farmers' Union, were determined, and for nearly two days they fought, they pleaded, they maneuvered, they made motions in an attempt to put this scheme through, and if it had not been for Neill of Texas, West of Oklahoma, Harris of South Carolina, and Duckworth of Georgia, with Bodenhamer of Georgia, and Culberson of Louisiana to assist, the Farmers' Union would have been covered so deep in infamy and disgrace, that it would have been impossible for her to have risen to that power and strength which she has now.

The Farmers' Union of Georgia, through its officials, and the columns of the News, has been notifying the members of the organization throughout the South that the time would come when the speculative interests would deliberately plan a scheme by which they would expect to disrupt and destroy the organization. The membership have been told from time to time that they need not fear the speculators, so long as they were unable to get members of the organization to use as tools, but it appears that one of the Farmers' Union papers has been led into the snare. It also seems that they have succeeded in leading some of the officials of the Farmers' Union into the snare, and it is enough to make the blood boil in the veins of every true union man in the South. Wake up, my brother, you that are members of the local union; you, who are patiently laboring to build this great organization, wake up! The attempt has already been made. It no doubt will be renewed again on the fourth of June at the President's Council, which meets in Memphis on that day, and if we succeed in fighting them down, then it will be renewed again at the Annual Convention on the first Tuesday in September. The question is up to you. Will you send a delegation instructed to refuse to line up with anybody or any interests other than that of the Farmers' Union, or will you send delegates that will open wide the arms of the organization, and take into its embrace the scheming scoundrels, who would come to us with a kiss, and while delivering it, drive a dagger to the heart of our organization.

My brother, remember what we have been telling you all the time, that the plan would be to destroy all officers of the organization that they cannot persuade, bluff or buy, and the News believes that she would be unworthy of the confidence of her readers in the ranks of the organization, if she did not sound this note of warning.

To all members, we desire to say that the facts are in our possession, and we may go more into detail later.—Union News.

REV. STUART ON RAISING THE PRICE OF COTTON.

Rev. George Stuart, the great Methodist evangelist, said in a recent lecture to men in Fort Worth that one of the best means to advance the price of cotton would be to abolish the liquor traffic. That if every drunkard's family in the country were properly clothed, there would be millions of bales greater demand for cotton goods than there now is, and that this increased demand would bring an increase in price. We are not going into a discussion of the prohibition question, but we cannot refrain from remarking that there is food for reflection in this statement. In fact, when one considers the enormity of the drink bill of the United States alone, he cannot evade the conviction that Mr. Stuart was giving expression to a potent truth. However much we may differ as farmers about our rights as citizens or the moral aspects of the liquor question, we are on common ground when we discuss its effect upon our business, and it cannot be denied that whatever lessens the demand for cotton goods, lessens the selling value of cotton, and whatever increases the demand for cotton goods enhances the selling value of cotton. This being conceded, it necessarily follows that if even the natural proportion of the money now spent for strong drink were expended for clothing, it would add hundreds of thousands of bales to the demands of this country for cotton.

Brother Bud Terry of Hill county "dropped in" Monday just to see how things were going at headquarters and whether the Co-Operator was sailing smoothly.

Brother L. B. Holloway stopped over one day this week en route from Southern Texas to his appointments in the Panhandle country and was a pleasant caller at the Co-Operator office.

Secretary C. Smith has been a very busy man this week. Besides his regular work, he has been sending out circular letters to a number of the county secretaries and looking after the important correspondence of President Neill.

The inimitable Pennsylvania Dutchman, O. F. Dornblaser, came in from East Texas last week, where he did some effective campaigning and went to his home near Cleburne to spend a few days replanting his crops and trying to repair some of the damage done him by the recent floods.

Brother T. M. Jeffords of Elgin, Okla., national committee of the Farmers' Union, was a visitor at headquarters one day last week, as was also State Committeeman Peter Radford of Whitt, Texas. Brother Jeffords reported the Union in excellent condition in Oklahoma, where the spirit of co-operation has been developed to a greater extent than in some other sections.

State Purchasing Agent A. H. O'Keefe thinks that there will be a great wheat and oat crop if the calls for binding twine are any indication. However, he thinks he will be able to supply all demands. Incidentally he is trying to help create a demand for the product of the Union Flour Mill at Carmen, Okla., which is being bitterly fought by the millers' trust.

WHAT IT COSTS TO JOIN THE FARMERS' UNION

Some two-by-four or three for 25c raise a howl about the cost to join labor organizations. Let us compare the cost of joining the Farmers' Union with that of some of the other unions that have made a success. It costs \$1.00 to join and \$1.00 per year in dues. Henry Clews says that it costs to join the New York Exchange, \$95,000; the Boston Stock Exchange, \$30,000; the New York Cotton Exchange, \$23,000; Montreal Cotton Exchange, \$21,000; Toronto Stock Exchange, \$17,000; New Orleans Cotton Exchange, \$12,000; Philadelphia Stock Exchange, \$12,000. Indirectly all this comes out of your corn, your cotton, your wheat. Your crops furnish the money for the above fees and dues. Why don't you kick about that. Ah! —The People's Paper.

Recently we had an article from the Trinity County Star regarding the affairs of the Farmers' Union in Texas—and elsewhere. The Herald is a staunch supporter of the Union, as our readers know, and has also sounded the warning that danger always lurked in the shadow of success, and that danger will be from within—foes making friends do the very things that will disrupt or scatter. Also, that the opposition of all cotton and produce and even stock exchanges was to be expected because the best work of the Union will naturally take from their fattest pickings—the big speculative profits on cotton between the producer—and the manufacturer and consumer. Support the Union. Their is the only true interest of farmers. Build warehouses.—Cameron Herald.

AMERICAN FARMERS IN CANADA

It is now estimated that of the 211,859 immigrants who went into Canada last year, nearly 40,000 adults were from the United States, and that a large portion of the number were farmers. Those who sold their farms here to purchase and operate greater tracks in the northwest carried with them, it is also estimated, some \$40,000,000. What of it? The line between the two countries is in one sense of the word but imaginary and the prosperity of the individual is the thing to be considered. What we have to do is to prevent the filling of the places of our remigrants with the scum of Europe.—Prairie Farmer.

Brother Tom Taylor of Coleman county was a visitor to headquarters Wednesday. He reports crop prospects excellent. The recent floods did not do as much damage in Coleman as in many other counties, and recent rains have put the ground in fine condition. Brother Taylor left Fort Worth for Wichita Falls and from there he will go to other appointments to be arranged later.

President D. J. Neill has spent the most of this week visiting county Unions and expects to put in a great deal of his time during the summer in the same manner. He will go to Wichita Falls Friday, where he will deliver an address at a large Union picnic. Advices from there indicate that there will be several thousand people at the picnic and it is expected that a general county revival of Unionism will begin in Wichita from this date.

"Uncle" Sam Hampton came in Tuesday from Coryell county, where he filled a few appointments and he reports that indications are good for the renewal of interest among the membership. He was in Southern Texas last week, but did not find conditions there as good as expected, but it is hoped that the members will renew their efforts and that the organization will be built up there during the summer.

Brother Joe E. Edmondson was a caller at headquarters during the week and gave a good report of the conditions of the Union in West Texas, where he spent several days. In some way his appointments were not announced by the local officers and his audiences were not as large as they would have been otherwise. The members and officers are missing a great deal when they fail to properly announce the appointments of lecturers who are sent to them. Brother Edmondson is one of the best posted men in the Union and his lectures are full of instruction and profitable advice.

TO OUR EXCHANGES

We hope that all our exchanges will take notice at once of the removal of the National Co-Operator from Dallas to Fort Worth and will revise their mailing lists accordingly. We do not know how to keep house without a great bundle of exchanges to clean up each day.

We Want Every Loyal Union Man on the Subscription List of Co-Operator

Among the Members.

Spicy Letters from the Members and Locals.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

Who is it that is responsible for the many wrongs done to and heaped on the agricultural people of this country? What class of mankind is it that has so little regard for the rights of man that he violates the golden rule constantly in that every man is his brother, and should have a brother's treatment? At the same time wherever you may go, and in all public places, especially in legislative bodies, you will find this class of men, who are by profession lawyers, declaring themselves in favor of the golden rule. A railroad that has cost \$20,000 per mile to build goes into the market and sells \$50,000 worth of bonds per mile on the same road, and in addition makes an expense account to suit themselves, and when profits upon this vast sum of fictitious values do not come in to suit them they have the hardihood to walk into the courts of this country and make the plea that it is confiscatory under the constitution of this country, and have the courts to so hold, so I here again ask the question: Who is it that is responsible for these infernal wrongs? The answer comes back—the lawyer, for he is the adviser of these wrongs.

Mr. Watson in his Jeffersonian says: "No law can be confiscatory which leaves the owner of property in full possession with title unimpaired; that provision of the constitution which declares that a citizen shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, means what it says and no more. It comes down to us from magna charta. The vassals wanted to be secured from arbitrary control of person and property by the law. The lord wanted similar protection against the king. The fourteenth amendment was simply meant to protect recently emancipated slaves from arbitrary seizure of person or property by their recent masters. There was no idea in the minds of either the barons who wrung the charter from King John or the framers of the fourteenth amendment of anything more than the safeguarding of person and property. Profits on business were not thought of. Those lawyers and judges who have confused security of title with the right to earn money have forgotten the historic origin of the legal maxim. Think you that we could persuade one of our congressmen or United States senators to ventilate and look after this matter? Not much, for he being a lawyer, keeps quiet, looking for a job from the other fellow.

Now, I don't mean to say that they are all rascals, but I do say the very best thing a farmer can do is to never vote for one to go back the second time. Always vote for a new man and tell him just what you want him to do before he starts and assure him that he will not go back any more.

Brother farmer, this is the key that will give us our liberties. Men staying in office all the time become our masters and the servants of corporations. So let's all vote for a new man this year of our Lord A. D. 1908.

C. J. JACKSON.

Belton, Texas.

ELLIS COUNTY UNION

Ellis county union held its regular quarterly meeting April 24 and 25. President W. A. Witherspoon filled the chair.

The first day was devoted to the business of the county union. Brothers D. J. Neill, state president; C. Smith, state secretary, and B. F. Chapman, state lecturer and organizer, and Mr. Graham, president of the cotton company, were with us the last day and we as members of Ellis county union were delighted to have these brethren present, and I am sure we learned a great deal more about unionism from them.

Brother Nabors, lecturer, made us a talk to the good of the order. The resolutions committee submitted the following for publication:

"Resolved, That we, the Ellis county union, now in session at Waxahachie, favor our next state union being held in Fort Worth.

"Resolved, that we extend a vote of thanks to Brothers Neill, Smith, Chapman, Graham, Terry and Nabors, for their presence and service today."

Motion carried to adjourn to meet in Waxahachie the last Friday and Saturday in July.

C. A. CARDER.

THE MAN WHO IS MASTER

Editor Co-operator:
The plain truth of the matter is that the man who diversifies his crops and raises hogs, poultry, fruit and vegetables, is in a position, if any man on earth is, to tell the money brokers and cotton buyers go hang.—Dallas News.

There are in round numbers 2,111,000 farms in the cotton belt, producing an average of almost six bales of cotton each and paying \$50 annually to the mule and horse raiser of other states for work stock, or practically one-

sixth of his gross income goes for mules and horses.

So is it any wonder the rank and file of cotton producers are poor, when these figures are taken into consideration?

And again, this is not all, for the feed consumed by this hundred million dollar horse and mule outfit, is produced in a great measure elsewhere and not by the man who makes the cotton.—Cotton Journal.

Now, Mr. Farmer, if you belong to the first class mentioned in this article, you are all right, for the Dallas News has said so. But if you belong to this crowd, the Cotton Journal speaks of, what then? Oh, you are not fixed for raising colts, eh? Got no land to spare for pasture and it takes too much feed, I can't spare so much land to put in feed. You see I have got to buy my meat and lard and other groceries on credit at the stores and I have got to raise cotton to pay for them, and then I got one of my horses ruined in the wire fence the other day and I will be obliged to buy another one on credit to finish making my crop. I'll just have to plant a big crop of cotton this year. Say, do you know where I can get a good horse or mule on credit? No, I can't reduce my cotton acreage and you Farmers' Union fellows are foolish to expect such a thing as long as we are all so deep in debt. This panic has ruined me."

My friends, you all know from the experience of your daily contact with farmers in this beloved and debt-ridden southland of ours, that I have not overdrawn the above picture.

The statement quoted in the Dallas News is proven before our eyes every day, for, thanks to a kind Providence, he has given to a few men among us to see the light and they are profiting by these. But our observation teaches us that in the south the other class largely predominates and they honestly believe that they are compelled to continue the old suicidal course of planting big cotton crops and buying everything they consume on the farm till they get out of debt. They think it is all right for a rich man to diversify his farming, but cry out they can't. They fail to see that he does not diversify his farming because he is rich, but that he is rich because he has practiced diversification.

W. A. STRICKLAND.

ADVOCATES CO-OPERATIVE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM

Editor Co-operator:
There is some effort being made to consolidate all the warehouses into one gigantic concern, that the gamblers may control the marketing of our cotton, which I am opposed to, but will suggest that we appoint a head to our warehouse system, and I hope Brother Neill and the committee will take it up with the presidents and committees of all the other states. Then when the national union meets, all that there will be to do is to lay the plan before the membership for their co-operation. Now I have no desire to dictate to our officials, but I have a plan which I think will work successfully and be adhered to by the membership thruout the country.

First select a man, put him at headquarters; let him be a good cotton man and let him have authority to ascertain the amount of cotton required by all the mills in all countries that consume cotton, and make contracts with any and all mills. When the minimum price is reached, let him report to every warehouse. Then let every warehouse manager report to him daily or as often as is necessary to keep up with the amount of each grade of cotton in each warehouse. For instance, at headquarters there is a demand for 50,000 bales of any grade of cotton. Let headquarters find out from the managers of the warehouses how much cotton they have of said grade. Then let the buyer or his agent go to the several warehouses, take up said cotton and pay the owners for it and the whole matter is settled.

Brethren, we have got to have a co-operative system of correspondence with all the warehouses in the south before we ever succeed. It does not matter to us who gets our cotton or what they do with it, just so we get our price. The main problem for us is to establish a system of co-operation similar to what the world already has, in order for us to take our business and place it where it justly belongs, in our own hands, and let the whole system be directly under the supervision of the union. We don't want any more cotton company, independent of the union.

We are a drawback to each other under the present system, so let's go to work now and when this crop is ready, market it thru our warehouse system without blunder or failure upon our part.

I have visited several county unions

this spring and they are all in harmony with my views along these lines. With best wishes for the paper, its editor and the Farmers' Union, I remain, yours,

T. B. TAYLOR.

NEWSY LET. JR FROM TITUS COUNTY

Editor Co-operator:
Find enclosed \$1, for which please renew my subscription to the Co-operator, the best union paper in the country.

I am a member of local No. 97, Farmers' Academy, Titus county, Texas. Our local is in a thriving condition but we are very late this spring getting our crops planted, on account of so much rain. The ground has been soaking wet for the past three weeks, but the weather cleared off April 30, with a big white frost, which did damage to cotton in this section of the country.

There will not be a great deal of cotton planted this year by us union farmers. We have decided to live at home this year and keep out of debt and put our cotton in the warehouse next fall. Then we can say to the speculators: "You will have to come to our figures or not get our cotton."

As to the cotton mill to be erected at Fort Worth, I think it is the thing we all need. If we had a mill of our own we could handle all of the cotton which at the present time you see we have to let go to the speculators. I believe if we can get a mill at Fort Worth to be controlled by the Farmers' Union it would help us to get our price for our cotton.

D. E. BARRETT.

Mt. Pleasant, Titus county, Texas.

CO-OPERATE AND DEMAND OUR RIGHTS

Editor Co-operator:
I have just gone over the second number of the Co-operator since its removal to Fort Worth and I must say that I am well pleased with the way the team is pulling and just so long as the team is properly hitched and is properly driven and they pull together you will see things move.

This political racket is getting old to me. I have been in the union for more than three years and I never to this day have witnessed a single effort to run in politics in the union, but it is a fact that we have men in the union that never try to post themselves and when our speakers denounce certain organized associations that lead their power and influence to the pulling down of union principles, they get offended and begin a howl. But, thank God, they have a low voice and they can't be heard afar off.

I see many good letters in the Co-operator. It appears to me that with a membership of 225,000 loyal union men in Texas, that it means more on instead of stand still. If we can co-operate and build a cotton factory at Fort Worth beginning with a paid up capital stock, I see no reason why we should fail. We have the cotton; we have the labor; we need the goods. I have been trying for the last ten months to get my brothers to see the necessity of co-operation in a financial concern in each county, say where there were as many as two or four union men, on a capital, say, of \$50 each.

By so doing we could get rid of the embarrassment of store and bank accounts, and until we furnish assistance to our brothers who are under those embarrassing conditions we never

HISTORY OF THE FARMERS' UNION IN ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, AND INDIANA

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, as it now exists in the states of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, is composed not only of the F. E. and C. U. of A. proper, but also of three other organizations which were at work here some years before the birth of the F. E. and C. U. of A. These three were the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Farmers Social and Economic Union, and the Farmers' Relief Association, named in the order of their birth in southern Illinois.

The F. M. B. A. was first organized about the year 1886 in one of the southern counties of Illinois (I think Johnson). It spread very rapidly for a few years, extending into Indiana and Missouri, and then began to wane. At the end of about eight years it was all dead but a very small remnant.

The F. S. and E. U. was the real beginning of the new growth of unionism in this region. It was organized at Brush Creek school house, in Somerset township, Jackson county, Illinois, on the night of April 27, 1900. It was chartered by the state of Illinois, May 17, of the same year. It had forty-six charter members, all practical farmers. Its name and outline plan were furnished by W. D. Crews, who yet remains a practical farmer, as well as editor of the Union Farmer. Not only at its beginning, but all thru

er will attain that degree of co-operation that will bring glory and honor to our noble institution.

Our difficulties have to be met and sometimes they are heavy and hard to bear. This talk about the warehouse being the most vital consideration, talk about diversifying the only way out of keeping out of debt, being the only way out. These are all good, but none of them will bring permanent relief to the producer. Why not? Because the other fellow owns the money and he can call a panic in time of peace and plenty and we have to buy shoes, have to pay taxes, have to buy sugar, wear clothes, pay the doctor bill and a thousand other things that we have no control over, happen, and the consequence is just as it is at this moment. If you go to the bank to get a little money, the first question asked is: "Where do you live? Do you own land out there?"

"No."
"What can you put up as collateral?"
"Mr. A."
"We do not know Mr. A. and we have to have two names."
"How long do you want this loan? Six months? We can't make a loan longer than sixty days."

So off goes the union man, sick at heart, disappointed. Despondency begins to say to him, the union has failed, I have failed, and consequently the entire nation is just running to suit certain men and they don't care a whit what becomes of me.

So he begins to see that the laborer who happens to be caught in the financial trap has got to bear the real burden and suffer the greatest privations. So he begins to see the truth of these words. So, dear brothers, there is one thing sure, we have got to take hold with a tight grip, we have got to educate, we have got to organize, we have got to co-operate, we have got to preach and practice the golden rule toward each other. Let the Bailey racket go for we have tried that. Let partisan politics go; we have tried that. Let tenderfeet and bull heads go, we have tried them. But let us increase our membership until we get our strength to where we can say to the boys down the line: "Write your congressman and demand laws to be enacted that will stop the speculation in futures and put stripes on rich speculators, just as they do on poor criminals."

Then we can say to the administration that the producers of hogs, cattle, wheat, oats, and cotton are standing in need of a few legal dollars down here and then the administration will recognize and respect the one-gal hayseed as he does the New York exchange crowd. If you ever get anything, boys, today is the time to ask for it. Let's do it, boys. What do you say?
R. SCOTT.

Rolla, Texas.

RECOMMENDS CO-OPERATOR AND UNION LITERATURE

Editor Co-operator:
I am well pleased with the change in the Co-operator. I think it is one of the best union papers we have had. The union is not doing much here, but I think we will soon get busy again. The money panic has caused some of our members to become disheartened and quit, but they are not members who read the Co-operator.

Our people must read union literature if they keep correctly informed upon the work of our great organization.
W. N. HUDDLESTON.

Munday, Texas.

its independent existence it accepted as members only those whose principal occupation was farming or farm labor.

The F. R. A. was organized a few days after the F. S. and E. U. at the Trail school house in Carbondale township, Jackson county, Illinois, by another band of farmers, several of whom had been present at the organization of the F. S. and E. U. at Brush Creek school house.

These twin organizations, or rivals, as they were sometimes called, worked along side by side, occasionally making an attempt at consolidation, until 1906, when they and the F. M. B. A. were united and called the Farmers' Union. The F. R. A. remained inside of Illinois, while the F. S. and E. U. spread into St. Louis county, Missouri, and several counties in southeast Missouri. Also into Holt and Wheeler counties, Nebraska. The F. M. B. A. had spread into Indiana and Missouri.

Consolidation Begun

On March 6, 1906, a joint committee consisting of three members from each of the three orders, the F. S. and E. U., the F. R. A. and the F. M. B. A., met in Du Quoin, Ill., for the purpose of arranging plans for the consolidation of those three orders into one. As the business could not be finished in one day, and as some members of the committee had business elsewhere immediately after that day, an adjournment was taken from Du Quoin to Marion, Ill., where the business was completed on March 13

and 14. In these committee meetings, the F. S. and E. U. was represented by J. G. Wear, Poplar Bluff, Mo., G. S. Reinhardt, New Athens, Ill., and W. D. Crews, De Soto, Ill. The F. R. A. by Thomas Crawshaw, Carbondale, C. L. Miller, Marion and G. W. Bennett, Benton, Ill., and the F. M. B. A. by G. W. Ketteman and T. K. Stewart of Ewing, Ill.

The committee made arrangements for consolidating the three organizations into one under the name of the Farmers' Union. An outline plan and a new constitution and by-laws for the new union were formulated, subject to the action of a ratification meeting to be held at Pinckneyville, Ill., April 26.

When the ratification meeting took place the work of the committee was adopted without change, and the following officers were elected for the new union: President, W. A. Bain, Benton, Ill.; vice president, L. C. Davis, Old Orchard, Mo.; secretary, E. B. Hunter, Murphysboro, Ill.; treasurer, Harrison White, Marion, Ill.; lecturer, George W. Bennett, Benton, Ill.; organizer, A. H. Evans, Tamaroa, Ill.; editor, W. D. Crews, DeSoto, Ill.; secretary-treasurer of mortuary fund, Geo. W. Bennett, Benton; C. L. Miller, Marion; Andrew Sheppard, Benton, all of Illinois, and John G. Wear of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

The home office of the new Farmers' Union was located at Murphysboro, Ill. This union still continues to own and control, as its official organ, the Union Farmer, which had already been the official organ of the F. S. and E. U. for four years. This arrangement continued until March, 1907, when the Farmers' Union was merged into the F. E. and C. U. of A. This final consolidation was brought about under the following circumstances:

About the time of the formation of the Farmers' Union, the F. E. and C. U. of A. began spreading into Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, the three states in which the Farmers' Union was at work. As the F. E. and C. U. of A. was now large and strong, working along proper lines, and becoming very successful, the members of our little Farmers' Union, only a few thousands strong, could see no good reason for longer maintaining a separate existence. Therefore, a move was started looking toward a consolidation with the F. E. and C. U. of A.

On August 3, 1906, the national board of trustees of the Farmers' Union, in its meeting at Benton, Ill., appointed a committee of three, George W. Ketteman of Ewing, Ill., George W. Bennett of Benton, Ill., and E. B. Hunter of Murphysboro, Ill., to visit the national convention of the F. E. and C. U. of A. at Texarkana, Sept. 5, 1906, and solicit a committee from that order to meet with the national convention of the Farmers' Union at Marion, Ill., in January, 1907, to arrange plans for consolidation of the two unions into one. The result was that when our convention met in January Brother H. N. Gains of Topeka, Kan., acting as a substitute for President C. S. Barrett to represent the F. E. and C. U. of A., met with us.

Arrangements were made by Brother Gains and the convention by which the Farmers' Union was to be merged into the F. E. and C. U. of A., placing the work in Missouri and Indiana under the direct control of the F. E. and C. U. of A. Illinois, which already had a regular state union of the Farmers' Union, was to be simply reorganized as a state union of the F. E. and C. U. of A. This work was carried to completion by a convention for that purpose held in the court house at Marion, Ill., March 27-28, 1907, and presided over by National President C. S. Barrett, who, formally received the Farmers' Union as a part of the F. E. and C. U. of A. and organized the Illi-

nols state union, with the following officers:

President, A. H. Evans, Tamaroa; vice president, W. A. Bain, Benton; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Hunter, Murphysboro; chaplain, Andrew Sheppard, Benton; conductor, T. P. Crawford, Mount Vernon; executive committee, G. B. Sanders, M. M. Sims, G. W. Ketteman and E. T. Price.

No provision was made for election of editor as had heretofore been done, but the ownership and control of the Union Farmer was by the convention turned over to Editor W. D. Crews. The executive committee selected T. P. Crawford as state organizer, and arranged, by the assistance of the different county delegations, to have a county organizer in each county where any organization existed.

Early in the spring of 1907 (I think March 20), the Missouri state union F. E. and C. U. of A. was organized at West Plains, with the following officers: President, J. G. Wear, Poplar Bluff; vice president, N. H. Summit, Cardwell; secretary-treasurer, L. F. Luthy, Lebanon; organizer and lecturer, W. W. Fisher, Bertrand; chaplain, J. J. Wilson, Stanley; conductor, A. Hughes, Kenneth; doorkeeper, Wm. A. Young, White Water; business agent, J. I. Barrett, Bly; executive committee, John A. Miller, East Prairie; J. F. Baker, White Water; Fred M. Best, Lanagan; C. M. Gooch, Pender; William B. Yount, Marble Hill.

The Missouri state union held a meeting August 12 and 13, 1907, transacting important business, but did not elect new officers, except two delegates to the national convention in Little Rock, Ark. These delegates were J. G. Wear and O. L. Page.

The Illinois state union was to meet on the first Tuesday in August, according to the constitution, but previous to that time the executive committee changed the time to first Tuesday in October. At the meeting in October the following officers were elected: President, A. H. Evans, Tamaroa; vice president, W. A. Bain, Benton; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Hunter, Murphysboro; conductor, C. M. Roach, Woodlawn; doorkeeper, M. Birkner, Pinckneyville; chaplain, organizer and



lecturer, J. F. Henson, Orchardville; business agent, George S. Reinhardt, New Athens; executive committee, G. B. Sanders, Sparta; M. M. Sims, McLeansboro; G. W. Bennett, Benton; G. W. Ketteman, Ewing, and E. T. Price, Omaha.

Indiana still remains under the direct control of the national union, with John K. Weinmeister of Washington, Ind., as state organizer, and also a number of county organizers. It is almost ready for state union.

The work is moving rapidly in Missouri and Indiana and we hope for a boom in Illinois soon.

The Whiskey Treatment

While Dr. Hill has always been successful in the treatment of the whiskey habit, yet he has recently made discoveries in treatment that surpass by far anything ever dreamed of in the scientific world. The treatment is the result of years of study and is truly scientific. This wonderful cure is thought by many to be miraculous. It cannot fail to cure. Every case is strictly guaranteed. Pay no money until you are cured. Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas. Department B.

Ex-Secretary Shaw is the only candidate whose announcement has led the paragraphers to exclaim "Pshaw!"

A. S. LOGSDON,

Wheat Building, Ft. Worth, Texas, can save you money on LIGNITE, COAL, BAGGING AND TIES. Buys Cotton Seed unlimited quantities. Correspondence solicited.

LEARN

BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND or TELEGRAPHY in largest and best Business College in Texas. Life Scholarship Cut to \$25 for short time. Write NELSON & DRAUGHON BUSINESS COLLEGE Ft. Worth of San Antonio, Texas.

HORSES

Going Blind, Bary Co. Iowa City, Ia. Caa Cure

TO THE GINNING TRADE

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

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

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

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

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

The Murray Co., Dallas, Texas

THE ADMIRAL THREE STROKE HAY PRESS
WITH SELF FEEDER
3 FEEDS TO THE ROUND 2 PROFITS IN HAY BALING

Bales three big bunches to every circle of the team, a clear gain of one feed to the round. This third feed costs you nothing. It keeps piling up every minute and in a season's run will pay for the press. Three feeds to the round means two profits in hay baling. Again, the Admiral has a successful self-feeder which does away with deadly and dangerous foot-feeding. Made of steel forces down three big feeds to every round. It saves time, labor and endless trouble. It means nice, smooth bales and highest market price.

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

The Recent Floods

in Fort Worth caused lots of lots to be submerged with lots of water. But

DID YOU NOTICE

how high and well drained the property was on the sloping plateau southwest of the city? No overflow there; no standing, stagnant, disease-breeding pools, no—but

ON THE OTHER HAND

ideal homesites, commanding and unsurpassed view of the entire city and surrounding country, overlooking the beautiful Clear Fork valley and the great industrial Factory Place district; continually fanned by delightful breezes—a spot richly endowed by Nature for a man's abode.

PERHAPS YOU THOUGHT

you would some day own a home in FACTORY PLACE or QUEENSBOROUGH Addition. Believing you have considered buying a homesite in Ft. Worth's choicest suburban residence district, we are still offering a few of our best lots, 50x120 feet in size, at the uniform price of \$230, \$10 cash and \$10 per month, without interest.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

The West Fort Worth Land Company, Incorporated

Ground Floor Flat Iron Building. Phones, Old, 1808, New 543

Get Samples Free

YOU ARE ENTITLED to a full set of our samples of roofing free...

EXECUTIVE BOARD, FARMERS' CONGRESS

Holds Meeting at Dallas—Program Outlined Next Meeting

The executive board of the State Farmers' Congress, composed of one member for each of the fifteen or eighteen of the affiliated bodies embraced in the organization...

"July 7, 8 and 9 will be the dates," said Secretary Larkin. "The opening session will be a general meeting, in which all the affiliated bodies will participate..."

Those present were: E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, president of the Farmers' Congress; Edward W. Knox of San Antonio, president of the Texas Nurserymen's Association...

The various state associations and local societies which constitute the Texas Farmers' Congress are as follows: The State Horticultural Society, Texas Swine Breeders' Association, the Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders' Association...

expounded union doctrine to the public. It seems that he pounded it in the heads of the ladies at least...

PROUD TO BE A FARMER'S DAUGHTER

Editor Co-operator: As I have not seen anything written from this part of the country, I will contribute a few words...

It is honest. Can you say as much for all other occupations? No. They must remember that the farmer feeds the world...

A REVIVAL AT RULE

Editor Co-operator: Will you allow me space to report a speaking we had here at Corinth school house?

reason that they would be elaborated upon in papers that would be read before the conference at today's session...

THE COST OF BUILDING A CREAMERY

During the last few years there have been built in the United States several thousand creameries...

ILLINOIS

A. H. Evans, president, Lamason, W. A. Bain, vice president, Benton...

KANSAS

J. E. McQuinn, president, Helzer, Paris Henderson, vice president, Osage City...

LOUISIANA

J. E. Bullard, president, Belmont, F. T. Baird, vice president, Morehouse...

MISSISSIPPI

J. M. Bass, president, Hazlehurst, T. P. Kyle, vice president, Hazlehurst...

TEXAS

D. J. Neill, president, Fort Worth, J. P. Lane, vice president, Gallatin...

FLORIDA

G. N. Travis, president, Maya, W. G. Watford, vice president, Easto...

ALABAMA

J. F. Duncan, president, McShan, J. M. Pearson, vice president, Florence...

GEORGIA

A. H. Evans, president, Lamason, W. A. Bain, vice president, Benton...

editorial text regarding the cost of building a creamery and the state of agriculture in various regions.

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Alabama

J. F. Duncan, president, McShan, J. M. Pearson, vice president, Florence...

Florida

G. N. Travis, president, Maya, W. G. Watford, vice president, Easto...

Illinois

A. H. Evans, president, Lamason, W. A. Bain, vice president, Benton...

Kansas

J. E. McQuinn, president, Helzer, Paris Henderson, vice president, Osage City...

Louisiana

J. E. Bullard, president, Belmont, F. T. Baird, vice president, Morehouse...

Mississippi

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G. N. Travis, president, Maya, W. G. Watford, vice president, Easto...

Illinois

A. H. Evans, president, Lamason, W. A. Bain, vice president, Benton...

Kansas

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Florida

G. N. Travis, president, Maya, W. G. Watford, vice president, Easto...

Alabama

J. F. Duncan, president, McShan, J. M. Pearson, vice president, Florence...

Simpson-Eddystone

Zephyrette Gingham

These remarkable fast-color Zephyrette dress-ghingams are the result of our new scientific process...



The Eddystone Mfg. Co. Philadelphia

A medallion head of President Roosevelt

is to be on one side of the medal which is to be awarded Isthmian canal commission employees...

John A. Williams of Fort Worth was drowned in the second Texas and Pacific reservoir of the Clear Fork while boating.

Miss Mary Agnes Jones, of York-John Dowell, president of the Austin Bar Association, has been indicted by the Travis County Grand Jury...

Dude Adams, confined in the Fisher County jail at Roby, worked his way out one day last week and is still at large.

The Whiskey Treatment

While Dr. Hill has always been successful in the treatment of the whiskey habit, yet he has recently made discoveries in treatment that surpass by far anything ever dreamed of in the scientific world...

BABY'S ITCHING HUMOR

Nothing Would Help Him—Mother Almost in Despair—Skin Healed and Trouble Has Never Returned

OWES QUICK CURE TO CUTICURA

"Several months ago my little boy began to break out with itching sores. I doctored him, but as soon as I got them healed up in one place they would break out in another..."

BALES OF TONS A DAY HAY

—often 18 and 20 tons. Such wonderful records are possible because our Gen Full Circle Steel Baler has a large feed opening, automatic brake device, small trip lever and long pitman travel...

PILES

And all forms of rectal and private diseases cured under a positive guarantee; cures effected by the latest and improved methods, without the knife or chloroform. No carbolic acid injection for the cure of Piles or Fistula...

J. R. MIDDLEBROOK, M. D., SPECIALIST, Fort Worth, Texas.

Red Mineral Springs. Mt. Pleasant, Texas. A rest garden for the sick and afflicted where Nature restores to the system its normal functions...

The Watson Publications. THOSE who wish to be well informed upon governmental questions, and in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as taught by our forefathers, cannot afford to neglect the two publications which Mr. Watson established after he was reorganized out of the New York Magazine which bore his name...

REWARD FOR BOLL WEEVIL REMEDY. Washington, May 5.—Senator McClaurin of Mississippi introduced a bill today authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay \$50,000 to any person who shall within two years from the date of the passage of the act discover a practical remedy, which, if applied, will destroy the boll weevil...

NOTICE. May 1, 1908. Any local of the "Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America" which permits politics being discussed at their meetings will be punished by the cancellation of their charter...

CALLS FARMERS' MEETING. Cleburne, Texas, May 8.—Cato Sells, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Cleburne Board of Trade, today issued a call for the farmers of Johnson county to meet in this city June 1 to form an association strictly for the purpose of acquiring and disseminating information for more intelligent and profitable farming...

JONES COUNTY IS LOYAL. As I do not see anything from Jones county I will write a few lines. We had a very interesting county union on the 25th ult. The union is growing in our county. Quite a number of us are still holding our cotton and we are preparing to live at home and board at the same place by raising our hogs and hominy at home...

The National Co-Operator and Farm Journal. Texas. Editor Co-Operator: Please send your paper to the following names and addresses as indicated: Table with columns for NAMES, ADDRESS, R. F. D., TIME, AMOUNT.

NEWS FROM OVER TEXAS

The First National Bank of Lockney opened its doors for business Thursday. It is capitalized at \$25,000.

The taxable valuation of property in Waxahachie this year is \$3,567,000, an increase of \$425,000 over last year.

Paris balloonists are arranging for an attempt at making a new record by staying up in the air 48 successive hours.

Tom Jance, a farmer who lived a mile south of Robert Lee, was dragged and kicked to death by his horse one day last week.

The Ladies' Home Mission Society of the Northwest Texas Conference will convene Wednesday for a several days' session at Weatherford.

An oil well of good producing quality was brought in Friday on the A. C. McAfee farm north of Powell. It was brought in at a depth of 900 feet.

The attorney general approved for registration \$8,000 street and alley improvement bonds of the city of Quanah being ten-forties, bearing 5 per cent.

Elmer Hawkins, wanted at Hobart, Ok., on charge of murder, was arrested at Greenville Friday night. He acknowledged the killing and claims self defense.

The night-riders' trouble in Kentucky seems unabated, if not really in a worse stage than ever before. Troops seem to aggravate rather than alleviate conditions.

"Three thousand inhabitants inside of twelve months," is the slogan of the energetic citizens of Tempie, who met a few nights ago and formed the Thousand Club.

Prof. J. H. Grove, for the last eighteen years at the head of Howard Payne College has announced his resignation, which will take effect at the close of this term.

Friday night Milanda Bright, a negro, was fatally cut by a yellow negro of doubtful identity. She ran to a drug store and asked for a doctor, but was dead before assistance arrived.

Collier Brothers of Hico have purchased a lot near the freight depot and are preparing to raise what is left of that eight-stand cotton gin since the big overflow and erect a first-class gin on the new location.

Jimmie Lee, a negro boy about fifteen or sixteen years of age, died suddenly Saturday morning after 9 o'clock. The boy was employed in a livery stable at Dallas and was grazing a horse near the corner above mentioned when he suddenly collapsed and died in a few minutes.

Silas Dooley, a negro wood chopper working in West Dallas, aged about 63 years, was killed by a companion named Smith, aged 23. Dooley's head was literally chopped open from ear to ear. No one knows what lead to the difficulty and the cast was seen only by a boy who was at work in an adjoining field. Both parties are negroes.

Drug Habits

There is no field so productive to the fakir as the drug habit practice. There is no class of men and women so helpless, so dependant, so easily victimized as the unfortunate slaves to drug addiction. The chains of their slavery are so heavy and so tortuous that they will run any risk, and believe almost anybody that claims to be their friend, and will give up, willingly any amount of money to those who claim to have a cure. I don't want any money for the treatment of the drug or whiskey habit till the patient is cured and is perfectly satisfied. This is the way I knock the fakir out. Kill the fakir by letting him alone, and pay nothing till you are cured.

DR. J. S. HILL, Dept. B, Greenville, Texas.

East Texas Yellow Pine Lumber.

Direct from mill to consumer, and at enormous saving of middle-men's profits. All grades in stock; 700,000 feet now on hand and prompt shipment can be made. Individual buyers can beat the dealers' prices who buy from the trust. For prices and freight rates, write

A. H. O'KEEFE,

State Purchasing and Sales Agent, F. E. & C. U. of Texas, Fort Worth 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

Miss Bly Gresham

Point, Texas

THEY QUESTION PLAN

MANUFACTURERS THREATEN TO WAR ON TEDDY'S POLICY.

"LET US ALONE" THE SLOGAN

Labor's Demands to Be Fought Out at the Polls is Now Said to Be The Intention.

New York, May 11.—The Herald prints the following from Washington:

Never before has there been a more dramatic and at the same time a more dignified protest against an attempted governmental policy than that which has been recorded here during the last ten days. It bears on the attempt of the administration to force through Congress the amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law and the so-called anti-injunction bill.

It is believed that the administration is now seriously questioning whether it has not made a mistake but whatever the outcome may be, the movement marks the entry of practically every manufacturer in the United States into the political arena, where the challenge of the American Federation of Labor will be taken up. The news from St. Louis yesterday that the business men who are sounding the slogan, "Let us alone," would carry the fight into politics, was the first intimation of such a movement afoot. There is much additional confirmation of the purpose obtainable here.

To accentuate the situation the National Association of Manufacturers, with a membership of 3,000, will begin a movement to carry the war against labor's demand to the polls and become active in politics at a convention which will open at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 1. This will be a notable gathering, because the members of the association, under the leadership of J. W. Van Cleave, the president, have decided that the time has come when the controversy with labor must be finally decided in a death grapple at the polls. The most prominent speaker will be Representative C. E. Littlefield of Maine, who was one of the members of congress marked for slaughter by Mr. Gompers in 1906, but who was re-elected.

Thus the fight is already on, and it is said to rest with the President and congress to choose finally which side they will remain with, for every sign indicates that the manufacturers are completely roused and feel that they are at last making a fight for continual existence.

Lacerated Body Found Lifeless.

Dallas: James Warner, a charcoal burner aged about 60 years, was killed Friday night at the doorway of his little tent, which was pitched on the Mahon farm, about three miles north of Hutchins. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. The body was discovered about 4 o'clock Saturday morning by E. H. Beatty, who had gone to the old man's place to get a load of charcoal to carry to town for sale. He found the corpse lying near the doorway of the tent. The old man had been shot through the breast and shoulder with a charge of slugs from a shotgun, and a two-edged ax had been used to almost sever the victim's head from his body.

Wichita Falls has let a contract for eight miles of sewers, at a cost of almost \$29,000.

Peanuts and Prosperity in Wood.

Austin: Former State Senator R. N. Stafford of Mineola says that the cultivation of peanuts is being gone into by the farmers in Wood County, and the indications are that a great crop of peanuts would be raised. He said that the town of Mineola has recently gone on a cash basis; in other words, there is not one credit house in the town, and the new arrangement works admirably and is a good thing for everybody.

"Fighting Bob" Says Farewell.

San Francisco: There were tears in "Fighting Bob" Evans' eyes Saturday night when he left his ships behind him, never to return to them. Three hundred officers of the Atlantic Battleship fleet gathered at the depot at Oakland and gave the veteran sailor a rousing send-off as his special car, attached to the Overland Limited, pulled out of Oakland for the East. The leave-taking was informal, owing to Evans' health.

Found Samaritans at Last.

Fort Worth: Three brothers, Luther Cooper, aged ten, Lee, aged seven, and Sydney, aged four, arrived in the city penniless, on their way to their grandfather's farm at Memphis, Texas. The boys had had nothing to eat for two days. Bystanders at the station made up a fund and bought them clothing and food and transportation. The youngsters came here from Arkansas, where their father has just died, leaving them alone in the world.

Shooting Bee in Oklahoma.

Shawnee, Ok.: Three men rode into Hanna in a buggy and began shooting, and when Deputy Sheriff Abans called on them to surrender, he was fired on. In the shooting which followed George Strong was killed, Henry White shot in the arm and in the melee a buggy overturned and Will Stevens had both legs broken in the wreck.

TOWN STORM SWEEP.

Dozen Killed and Many More Reported Injured.

Oklahoma City, Ok., May 12.—At least a dozen killed outright, as many more fatally injured and three score more or less seriously injured, is the result of a succession of tornadoes that swept Woodward and adjoining counties Sunday night. The cyclone covered an area of twenty-five miles, leaving death and destruction in its wake. Wires are down and communication cut off, and it is impossible to learn the full extent of the casualties.

Seven towns are reported to have been wiped off the map, and at Grand, Arnett and Estelle, where the storm spent its fury, the death list is heaviest. The villages destroyed are about twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad. The towns of Vici, Mutual, Cooley and Richmond are reported as having been devastated.

At Little Robe, fifty-five miles southwest of Woodward, Mrs. J. E. Hale was killed. In the vicinity of Arnet, O. E. Null and daughter were caught in the storm while driving. They escaped injury, but their team was killed.

The little town of Cestos, Dewey County, also is reported wiped off the map. No details from there as yet have been obtained.

The known casualties are: At Arnett—Mr. Hale, killed. At Vici—Dr. Hauser, fatally injured. At Mutual—Arthur Sibert, his wife and several others seriously injured. At Little Robe—Mrs. J. E. Hale. Grand, the county seat of Ellis County, is said to have been wholly wrecked. The towns of Estelle, Richmond and Cooley are also reported to have been devastated.

Temple of Peace Started.

Washington: President Roosevelt Monday laid the cornerstone of the first international temple of peace, friendship and commerce yet to be laid, the tangible evidence of the desire of the twenty-one American Republics that war shall be no more in the Western world. The new building is to be the joint property of all the Republics. It is adjacent to our Government buildings, facing the Mall. Three-quarters of a million dollars toward the construction of the building is the donation of Mr. Carnegie, while each of the Republics has added an appropriation to the fund. The building is to be the home of the International Bureau maintained by the American Republics.

Manufacturers' Association to Meet. Chicago, Ill.: The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is receiving many favorable replies to its recent call for a mass meeting to be held here. Preceding the meeting, counsel for the association will hold a conference for the purpose of seeing what legal action can be taken, if any, to prevent the proposed freight rate increase. It is possible that the association may go into court for an injunction to restrain the railroads from putting the threatened increases into effect upon the ground that they are the result of combined action, taken in contravention of the Sherman act.

Murder Mystery Still Unsolved. Chicago, Ill.: Authorities here have decided not to excavate the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Belle Gunness in Austin, Ill., until it has been definitely settled that the woman is dead. The owner of the property objects to the notoriety, and claims that his place would be ruined. Neighbors of the woman, relatives and physicians unite in the statement that Mrs. Gunness never had any children, and the ones who met death at Laporte were adopted. The number of her victims, so far as known, is now ten.

Frank Schneider shot and killed Fred Wetzel, Jr., in Germantown a few days ago, claiming that Wetzel had insulted his wife.

Major O. P. Chaffee, who was an officer in the Confederate Army, and a brother of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., retired, Los Angeles, died at his home in Kansas City Thursday of kidney trouble, at the age of 79 years.

S. H. Cole has been appointed postmaster at McKinney. The salary is \$2600 and the allowance for rent and held \$5200, making it one of the best offices in the State.

Speaker Cannon celebrated his 72d birthday Thursday. Henry Beasley, colored, was arrested Saturday charged with the brutal murder of his wife a month ago. The facts which have just become public indicate that the woman was hit in the head with a hatchet while preparing supper.

The Euclid Avenue Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday made an assignment to the Cleveland Trust Company. No statement relative to liabilities or assets was given in the assignment deed. The bank was capitalized at \$200,000.

THE WEEK'S EPITOME

A RESUME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

A Carefully Digested and Condensed Compilation of Current News Domestic and Foreign.

Grover Cleveland is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness.

"Doc Riley Swith" is the name of the Dallas waterworks switch, in honor of Doc Riley, of Riley's orUnder.

Paris Creamery Company elected officers Saturday, and will proceed to install 'de plant as early as possible.

The Kansas City Southern is arranging to install electric fans in all its lay-over sleepers between Kansas City and Port Arthur.

The city police swooped down on every place of amusement at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sunday and closed them up.

The National Convention of Retail Grocers met in Boston and had a big meeting. Hundreds of grocersmen, including many from Texas, attended.

Apiculturists generally report bees in bad condition, the rains having prevented the storing of dry honey; in fact most colonies have to be fed.

The Paris Temps says it is time Venezuela were being taken in hand and "spanked," and suggests that President Roosevelt take the matter in hand.

A band of men, evidently from Kentucky, destroyed tobacco beds near Aurora, Ind. They left warnings against further attempts to raise the weed.

Charles Matthews, one of Chicago's most prominent journalists after many years of suffering from nervous troubles, suicided in Hot Springs a few days since.

Olga Nethercole, in a Sunday address before the People's Institute, New York, says women had better marry and have homes, rather than follow "careers."

Jim Kennedy, a well-known negro man of Montgomery, Ala., locked up his seven children in his house and set the building on fire. Five were burned to death.

A twenty-five million cubic feet gas well was brought in Saturday afternoon by the F. R. Letcher Company in the Bald Hill field, thirty miles west of Muskogee. Its roar can be heard for miles.

Allen Hunter, speaker of the house of the Arkansas legislature, has taken the oath of office of Governor, to act during the absence of Acting-Governor Pindell, who is in Washington attending the call to the governor made by the President some time since.

The sawmill of the Simms Lumber Company, fifteen miles north of Alexandria, La., on the Iron Mountain Railroad, was destroyed by fire. Practically all of the lumber was saved. The loss will amount to about \$50,000.

An ocean courtship, begun on the steamship Hellhogolav from Norway, during the voyage over, culminated in a marriage upon the pier immediately after the steamer's arrival in New York.

In a difficulty at Knox City Tuesday between George McMillen, former county clerk, and E. O. West, a jeweler, the latter was seriously, if not fatally stabbed, being slashed in the back and breast.

West will build a large auditorium for the use of public meetings. William S. Potter was found dead in San Angelo. He had a wife and five children near Clayton, N. M. A mother and other relatives live in San Angelo. He had been dead some hours when the body was discovered.

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BIG FIRE AT ATLANTA.

An Early Morning Fire Causes Loss of \$1,250,000.

Atlanta, Ga., May 9.—Thirty-one buildings destroyed, forty-two business concerns burned out, 1000 persons thrown out of employment, and a financial loss conservatively estimated at a million and a quarter dollars, is the result of a fire which started about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning and raged for four hours in the business district of this city.

Last night the fire was under control, with ruined buildings in the district bounded by Forsyth, Nelson, Madison and Hunter Streets. Late yesterday the police and fire departments dynamited what was left of the ragged walls. Last night half of Atlanta's fire fighting force was playing water into a dozen razed structures.

Origin is a Mystery. How the fire started is a mystery. It was discovered in the building occupied by the Schlessinger-Meyer Company Bakery. From there it ran its way in all directions until it struck the Terminal Hotel, one of the largest in the city, and gutted that. During the early morning hours every one in the Terminal and various other small hotels in the district had warning. There was no loss of life and no injured.

The insurance on the property destroyed is placed by insurance men at \$750,000.

Bank Cashier in the Tolla. Pittsburg, Pa.: William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank for over twenty years, was arrested Thursday for embezzling \$429,000 of the bank's funds. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Lindsay and held for the Federal Grand Jury under bond of \$50,000, which was furnished. The financial standing of the bank is in no wise impaired, as it is in a position to bear the loss without embarrassment.

Dallas Gets Naturalization Office. Dallas: Dallas has been made headquarters for the employees under the Department of Commerce and Labor for the carrying out of the provisions of the naturalization laws, passed by Congress in 1906. This division will include Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. George A. Crutchfield, heretofore stationed at Chicago, and a former resident of Dallas, will be in charge.

Youthful Long Distance Traveler. New York: Having traveled alone all the way here from South Africa, where his mother died two months ago, the three-year-old Wilfred Stevens, whose father lives at Southampton, L. I., arrived on board the Teutonic in charge of a stewardess. He has taken the child six weeks to complete his 11,000 mile voyage, and in that time he has not seen a face that he knew until his father greeted him on the pier here.

Cockle Burrs Kill Hogs. Manchester, Ok.: This is the season of the year when the reports of the loss of young hogs that are running where cockle burrs grow the newspaper offices. E. E. Berdue reports the loss of several head, and three died out of a bunch of 150 that were permitted to run along the banks of a creek where cockle burrs were scattered and sprouted and grew in the spring. The bunch was moved to an alfalfa field, where there is not a burr plant growing, and no more have died.

Tennessee Negro Lynched. Nashville, Tenn.: Elmo Harvard, an 18-year-old negro, arrested Wednesday at Pulaski for attempted criminal assault on Claudie Allen, 16 years old, daughter of L. P. Allen, was lynched Friday afternoon by a mob of about 300 unmasked men. The men broke open the jail and carried the negro to a bridge and hanged him. Several shots were fired into the negro's body by members of the mob, but no further disorder occurred.

Burgess Clark, a Confederate veteran, died at Caddo Mills Thursday of heart failure while sitting on his porch reading a book. He had resided in that community for the past fifty-two years, and enlisted in Bob Spencer's company at Greenville in 1863.

David M. Ray, M. D., aged 68 years, a Confederate veteran, and for fifty-two years a resident of Grayson County, died at his home in Whitewright Thursday morning shortly after 8 o'clock.

Messrs. Simpson and Kennedy of Altus, Ok., are looking for a route for a railroad from Altus to Memphis, Texas, and also looking for a bonus for building the road. The citizens now have under consideration the matter of raising a bonus, and will report within the next few days.

The S. G. Greer saw mill near Blodgett, Titus County, burned May 2, the loss aggregating \$5000 with no insurance. Several thousand feet of lumber near the mill was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MAKING A WELL HOUSE.

One Which Protects in Winter and Beautifies in Summer.

A well house helps to keep the water in the well cool in summer, and also prevents the pump from freezing in the winter. If it is constructed along the lines as shown in the illustration, a well house may be made to add beauty to the surroundings, says the Country Gentleman. The one here shown is built directly upon the usual square well platform of plank, this being allowed to project some six inches all about the house. The roof is made to curve gracefully out to the eaves that overhang the walls. If the doorway is on the north side, no door need be used during the summer; but this should be in place in the winter, and the latticed windows should then have a sash fitted to them, or one opening can be fitted with sash and the other two covered with board shutters. A few vines or a shrub or two may be planted at the base of the walls to add to the attractiveness. So simple a little building can be easily made by the household mechanic.



Solution Copper Carbonate. Dissolve five ounces copper carbonate in three pints ammonia, add 45 gallons water.

Cigarette Habit. Of all the habits, so-called, that curse the childhood and youth of our land and the thing most damaging to brain, heart, lungs and entire nervous system, it is the cigarette habit. There is nothing but mental, physical and moral ruin to the child who becomes a victim to this habit. Legislatures, colleges, societies, homes, parents and guardians are grappling with this problem, but nothing of any vital importance has been accomplished in the matter of reform.

But thanks to science, a cure has been discovered, and one that if taken will surely cure any case on earth. Dr. J. S. Hill has, after years of study and scientific investigation, demonstrated the fact that he can cure any case of cigarette habit on earth. The same treatment will also cure any other form of tobacco habit. Write him today at Greenville, Texas, Dept. B.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 25c. FRAMES 15c. 16, 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 290-137 W Adams St Chicago

Oakland Poland Chinas. Partic Prices for 30 days on pig, open and bred gifts of best strain. M. M. O'Fallon, Cleburne, Texas

Business Announcements

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

In figuring out cost for advertisement each number, sign or initial must be counted as one insertion. Our rates are two cents a word per insertion. Large or small ads appearing in this Classified Column will be set in the same style—no display or black-faced type used. Remember, this rate, three cents a word per insertion, applies only to advertisements in this Classified Column. When you run ad continuously for four or more insertions our rates are two cents a word per insertion. Copy must be in our hands at least two days in advance of publication.

Address all communications to Advertising Department, THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATOR, Dallas, Texas. \$25,000 per acre easily made growing Ginseng anywhere in United States. Plant any time. Send \$1 for package guaranteed pure Ginseng Seed and Guide to Ginseng Culture. Address C. T. Austin, R. R. 4, Ripley, Tenn.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Weatherford, Tex. April 2. Light brown, short mare, about 14 hands high, 12 to 14 years old, mane cropped, branded C and P combined on left shoulder; shod on hind feet only; will pay liberal reward for return or information. Address: A. R. Smith, Fort Worth, Texas, or C. H. Smith, care J. W. Tackett & Sons, Weatherford, Texas.

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

WANTED—Cotton gin in Sunday Creek Valley; good location. For particulars write C. C. Evans, Morgan Hill, Texas. 5-7-P

FARMER'S UNION BROOMS made on a farm by a farmer. Every broom guaranteed and bears the Farmers' Union label; 15 grades and sizes. Ask your merchant to handle them. If you can not get them through your dealer, have your Local Secretary write for prices. The Official Broom Factory, Geo. E. Courtney, prop., Haskell, Tex. 7-7-P

MY STRICTLY PURE Ribbon Cane Syrup in cans has no equal. Supply yourself now and have the best new syrup all summer. Only 50 cents per gallon can, 50c can to the care. J. E. McGuire, Pledger Texas. 5-14

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff and Blue Game, White Leghorns, Pekin ducks. Write for prices. Lakeside Poultry Farm, Texarkana, Tex. 7-4-P

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

S. C. ROCK ISLAND REDS, from a prize-winning strain. Eggs from two pens. Choice matings \$1.50 and \$2.50 per setting of 15. Miss Ella Horne, R. R. 2, Box 121, Waco, Texas.

R. I. REDS (the kind that win in Texas), eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Eggs from pen containing prize winners only \$3.00 for 15. J. W. Dickson, Lampasas, Tex. 7-E



Dr. J. S. HILL, of Greenville, Texas.

The man who has challenged the world for fifteen years for an incurable case of Whiskey, Drug, Tobacco, Snuff or Cigarette Habit. He is the only man who absolutely guarantees all his cases. He can do this because they never fail. If any reader of the Co-operator needs help to get away from any of these dreadful habits he should write to Dr. Hill as soon as he reads this. Address all communications to

DR. J. S. HILL, Greenville, Texas. Department B.

NOTE—The management of the Co-operator have known of Dr. Hill's work for many years, and unhesitatingly recommend him to our readers.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Washington.—The statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that organized labor would rather endure the Sherman anti-trust law, as applied by the United States supreme court in the haters' case, than submit to registration, as proposed by the amendatory bill drafted by the National Civic Federation and introduced in the house by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, was one of the features of a hearing on that bill before the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee. President Seth Low of the National Civic Federation and Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell university also made arguments.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John Mitchell, ex-president of the miners of the country, is one of five Americans selected by President Roosevelt to be special guests of the big conference of state and territory governors to be held in Washington May 13. This conference will last three days. The sessions will be held in the White House and will be presided over by President Roosevelt. The five special guests will be: Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States; William Jennings Bryan, leader of the opposition political party; James J. Hill, railroad magnate; Andrew Carnegie, manufacturer; John Mitchell, miner.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The general falling off in the building industries the country over between 1906 and 1907 amounted to 13 per cent. In Los Angeles, according to carefully compiled statistics, the falling off was more marked, being 26 per cent. Only six cities of the United States show as great or greater loss. Twenty-seven cities show a gain. These are headed by Tacoma with 228 per cent.; Cambridge, 87 per cent.; Salt Lake City, 86 per cent.; San Antonio, 75 per cent.; Spokane, 56 per cent.; and St. Joseph, 55 per cent.

St. Louis.—Representatives of 24 breweries in St. Louis and vicinity and of the brewery workers' unions, signed new contracts, ending the strike of 3,500 brewery workers which has been on for three weeks. The strikers will be put to work, under the settlement, as soon as possible and without discrimination, and the men who took their places during the strike will be discharged. It is planned to restate the strikers within a week.

Washington.—A bill introduced in congress provides for the establishment of another department of the government, the head of which shall have a seat in the president's cabinet. The new department is to be known as the department of labor, and its head as secretary of labor. The head of the department will be appointed by the president, the same as other members of the cabinet, with \$8,000 a year as compensation.

San Francisco.—San Francisco Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, has notified the San Francisco Labor Council that few of its members are at this time employing Asiatic help, and that in the interests of the members of the organization it has sent to each member a circular letter requesting each to discharge any Oriental he may have in his employ and substituting white men.

Minneapolis.—John Mitchell's new labor paper will have for its object the promoting of "industrial peace" between the miners and operators. That sounds like John Mitchell—a true labor leader for the interest of labor and the general public. More power and long life to him.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan's 32 wood working manufacturers started on a new working schedule, which means a slightly increased number of working hours for the week, a Saturday half holiday and a longer dinner hour. The factories will operate on a nine-hour schedule starting at seven a. m. and shutting down at five p. m. Practically all of the factories have been working on an eight hour a day schedule since January 1.

Pittsburg, Pa.—About 600 additional men were put to work when the open-hearth furnaces and the shaping and structural mills of the Homestead Steel works resumed. Notices were posted announcing that several departments in the Howard axle works would resume work.

Watertown, Wis.—The reports that the building trades of this city have just signed a two-year agreement with the Contractors' alliance, thus effectively doing away with the possibility of labor troubles for some time.

Livermore Falls, Me.—Work in the Otis paper and pulp mills of the International Paper company at Chisholm was almost entirely suspended because of a strike of the 40 firemen.

Roanoke, Va.—Eight hundred men were discharged from the Roanoke shops of the Norfolk & Western railway. The shops under normal conditions employ 2,000 men. A notice was posted that in the future shops will work full time.

Washington.—Orders were issued for the furlough of about 200 mechanics at the Washington navy yard for a period of 90 days. Lack of work is the explanation given.

Reading, Pa.—The United Traction company has announced a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of conductors and motormen.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to break with the unions which have a membership in the metal trades employed in the Canadian Pacific railway shops. The company has abrogated the agreement entered into last September, giving a month's notice to the unions from the great lakes to the Pacific coast. While the company asserts no reduction in wages or increase in hours will follow, the unions have called a meeting from all over the system and will appeal to the board of conciliation of the labor department at Ottawa to negotiate.

Chicago.—There will be no strike of milk wagon drivers. The differences between the milk dealers and the drivers were settled when the dealers, in a final peace conference, offered a flat one dollar a week increase in the basic rate of wages, instead of their first offer of one and two dollars on a commission basis. The drivers, who had demanded a flat five dollars a week raise, accepted the compromise concession. They felt it was better to accept the additional one dollar a week than to risk losing everything through a strike, of doubtful possibilities at best.

Chicago.—Local No. 1 of the Commercial Telegraphers' union voted to strike against the Western Union company on June 1 and against the Postal company on July 1 unless an increase of ten per cent. in wages and an eight-hour day are granted before that time. Their purpose evidently is to attempt to tie up the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican convention will be held in Chicago in June and the Democratic convention at Denver, Col., in July.

Hudson, Wis.—Following the general policy of cutting down expenses which has been adopted by all the railroads in the country during the past few months, the Omaha road discharged 100 men who had been working in its machine shops here. This reduces the working force there to 50. Last summer there were between 300 and 400 men employed at the shops, but since the financial stringency last fall the road has been gradually reducing its force.

Washington.—Leaders of the Society of Equity have discovered that the labor people have been successful in bringing about much in the way of legislation that has proved beneficial to wage-earners, and they seem to be of the opinion that a combination of the two forces would bring about unusually good results to the people at large.

Washington.—Reciprocal recognition is being arranged for between the unions of the United States, England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands and other countries whereby an interchange of union cards between unions of a kindred craft will be recognized. Plattsburg, N. Y.—Five hundred and fifty miners and laborers were temporarily thrown out of employment at Lyon Mountain by the shutting down of the mines of the Delaware & Hudson company. The shutdown is for a period of 20 days, and is due to an over-production of ore.

Goldfield, Nev.—Local No. 220 of the Western Federation of Miners, by a vote of 90 to 25, declared off the strike inaugurated last fall. The miners will return to work with nonunion men, but will ask for the Tonopah scale of wages which is 50 cents a day less than former wages.

St. John, N. B.—The railroads operating in eastern Canada have inaugurated a policy of retrenchment because of the extensive decrease in traffic over their lines. The construction of new cars has been stopped by most of the roads and many cars in need of repairs are laid up at the shops. The Canadian Pacific has laid off 300 men at the shops in Angus, Que.

Helena, Mont.—The American Refining and Smelting plant at East Helena, which a few months ago suspended nearly all operations because of depression in metal markets reinstated 60 former employees and started another furnace.

Reading, Pa.—In the Reading Railway company's car and locomotive shops 600 employees were laid off. Less than two-thirds of the men are now at work. Similar suspensions took place at Palo Alto and Schuylkill Haven shops.

Helena, Mont.—By July 1 more than 500 men will be employed by the Helena Power Transmission company in building the second largest dam in the world, to be known as the Third dam, on the Missouri, 30 miles from Helena.

New Bedford, Mass.—As a result of a conference between the members of the New Bedford Textile council and the Manufacturers' association, the wages of 26,000 operatives were reduced ten per cent.

Adams, Mass.—Notices of a wage reduction averaging 10 per cent. were posted at the cotton mills of the Berkshire Manufacturing company here. About 3,000 hands are affected.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Notices have been posted in the thread mills of J. & P. Coates, limited, announcing a 10 per cent. reduction of wages. About 2,500 hands are employed in the mills.



THE DAIRY CONVENIENT MILKING STOOL.

Another Type Which Combines Comfort and Utility. Take a board, a, 20 inches long and ten inches wide and to this nail two boards, b b, 10x6 inches to serve as legs, so the ends are about four inches below the board, a. Nail on the seat and the board, c, which forms the front. Nail on a board, e, 3x10 inches under d, to serve as a handle.

Round off the corners of a, explain Farm and Home, and nail on around the edge a strip of barrel hoop so that it projects about one-half inch above to hold the pail from sliding off. Under a nail a triangular board to serve as a third leg.

WATERING COWS. Care in the Quality of Water Provided is Important.

The best arrangements for the watering of dairy cows I consider to be individual basins between the cows in the winter time and running water in the summer time. In the winter, says the writer in Farmers' Review, I water my cows out of doors, but that is because I do as I have to do and not as I want to do. Most of the farmers about here water their cows out of doors.

Where water is supplied at all in the barns, the force that drives the water comes from tanks of windmills or from hydraulic rams. The troughs of cement seen in some barns, and which run in front of all the cows, I believe to be all right, but I prefer the individual basins.

Most of the cows about here get their water at the temperature it happens to be when it comes from the well, but in the winter time it would pay to warm it. I am satisfied that a cow that is given water with the chill taken off will drink more of it and will consequently give more milk than she otherwise would.

DAIRY NOTES. The growing stock is carrying your pocketbook.

It's intelligence, not luck, that counts in the dairy. The cow with the small udder and the big appetite seldom pays. It's the happy and contented cow that makes the farmer happy and contented.

The more we know about the cow, the more probable will be our success in handling her. Lined meal and bran are two important elements in the ration. They are expensive but they pay. The manure pile on the dairy farm may not represent half the profits, but it is too valuable to be ignored.

Beans for Green Manure. We know of one farmer that planted beans too early, and the late frost caught them, killing the whole crop. He planted again, but this time so thick that the pods did not form till an early fall frost caught them, and so the whole crop was lost. But the growth of the beans had been a very rank one, and the weeds had been kept from growing. The mass of rank herbage was plowed under and the land left to be planted the next year. The plowed-under beans proved to be great enrichers of the soil, for they added to it a very large quantity of nitrogen, in addition to the humus. This in its decay created acids which set loose more plant food in the soil. So the bean crop was not a total loss, after all.

Cooling the Milk. A speaker at a Wisconsin institute said: The main thing is to cool the milk quickly to a temperature of 50 degrees or less, and it would pay the dairyman to provide ice for this purpose.

pose. In the absence of ice an abundance of well water will enable the patron to quickly cool the milk to a temperature of 50 degrees or below. If the cans are placed in cold water and the milk is stirred until cooled to the temperature of the water, which is usually about 50 degrees, well and good; but the average milker, after performing a long day's work in the field and then another half day's work, called for variety's sake chores, will not stand over the milk long enough to accomplish this.

The Dairy House. A good large well or dairy house is very necessary to the equipment of a first-class dairy, but its use should be confined to the uses of the dairy. Its conversion into a sort of a store room or receptacle for vegetables, tools, worn out harnesses, etc., does not tend to produce a fine flavored milk or stimulate the dairy appetite of the occasional visitor.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound soap, one gallon water, two gallons kerosene. Dissolve the soap in water over fire. Remove from fire and add kerosene. Stir violently. Use one part of emulsion to 15 parts water.

Burn the Rubbish. Old rubbish is more valuable in the form of ashes to the gardener than any other way. Wood ashes make excellent garden fertilizer if applied properly.

Bordeaux Mixture. (a) Five pounds copper sulphate, five pounds lime, 50 gallons water. (b) Two pounds copper sulphate, four pounds lime, 50 gallons water. Dissolve the blue vitriol, one pound to one gallon of water. Slack the lime. Dilute both the lime and copper sulphate to half the total number of gallons of bordeaux to be made, and pour the two through a strainer into a third vessel. The produce of this third vessel is bordeaux mixture. If the mixture turns blue litmus paper red add more lime.

Lime Sulphur Wash. Twenty pounds stone lime, 15 pounds flowers of sulphur, 50 gallons of water. Slack the lime in the cooking receptacle. With a little water make a thick paste of the sulphur. With about ten gallons of water, add the sulphur and the slacked or partially slacked lime and boil, preferably by steam, an hour. Add enough water to make 50 gallons. Strain when putting into spraying tank. Use while warm if possible. This is the best known remedy for scale insects.

IS A FREE MAN Saltito, Ark., May 1, 1908. Dr. J. S. Hill, Greenville, Texas: I had been a constant victim of the tobacco habit for twenty years. Many thanks for your great remedy. It has cured me perfectly. Wishing you much success and with kindest regards,

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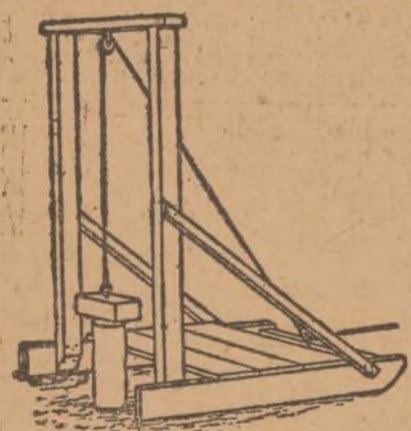
ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

HOME-MADE POST DRIVER.

It Can Be Used to Drive a Well Also.

Posts may be driven with speed and economy on many farms, if well sharpened and the right method is followed. A real post driver is one of the most easily made things and one of the most useful that a farmer can get up. Uprights are bolted across to a sled, or a rough plank sled may be made for the purpose.

The standards may be 12 or 15 feet high. To them is bolted a cross bar which supports the hoist for the weight. For this a block of iron or lead weighing not less than 25 pounds must be obtained, and it must have a staple or ring in it so it may be lifted. The post is placed where it is



Easy to Drive Posts with This.

to be driven and the weight lifted and allowed to fall on it. A little practice will enable one to drive posts in soil that seems too hard. The rig is useful also in putting down driven wells.

To drive a well, says the Farm and Home, 1 1/2-inch pipe is preferred. The length should not be over six feet. The first pipe to be driven must have a point of iron or steel. Any blacksmith who is an expert at welding can readily make a point sold in the end of the pipe, and then bore numerous one-fourth-inch holes in it for the first 18 inches of its length above the point. Before driving, a coupling must be screwed down tight and fast on the thread that is to connect it to its mate, so that it can be enlarged on demand. The cover over the manure keeps the latter just moist enough so that the fertility does not

and distribute the concussion, to preserve the pipe from destruction.

The pipe is driven the same as a post, another length being attached as fast as one is sunk in the ground. One rule must never be forgotten: Each length of pipe must be threaded so long as it screws into the coupling and rests (but, they call it), on the end of the pipe beneath it. This prevents splitting the coupling and leaky joints.

DRAQ THE ROADS.

Not Too Late Yet to Do Much to Improve the Highways.

An Illinois farmer says of the drag: "The drag is making more good roads than any implement or machine ever invented. The nice thing about the drag is that it is inexpensive, and it utilizes the material at hand for filling up ruts and depressions. I have traveled extensively during the year just passed, over Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. It is no trick at all to pick out every stretch of road where the plank drag has been used. The secret of making good, hard road-beds, well rounded, is starting the drag on the outer edge of the road, and working the dirt toward the center of the road. In this way all ruts are filled, and the crown of the road is so high that it drains perfectly and the best part of the dirt is in the center, where there is the heaviest wear. Those who have undertaken to keep the roadway adjacent to their farms in condition say that the time required to do the work is practically nothing. Roadmasters in many townships are now using available money to provide drags and keep them on the roads at the right time. Look up the good points of the King drag. Make one and have it ready for business when the proper time comes in early spring."

THE BARNYARD.

Clean It Every Day and Keep It Looking Tidy.

The barnyard is often the most unsightly spot on the farm, but it need not be so. If the habit is formed of cleaning the barnyard each day it can be kept as tidy as any other part of the farm. It should be cleaned as soon as the cattle are out of it in the morning. The droppings should be thrown into a portion of the barnyard that is set off from the rest of the yard and which should have a cover over it that can be easily lifted and lowered, says the Farmers' Review. The parts of this receptacle can be made adjustable, so that it can be enlarged on demand. The cover over the manure keeps the latter just moist enough so that the fertility does not

get out of it. The drying up of the manure when the latter is left in piles is a very wasteful process, as much of the nitrogen works off into the air unperceived by the farmer. When the droppings in a barnyard are allowed to lie about they dry up and most of their first value is dissipated into the air.

CROPS AND MOISTURE.

Timely Cultivation Will Save Much of Latter for Former.

Much of the moisture taken up by our soils is lost through lack of timely cultivation. At no time is this waste greater than in spring time. During the fall, winter and early spring the moisture that falls is taken by mother earth only to be sent back by capillary action to the surface when spring opens and the sun begins to shine and the winds begin to blow. This upward action of the soil moisture can only take place in packed surfaces, such as are found in fields that have been plowed the fall before and have been packed by the rains and snow clear to the surface. If nothing is done to check this waste, hundreds of barrels of water are lost every day which the coming crop may sadly need before the season is closed.

How may we check this great waste? Simply by early stirring of the surface soil so as to make an earth mulch, says Forest Henry in the Northwestern Agriculturist. Anything that will fine the surface soil to the depth of two or three inches will do the work. A smoothing harrow may perhaps be put at the head of the implement list for this work. Ordinarily two harrowings as soon as the ground works well will do the work. This early surface cultivation has also another important mission. It keeps the surface soil from crusting and from becoming lumpy. How many a farmer in the past has neglected this early work in his cornfield and then later was compelled to plant his corn two or three inches deeper than he wished in order to put it in moist earth.

Early surface cultivation will keep the soil moist very near the surface so as to insure germination as soon as the crop is planted.

The benefits from cultivation are only just beginning to be realized by a few progressive farmers. Will you be one that will be profited by it the coming season?

Corsicana boasts of a negress 61 years old who is the mother of twenty-five children.

A 32-rattler snake was killed a few days since at Blockhouse ranch, some 20 miles south of Brady.